

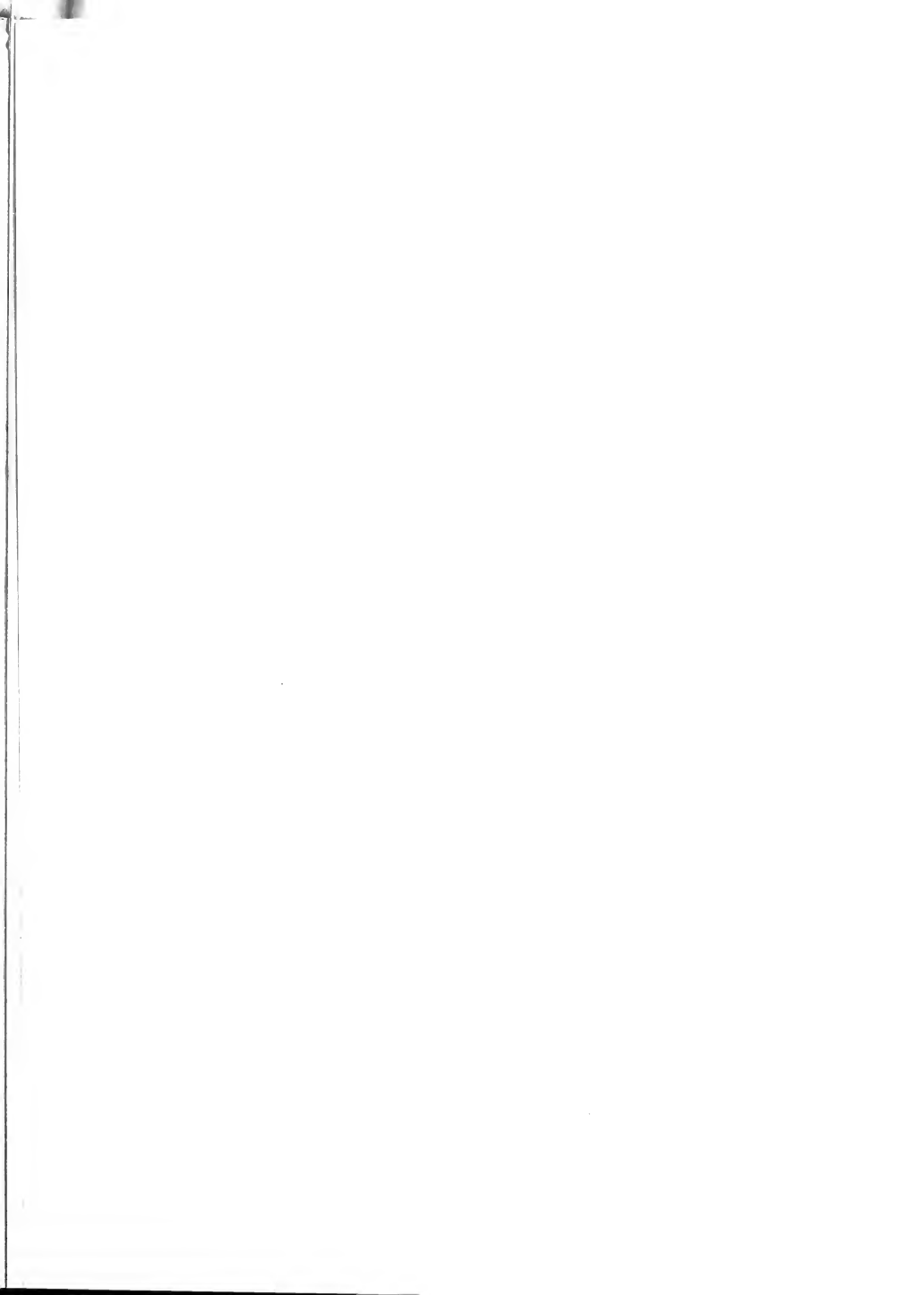


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UNIVERSITY
OF
TORONTO

JAPANESE NAMES

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NEC NON ET EXPERTIS
INDIGNVM HOC
AUCTORES



MEIJI BENRAN

銘字便覽

JAPANESE NAMES

AND HOW TO READ THEM

A MANUAL FOR ART-COLLECTORS AND STUDENTS

BEING A CONCISE AND COMPREHENSIVE GUIDE TO THE
READING AND INTERPRETATION OF JAPANESE PROPER
NAMES BOTH GEOGRAPHICAL AND PERSONAL, AS WELL
AS OF DATES AND OTHER FORMAL EXPRESSIONS

BY

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AND

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OF KIŌTO

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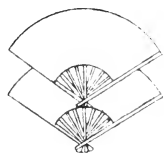
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PREFACE

THE present work, the appearance of which has been much delayed by the long continuance of the war and its after-effects, represents the first attempt to explain, in a comprehensive, yet simple and intelligible manner, the principles on which the Proper Names of Japan are constructed, and how, in accordance with those principles, they are to be read when written, as is customary, in Chinese script.

The subject is indeed almost virgin soil, despite the fact that it concerns not only the general student of the Japanese written language, but also, and in a very special degree, the collector and admirer of Japanese works of art. Faced with a signature, to say nothing of a date or other informative expression, on almost every second piece he picks up, the average collector finds himself dependent for its reading and interpretation on the services of some native or other 'expert', whose verdict he cannot check and must perforce take on trust. At the same time the student who may so far have mastered the language as to be capable of perusing a book or newspaper in the vernacular, yet knows to his cost that the reading of the personal and geographical names is a study in itself, towards which no adequate assistance has hitherto been available.

Contrary to the practice of the land of their origin, the Chinese characters as used in Japan, whether in ordinary phraseology or for the writing of proper names, are capable as a rule of at least two, and in many cases of half-a-dozen or more, different readings. The student of written Japanese is thus saddled with a preliminary task which does not trouble the sinologue—that of determining, among a number of alternatives, the sounds intended by his author, before he can attempt to interpret his meaning.

The Japanese use of 'side-kana', a system of phonetic glosses appended to the written ideographs, provides, in theory at least, a means of completely disposing of this task. Unfortunately for 'foreigners', this royal road is commonly abandoned wherever the (native) reader might be expected to stand in no need of it. This is regularly the case, in books, not only with the commoner geographical names, dates and the more commonplace phraseology, but also with personal names, except in instances of special

difficulty and in works of a didactic nature; while in signatures and the great majority of inscriptions met with on objects of art its use is entirely avoided.

This somewhat vexatious omission on the part of the Japanese becomes intelligible when we reflect that it is not the custom, with us, for a man to announce the pronunciation of his name in his letters or on his visiting-card, and that even the schoolboy is usually left to discover from the lips of his teacher the correct reading of the names in his geography or history book. . . .

Putting aside 'native' works—which afford but little direct assistance and certainly do not cater for the Western tyro—the existing literature on the subject is confined to a few short articles in such works as Chamberlain's *Things Japanese*, his *Introduction to the Study of Japanese Writing*, Aston's *Grammar of the Japanese Written Language*, or, among specialist works, Anderson's *Catalogue of Japanese . . . Paintings in the British Museum*, Brockhaus's *Netsuke*, Hara's *Meister der Japanischen Schwertzierathen*, and one or two more. None of these, however, attempts to touch more than the fringe of this widely ramified subject.*

JAPANESE NAMES may therefore justly claim to be a pioneer work. Its most prominent feature is inevitably a Dictionary of the Chinese Characters used in writing Proper Names, accompanied by their various Readings and a sufficiency of actual Examples to illustrate their use in this connection, singly or in combination. For the especial benefit of the collector, this section of the work—as well as much of the preliminary matter to which further reference will be made—has been extended to cover the interpretation of Dates and other items of conventional phraseology, which occur with such frequency on Japanese works of art.

Those who are inclined to fight shy of dictionaries may be reminded that the only conceivable alternative, to keep pace with even the collector's more limited requirements, lies in a well-nigh illimitable series of facsimiles or transcripts of actual signatures, etc., a series which, apart from its unwieldy bulk and prohibitive cost, would be incapable of any intelligible arrangement. . . .

The characters dealt with are grouped on a novel plan, which makes reference to them a matter of the utmost ease and dispatch. The general

* A German dictionary of Japanese by Dr. Lange, now in course of publication, devotes some space to the use of the characters in forming names, but makes no attempt at an exhaustive treatment of this subject.

scope and arrangement of the Dictionary, and the best method of using it, are explained in full detail in the Introduction, which is immediately followed by a series of Chapters dealing with certain matters closely related to the subject in hand, such as the principles on which various types of name are constructed, and including a number of useful Lists and Tables.

Many other new and original features distinguish the work, among which may be mentioned the grouping of the *Kana* signs (pages 25 to 33) and the *Genji* symbols (110), the handy lists of *Nengō* characters and dates (49 to 64), and the articles on the formation of Personal Names and Titles, particularly the *nanori* and *zokumiō* (67 to 88). The beginner is specially catered for in a chapter on Typical Signatures (89 to 96) and a list of the Commoner Characters with their chief readings in names, dates, and the like (133 to 136). A course of study for his benefit is also outlined in the last-named section.

An alphabetic index provides, in a succinct form, a reference to the geographical and family names quoted in the Dictionary, and should prove useful in more ways than one. It is, in effect, the converse of this most prominent section of the work and would have amply justified the enlargement of the title to 'Japanese Names and how to Read and Write them'.

Particular attention has been paid throughout to the manner in which each piece of information is conveyed. At every turn the needs and perplexities of the tyro have been kept in view, no less than the requirements of the more advanced student. One of the authors has vivid recollections of the difficulties and pitfalls in what was to him *terra jere incognita* at the time, now many years ago, when he began the task of amassing the material necessary for the work. His collaborator's share has been chiefly confined to the all-important rôle of guaranteeing its accuracy on the Japanese side.

Comprehensive as the work claims to be, within the limits indicated on the title-page, it is obviously beyond its scope to attempt the interpretation of the poems, the excerpts from Buddhist writings, or the miscellaneous literary and other allusions of a more recondite nature that crop up now and then on Japanese works of art.* Its authors nevertheless trust that it will have justified its publication if it has for the first time

* For a short account of this class of inscription, see the paper by H. L. Joly in *Transactions of the Japan Society, London*, xv, p. 80.

smoothed the path of the general student on the one hand, and on the other opened the eyes of the collector to the comparative ease with which, under its guidance, he may read what has hitherto been a sealed book to all but a favoured minority. Some idea of what may be attempted in this direction with every prospect of success will be gained by glancing through the chapter on typical signatures already alluded to. . . .

With considerable reluctance it has been decided not to embark on a treatment of the difficult cursive and seal scripts, which are, however, by no means proof against a certain degree of analysis and simplification. Fortunately, the great majority of the inscriptions on Japanese works of art are written in a hand that so nearly reproduces the formal features of printer's type as to offer no difficulties even to the beginner. Those to whom the matter is of more urgency are referred to Piggott's excellent manual, *The Elements of Sōsho*.

The absence of a regular bibliography, apart from the few books or articles quoted above and in various parts of the text, may also seem to call for explanation. As already shown, the work is substantially original and has no forerunners, although it obviously cannot claim to be a work of pure invention! The basic material composing it is very largely the result of personal examination of a vast number of colour-prints and other products of Japanese art (not forgetting the titles, prefaces and colophons of native books). Much of it, on the other hand, has been delved from actual works of reference. But so numerous are these latter and so widely do they vary in general purpose and specific utility, that it would be quite impracticable, were it at all worth while, to cite the whole or even a respectable proportion of them: the more so as the great majority are in Japanese or Chinese and therefore accessible to but few Occidentals. . . .

Corrections of detail and suggestions for the improvement of any part of the work are cordially invited by the authors (under cover to the publishers). They are glad meanwhile to acknowledge the help and encouragement they have received from a number of friends, among whom Mr. H. L. JOLY, Mr. A. D. WALEY of the British Museum, and his colleague Dr. LIONEL GILES, as well as Mr. F. J. PELOW, must be singled out. Mr. J. NAKAGAWA, of the Eastern Press, Limited, has rendered invaluable assistance during the printing of the work.

A. J. K.
H. L.

CONTENTS

	PAGE
INTRODUCTION—Method of using the work. Arrangement of the	
Dictionary: Characters, Readings, Illustrative Examples ...	1
Orthography, Hyphenation, Pronunciation	12
CHAPTER I.—How to count the strokes of a character. Variant Forms:	
Minor Script Variations	17
CHAPTER II.—The <i>Kana</i> . Analysis of Japanese Sounds; the <i>Iroha-uta</i>	
and <i>Gojūon-dzu</i> . Uses of the <i>Kana</i> ; <i>Kana</i> Combinations ...	20
Tables of the <i>Katakana</i> and <i>Hiragana</i>	25
Synoptical Table of <i>Kana</i> . <i>Kanamajiri</i>	29
CHAPTER III.—The <i>Nigori</i> . Consonantal and Vowel changes	34
CHAPTER IV.—The Numerals: Cardinals, Ordinals, Numeral Suffixes.	
Numerals as used in Dates and Statements of Age	37
How to read Dates: Years, <i>Nengō</i> , Cycles, Months, Leap-years,	
Days, Seasons, Hours	42
Lists of the Emperors and <i>Nengō</i> , chronological, alphabetical, etc.	49
Table of the Cycle Combinations	63
Japanese Weights and Measures	65
CHAPTER V.—Personal Names and Titles: Clan and Family Names,	
Art and Semi-religious Names	67
<i>Zokumiō</i> : various Types and their Formation... ..	70
<i>Nanori</i> : their Formation and Connotations	75, 80
Women's Names and their Meanings	77
Official Titles (Imperial Government) with Table of Officers ...	81
<i>Adzuma-hiakkwan</i> , Buddhist Titles, Ranks of Honour	86
CHAPTER VI.—Typical Signatures, how to analyse and interpret them	89
CHAPTER VII.—Numerical Categories: Lists of Famous Groups of	
Personages, Provinces, Post-stations, Books, Art-subjects, the	
<i>Genjimon</i> , etc.	97

	Page
CHAPTER VIII.—Words expressing Family Relationships	129
CHAPTER IX.—List of the Radicals	131
CHAPTER X. Beginner's List of Common Characters used in Names, etc., with their usual Readings	133
LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS, ETC.	137
DICTIONARY OF CHARACTERS USED IN NAMES	141
INDEX OF NAMES	<i>Following the Dictionary</i>

ADDENDA ET CORRIGENDA.

In the interests of those using this work, the authors earnestly urge that the following emendations—or at least a reference to them—should be *entered in the text*.

N.B.—An asterisk (*) indicates that the line is to be counted *from below* (notes included). All entries from p. 142 onwards, unless specially characterised, are to be regarded as additional examples.

Page 3, line 13. Last character but one should be 𠄎.

4, 4. 'tyro'.

9, 22. Heavy type is chiefly restricted to large groups of examples.

15. Interchange the notes.

18, 11. 𠄎 is eight strokes.

37. '17' is *jūshichi*.

38, 6*. 'hachi' (no hyphen).

43, note 2. See entry for p. 55.

45. 7th month also *Chōshū* 肇秋.

45, end, and 46, 8 and 9. The correct form of the character for 'intercalary' and that of its contraction are shown on p. 343.

46. List of Leap Years. In a communication to the authors, Major Sexton kindly points out that a print of the year 1873 (on the first day of which, *i.e.*, January 1, 明治元年正月初日, the Gregorian reckoning officially superseded the Old Calendar) displays an old-style date-seal reading 'Cock, 6th-intercalary' 酉閏六, which would have worked out roughly as August, 1873. Apparently, even after six months or so of the new

style, the censors were unable to shake off an age-long habit!

46, note 4. 'taiyō' should *follow* the three characters.

47, 16. Compare also 旬 (p. 231).

49. In writing out the names in List A it is advisable to retain *all* hyphens, disregarding the special significance of the 'long hyphen'.

49, note 2. In some cases (especially with Emperors of the Northern Court) the suffix is 院 *-in*.

52. No. 51: 'Heizei'. No. 81: 安徳.

53. Sukō 崇光. No. 108, Miōshō, was an Empress.

55. Shuchō '686'. Interval '690'. According to Bramsen and others, Shuchō began in 686 A.D. (Jan. 30th) and by strict official reckoning lasted only till 689, the years 690 to 696 forming a *nengō*-less interval named after the reigning Empress (Jitō IV, V, etc.). The date 687 for Shuchō I was copied from Sakamoto's *Sekaiishi Nempō* (Tōkiō, 1910).

56. Ninji '1240'. The date '1521' belongs to Taiyēi (Daiyēi).

ADDENDA ET CORRIGENDA.

63. No. 11, 戌, not 戌.
67. Other clan-names are quoted in the Dictionary but the following should be added thereto (characters omitted where obvious on reference to the text):— Page 145 (1. 4*) 八多 Hatta or Hata. 149 (13*) Kawabe. 150 (10*) Mihara. 153 (18) 下道 Shimō-tsumichi. 153 (9*) Shimotsukenu (or -no). 154 (12*) Yuge. 157 (9) Kume. 157 (22) Kuga. 159 (2*) 上道 Kantsumichi. 160 (16) 上毛野 Kantsukeno, 上毛野坂本 Kantsukeno-no-sakamoto or Kōdzuke-sakamoto. 162 (12*) 山上 Yamagami or Yamanokami. 162 (11*) Yamaguchi. 163 (1) Yama. 164, 水取 Motori (*moitori* as gild-name). 171 (13) Kura or Uchinokura. 173, 戸 To. 178, 犬神 Inugami. 180 (11) Nakahara. 180 (10) Ōnakatomi. 183 (20) Taniwa. 186 (16) Nagahara. 191 (2*) Tamate. 192 (16) 平群 Heguri; 平群文屋 Heguri-no-funya. 193 (14*) Ishikawa. 194 石上 Ishinokami or Iwanokami. 195 (9) 甲能 Kōno. 198, 令宗 Yoshimune. 198 (2*) Tatezo. 201 (12*) Fuse. 205 (13*) 巨勢 Kose (one ptr. referred to as Kose no Kamaoka 金岡); 巨勢 榎田 Kose-no-kashiketa or Kōekakenda. 207 (11) 田口 Tanokuchi. 207 (12) Tanaka. 207 (4*) Ise. 210 (*med.*) 伊統 Korenune. 213 (17, 25) Ikeda. Ikahara. 216 (14*) Kudara. 218 (1) Nishi. 223, 多 Ōi; 多米 Tame. 225 (9) Ōyake. 227 (16) Kibi. 233 (11*) Sumiyoshi. 234 (7) Saiki; 佐味 Sami. 234 (2*) Tomo. 236 (2*) 坊本 Machimoto (? Bōnomoto). 237, 坂本 Sakamoto. 243 (4) 大豆 Ōto. 245 (20) Asuha. 248 (5*) Tsuno. 249 (11*) 突人 Shishindo. 262 (16*) Aso. 262 (10*) Abo or Ao. 262 (3*) 阿倍 and 阿閉 Abe. 265 (8) Ōyeda. 265 (12) Hayashi. 269, 和 Yamato; 和安部 Wakhabe. 269 (14*) Wake. 272 (12) Nagaoka. 272 (15*) 長統 Nagamune. 277 (6*) Uneme. 278 (4*) 宗形 Munakata. 278 (3*) 一岳 Muneoka. 283 (7) 忠宗 Tadamune. 284 (15) 岩村部 Iwamurabe. 284 (11*) Kishida. 298 (2*) Kaki[no]moto. 301 (14) Akishino. 306 (15*) Hoshikawa. 310 (18) 南淵 Nambuchi. 310, 春 Haru. 311 (2) 春原 Haruhara. 311 (13) Kasuga; 大春日 Ōkasuga. 311 (8*) 貞 Sada. 314, 若櫻部 Wakarabe.
- 70, 11. 先生 *-sensei*.
- 72, 14*. 丞, not 丞.
- 73, 4. *'-biōye'*.
- 82, *med.* *Jingi-kan*, second character strictly 祇.
- 83, 4. *San* 算.
- 83, 11*. 'first and third grades' (no second).
- 83, 7*. 采, not 采. So also on p. 86 (no. 71), p. 289 (9*).
85. Under '*Danjō-tai*', 忠 may also be read *-no-chū*. Under 'Pro-

- vines', 目 may also be read *-no-sakuran*. Note 5 applies also to grades 2 and 3 of the *Jingi-kwan*, to grade 4 of 'Provinces', and to grades 3 and 4 of *Shiki, Riō, Danjō-tai, Sa(U)hiōye-fu, Sa(U)yemou-fu*.
- 98, 7. For 農 read 濃.
- 98, last. For 助 read 介.
- 99, 14. 'Liu Pei'.
- 103, 19*. 'Sū-zan'.
- 104, 5*. For 偏 read 遍.
- 104, 2*. Ōtomo in this name is sometimes written 大友.
- 106, 15. Shidzu-ga-take. The ケ is optional.
- 108, 4*. Or 八 競.
- 109, 83, no. 8. Shin-kokon-shū.
- 113, 10*. Yukinrō, first char. should be 兎.
- 134-5. Place 成 at end of Seven Strokes (not Six); 城 to come third in column 3 (Ten, not Nine). The forms 峯 and 眞 (Ten) to follow 脊 below.
- 139, 9. The examples in group (a) are surnames, not town-names.
- 142, 5. 一尺八寸 Kamatsuka, and 一風迫 Ichinohazama (f.).
- 143, 16. Semicolon after 'futatsu'.
- 144, 12. 丁 also Tei (Tyōng, f. early Korean potters in Satsuma).
- 144, 13. 丁野 also Yobono (f.).
- 144, 17. Karigane is n. only.
- 144, 7*. 刀 禰 also tone (tit.). 刀 禰 松 Tonematsu (n.).
- 145, 24. 八 田 部 Hatabe (t.; perh. related to Ainu *hattara-pet*, 'deep pool river').
- 145, 27. 八 並 Yanami (t.; Ainu *ya-nai*, 'land stream').
- 145, 29. 八 島 also Yajima (f.).
- 145, 2*. For 八 道 some read Hachidō, not Yamichi, as f. met. Distinguish from 入 道 *niūdō* (p. 146, l. 7*). The reading 'Musashi' derives from the game *jūroku-musashi*, a Japanese version of fox-and-geese, with an allusion to the province-name. See also p. 107, 78.
- 146, 17. 八 十 八 騎 Todoroki, and 八 十 八 間 Hajiyama (f.).
- 147, 2. *ningiō* 人形.
- 147, 22. 十 字 also Tsuji (f.; i.e., 'crossroads').
- 147, 24. Ochifurui: *Koji Ruiyen* (1900), quoting an early work, gives 十 二 神 島 Otsufurui (f.)—Japanese *chi* and *tsu* are closely related phonetically. Kanō is also quoted without the 月. Add 十 八 公 Soyagin (f.).
- 147, 25. 十 時 also Toki (f.).
- 148, 14*. *Tsukumo* (江 浦 草) is an old word for an unidentified water-plant (*mo*) and is quoted in a well-known early poem which alludes to the straggling locks (*tsukumo-gami*) of those who 'fall short of a hundred years by one year':—
- Momotose ni
Hitotose taranu
Tsukumo-gami
Waga wo kourashi
Omokage ni miyu.
- As applied to hair the word has

ever since been written as if '99'. The pun *tsuku-mo*, 'approaching 100', has also helped to bring this about.

- 150, 12*. 三池 also Mike (f.).
 151, 12. 三谷 also Miya (f.).
 151, 7*. 三ヶ田 Migata (f.).
 151, last. 三幣 Minuki (f.).
 153, 10*. 下米宮 Amenomiya (f.).
 153, 8*. 下斗女 Shinodome (f.).
 155, 13*. For 仟 (v) read 仙 (p. 187).
 156, 8. 千夫 Chiburi (f.).
 156, 9. 千屋 also Honya (f.).
 157, 11*. 久地樂 Kujira (f.).
 158, 13*. 丈部路 Hasebeji (f.).
 158, 11*. See also p. 256, note 2.
 154, 8*. 植 and 殖 (twelve strokes) are on pp. 391, 392 respectively.
 160, 9. 上遠野 also Kadōno (f.).
 163, 3*. 少彦名神 Sukunabikona-no-kami (d.).
 165, 6*. Hira-san: for this rendering of the sound *hira*, compare entry for p. 192.
 165, 2*. 比名 Hina (t.). Hiramatsu, compare foregoing entry.
 166. Before 孔 add: 扎 Variant for 札 (p. 190); also contraction for 拔 (p. 261), whence its reading as Nuki (f.).
 167. 王 is used as a contraction of 間 (p. 413). See entry for p. 45 (end).
 170, 18. 五間 Gokan (f.).
 170, 5*. 五百籠 Ioroi, 五百旗 Dodoki (f.).
 171, 1. 内 as *uchi* or *nai* in place-names may sometimes represent the Ainu *ush* ('possessing' or 'plentiful') or *nai* ('stream').

172, 4*. Keharamiya is written 毛原宮.

172, 3*. 毛受: *Koji Ruiyen* gives this as Menjō, with the alternative 氈 (SEN. *kemushiro* 'a wool rug'. 82) for the first character. It also quotes 毛馬 Memma (f.). One meaning of *men* is 'cotton'.

174, 3. Ushiku-numa (lake).

174, 7. 牛糞 Gokoye (f.; lit. 'cow-dung').

175, 10. 卞 Hen or Ben (f. early Korean potters in Satsuma).

175, 19. 六供 Rokku (t.).

176, 8. 'Monju-san'.

176, 11. 文室 also Funya (f.).

178, 8*, 9*. 犬内 Inunai, 犬落瀬 Inuochise (t.). The former may represent Ainu *inao-nai* ('sacred-symbols stream'), the latter perhaps *inun-chise*, name for a fisherman's temporary shanty by a river.

180, 13. 中吉 Nakakiri (f.).

184, 16. Hinata also t.

184, 8*. 日永 Hinaga (t.; f.).

184, 7*. 日名 Hina (t.).

185, 5. 日々 Tachigori (f.; i.e., [*tsui*]*tachi* + [*tsu*]*go*[*mo*]*ri*, 'the first and last days of the month').

187, 9. 代 as *shiro* in certain place-names may represent Ainu *shiri* ('land').

188, 6. 加名生 also read Anafu as t.

188, 5*. 北 also read Kitabashiri as f., lit. 'north-running'. 北越 Hokuyetsu (= Echizen, pr.).

188, note. There seems to be some doubt about this reading. *Koji Ruiyen*, an official publication

- (1900), quoting *Okina-gusa*, gives the (normal) reading 'Karuta'.
- 189, 12*. 功力 *Kunuki* (f.).
- 189, 6*. 弘: *manyō*-reading *O* (*WO*).
- 189, 3*. *Hiromaye* may be related to Ainu *pira-nai* ('cliff-stream'). The variant with *-saki* is due to 前 being susceptible of that reading in ordinary language.
- 190, 1. 弘計王 *Oke-ō* (prince, = *Kensō*, 23rd Mikado).
- 190, 17. 外山 also read *Komparu* as alternative for 金春 (f. *nō*-writers).
- 190, 4*. 札: a variant is 扎.
- 191, 21. 正覺 *shōgaku*, same as *bodai* (p. 407).
- 192, 16*. 平内 *Hirauchi* (t.; f.), *Hiranai* (t.). The former t., in *Kiūshū*, may be connected with Ainu *pira-ush* ('cliffs abundant'), the latter, in *Mutsu*, with *pira-nai* ('cliff-stream'). Other examples of *hira* (平 or 比良) in place-names may be similarly explained (see entry for p. 165, l. 6*).
- 196, 16. 白 *Haku* (*Päik*, f. early Korean potters in *Satsuma*).
- 196, 12-3*. Delete the bracket after 'signatures' and put a comma for that after 神. (S.-miōjin is not the title of a *nō*.)
- 197, 16. 爾 is fourteen strokes (p. 449).
- 204, 1. The variant (an older form) of 世, as quoted here and on p. 226 should have the bottom line projecting beyond the uprights. It is made up of three 'tens' (十) over 'one' (一), sc., '30 years as a whole', 'a generation'.
- 205, 7. 大用 *Ōyū* (t.).
- 205, 6*. *Idzumo* is perhaps connected with Ainu *etu-moi*, 'cape bay'.
- 206, 3. *Dekishima* is also a northern village (? Ainu *teke-shuma*, 'hand-like rock').
- 206, 8*. 四十八朝 *Koyenara* (f.).
- 206, 7*. 四至内 *Shishiuchi* (f.).
- 206, 4*. 四方赤良 *Yomo-no-akara* (pseud.).
- 207, 13*. 田母神 *Tanokami* (f.).
- 207, 8*. 田麥俣 *Tamommata* (f.).
- 209, 10*. *Idzu*, a frankly phonetic transcription, is perhaps connected with Ainu *etu*, 'nose' or 'promontory'.
- 210, 20. 伊秋 *Idzutsu* (f.).
- 214, 8*. 吃禿 *kittoku*, 'babbling bald-head', a variant for 翁 *-ō* in statements of age on works of art (see p. 42, E).
- 215, 13*. 朴 *Boku* as f. early Korean potters in *Satsuma* (*Pak*); 朴木 *Hōnoki* (f.).
- 215, 2*. 印貝 *Isogai* (f.).
- 218, 3. 西大音 *Nishimorinai* (f.).
- 220, 8. 向坂 *Sagisaka* (f.).
- 223, 12*. 名内 *Na-uchi*, 木 *-ki*, -gi (f.).
- 224, 17. 亥子 *Ine* (f.).
- 225, last. 安宅 *Ataka* (t.), *Atagi* (f.).
- 226, 8. 安福 also as *Yasukabe* (f.); 安口 *Hatayasu* (f.).
- 228, 20. 有動 *Udō* (f.).
- 229, 4. *Kō*, not *Ko*.
- 229, 15. Reference to censor's mark to be transferred to *Mera* (l. 23).
- 230, 14. 'readings'.
230. Before 式 insert: 夂 Contraction of 盡 (p. 452).

ADDENDA ET CORRIGENDA.

- 232, 3. 臣 Onnoko (f.).
 233, 5. 作名 Sakuna (t.; f.). Like Sakunami, this may be related to Ainu *sak-nai*, 'summer (dry) stream'.
 233, 3*. 伸 Shin (Sin, f. early Korean potters in Satsuma).
 236, 14. 沈 Chin (ditto).
 237, 9. 坂戸 also as alternative for Kwanze 觀世 (f. *nō*-writers).
 238, 11. Another alternative for Kiso is 岐蘇.
 239, 13. Miōgi-san is the usual pronunciation (not -zan).
 242, 6. 初鹿 Hajika (f.).
 242, 8*. 私市 Kisaichi (f.).
 242, end. *betsu* in a number of place-names (N. Japan) may be related to Ainu *pet*, 'river'.
 244, 8. 吾河 Wagawa (f.).
 244, 7*. 'with dot below, VIII' (i.e., p. 273).
 245, last. Imiki also as f.
 247, 8. 秀真 Hodzuma (f.).
 247, 17. 兵主 Hiōzu (f.).
 247, 8*. 身人部 Mutobe (f.).
 249, 12*. 粟 also Shishizawa (f.).
 249, 9*. 宋 also a Chinese surname (Sung); it was adopted by a painter of the Chinese School, 宋紫石 Sō Shiseki, whose master was the Chinese 宋紫岩 Sung Tzu-yūan.
 250, 2. 車 also Sha (Chhya, f. early Korean potters in Satsuma).
 250, 14. 李 Ri (Yi or I. ditto).
 255, 2. 戒能 Kainō (f.).
 258, 8*, 4*. Hōkabe is better written Hahakabe.

- 261, 1. 拔. Contraction: 扎, read Nuki (f.).
 261, 2*. 呼: *manyō*-reading O (WO).
 263, 17. 始羅 Tara (see p. 297, l. 6).
 263, 16*. Ōane-no-kimi.
 264, 8*. The main character should be 抒.
 265, 5. 枚方 Hirakata (f.; compare 枚, p. 266).
 265, 12. 林 Rin (Yim or Im, f. early Korean potters in Satsuma).
 265, 9*. 撿校.
 266, 14. The name Sorai embodies those of two hills in Lu (China), Tsu and Lai.
 266, 14*. 'Hōjōtsu'.
 266, 6*. For 罷 read 羅.
 268, 3*. 門叶 Toga (f.; compare 間, p. 382; both quoted by *Kōji Ruiyen*).
 271, 4. Itōdzu also f.
 275, top. Add: 委 I. *kuwashii* ('minute, tiny'). 38. 文 Shitori (t.; f.; compare 倭, p. 320).
 275, 6*. 興 (sixteen strokes), p. 486.
 276, 12. 念日 *nennichi*, 'memorial day'.
 277, 1. Kin as representing Kim, f. early Korean potters in Satsuma.
 277, 9*. 采 Sai (ditto).
 277, 2. 金萬 Komman (f.).
 278, 11. 'Kio-'.
 279, 11*. 來海 Kimachi (f.).
 280, 15. *Kōji Ruiyen* quotes 東海林 (sic) as Shōji (f.).
 282, 10. Delete hyphen before 'ge' (Shōren-in and Shōreng-in).

- 284, last. 'sono ni'.
 288, med. 扁 has been entered on p. 271.
 290, 6. 周吉 (not 古) Shūkitsu, Sukitsu or Suki (k. of Oki).
 290, 12*. 岡宅 also Oiyake (f.).
 297, 10*. 小柳箭 also Oyaizu (f.).
 299, 5. 梶 (eleven strokes), p. 362.
 300, 13. 膽 (seventeen strokes), p. 492.
 300, 17. 一答院.
 307, 17. 香美 Kagami (f.).
 307, 6*. 泉 as *sen*, also 'currency, coin' (一貨 *senkwa*, 'a small coin, cash'). 一下 Senka ('Hades').
 311, 13. 春日 also Shunnichi (f.).
 312, 4. The central stroke of this old form should strictly be continuous, not broken as shown. The entry should therefore be transferred to eight strokes (after 岸 on p. 284).
 312, 14*. 首藤 Sudō (f.).
 312, 10*. 姜 Kiō (Kang, f. early Korean potters in Satsuma).
 314, 7*. 英保 Ao (f.).
 315, 18. 背評 Hekohori (f.).
 316, 2. 怒借屋 Nukariya (f.).
 316, 7*. Ōya-ichiba.
 316, 3*. The main character should be 屏.
 318, 6. 迦陵嚩伽.
 318, 11. 迫田 also Serita (f.).
 318, 13. 邇 (eighteen strokes), p. 508.
 320, 11. 倭: see entry for p. 275.
 325, 8*. Ken-shii.
 326, 18. Compare 棲 (p. 391).
 327, 18. Yengan-zan.
 328, 9. See entry for p. 312 (l. 4).
 328, 17. 時正 *jisei*, in dates, 'exact time'.
 328, 21. The simple form is correctly given on p. 231 (l. 3).
 331, 10*. The main character should be 眠.
 332, 3. 納所 also Nassho and Naso as f.
 335, 12. Hario-jima, Harinoki-tōge.
 344, 17. Also 宮 薺 as Miyazono (f.).
 357, 8. Reference should be to p. 356.
 361, 4. 陳 also Jin (Chin, f. early Korean potters in Satsuma).
 381, 14. 通谷 Kaidani (t.).
 383, 5*. The main character should be 傳.
 385, 7*. 湯谷 Yūya also as f.
 391, 8*. For the rare character 椅, other dictionaries (including 日本大玉篇 *Nihon Daigiokuhon*) give as the *on* SEN, which accords better with the Chinese sound (*hsien*). The meaning quoted is also not borne out by these authorities. Perhaps the example given is not a surname, but merely an art-name, Senshō.
 392, 20. 斑目 Madarame (f.). 一鳩 Ikaruga (f., lit. the Japanese Hawfinch, *Coccothraustes personatus*; compare 鶉, p. 502); I-no-miya 宮 (pal.); I-dera 寺 (tem.). 一女 Hannio (*nō*).
 395, 16. 詞: *manyō*-reading: KA.
 400, 20. 番長 Hao (f.).
 402, 8. 富勢 Fuse (f.).
 407. After l. 3 add: 菖 SHŌ. 140.
 一蒲 *shōbu*, *ayamegusa* (the Sweet Flag, *Acorus spurius*), Shōbu (t.), Ayame[-no-maye 前] (princess).

- 412, 1. The form of the first contraction should be as on p. 379.
- 417, 6*. 猿子 (not 小) Mashiko (f.).
- 426, 10. 新發田 Shibata (t.: f.), Shiōda (f.).
- 440, 6*. Sakaikurohiko-ōji.
- 445, 1. For 線 read 綿
- 447, 16. 銀鏡 Shirōmi (t.).
- 448, 3*. The correct form is 穀 (*i.e.*, with an extra horizontal stroke in the centre of the left-hand portion). Another form is seen on p. 112, 96, no. 6. Delete the entry relating to 日 and substitute 旦 *kokutan*, same as 吉日 *kichinichi*, 'lucky day'.
- 450, 14. 齊明 Saimei (Empress, 37th Mikado).
- 454, 17. 管生 Kudafu (t., same as 菅生, p. 407).
- 455, 4*. 樊 is really fifteen strokes, the left upper element being composed of 土 (3) and 方 (4).
- 456, 15*. *Shōgaku-in no bettō*.
- 468, 6. Kageyama (f., not m.).
- 468, 19. 劍持 Kenmochi (f.).
- 480, 9*. Kamo-no-midzuumi.
- 524, note. A contracted form of *ran-jatai* is *ranja*, written 蘭麝, lit. 'orchid and musk', the second character being:—SHA, JA. *kaori-shika* (the Musk Deer, *Moschus moschiferus*); 香 *jakō* ('musk').
198. Another contraction is *raunia* 蘭若 (also a name for a Buddhist temple, from Sanskrit.)

NOTE.—For the Ainu derivations suggested in various parts of the work the authors are indebted to Professor B. H. Chamberlain's *The Language, Mythology and Geographical Nomenclature of Japan viewed in the light of Ainu Studies*, being no. 1 of *Memoirs of the Literature College, Imperial University of Japan* (Tōkiō, 1887). Professor Chamberlain suspects an Ainu (aboriginal) derivation for a number of the place-names of Japan, particularly those whose true and original meaning would seem to have been misunderstood by the Japanese who first made use of them.

Such names would include not only (a) examples the traditional transcription of which in Chinese characters is avowedly phonetic (*manyō-gana*), as well as (b) those written with characters which are 'a more approximate adumbration of the sounds', but also (c) those which, while appearing at first sight to be of purely Japanese origin, nevertheless prove, in the light of their ideographic transcription, to bear meanings of such 'wild and grotesque improbability' as to suggest their being unstudied corruptions of more appropriate Ainu names, rather than the independent inventions of Japanese pioneers. Professor Chamberlain would even regard as suspect (d) more than one name whose Japanese origin might seem to be effectively established by the appropriateness of its present meaning and ideographic transcription.

(a) Examples of the class first mentioned would include the province-names Idzu (for which Ainu *etu*, 'promontory', is suggested as a cognate), Noto (*notta*, same meaning), Iga and Iki (*ika*, 'eel', 'across', *sc.*, across the mountains or the sea), Shima (*shuna*, 'rocks').

(b) Amongst the second would be the province-names Tsushima (*tuima*, 'distant'), Idzumi (*tuima*, 'cape bay'), and possibly others such as Sagami, Hitachi, Tajima, Inaba, Hōki, Ōki, Harano, Mimasaka and Sanuki.

The third class would include such names as Tonami 兎並 ('hares in a row') or Tannami 丹南 ('cinnabar south'), both of which perhaps reflect Ainu *to-nai* ('lake stream'); Inao 稻尾 ('rice tail', for *inu* 'sacred symbols'); Kanehira 兼平 ('simultaneous flat'), for *kene-pira* ('alder-tree (hill)'); and so forth.

(c) Among examples in the fourth class it is suggested that even Yamashiro 山城 ('hill fort') may be related to *yam-shiri* ('chestnut-tree land').

INTRODUCTION.

METHOD OF USING THE WORK.

THE present work comprises a Dictionary of Characters used in Japanese Names, Dates and the like, and a series of preliminary chapters dealing with certain general questions germane to the subject.

In the Dictionary over 3,300 Chinese¹ characters (including a small number of variant forms) are dealt with in separate entries, and have been selected with a single eye to the scope of the work, viz., the reading of Japanese Proper Names and Dates, and of the simpler and more formal Locutions likely to be met with in inscriptions on Japanese art-objects. Certain characters, common enough in ordinary language, but not fulfilling these conditions, are in consequence omitted, as are also a number of the rarer ideographs appearing otherwise than initially in certain of the Illustrative Examples (especially those of Chinese names).

The same applies to a group of infrequent characters used in the names of *literati* such as *jusha* (Confucianists), *kangakusha* (sinologues), *haijin* (writers of *haikai* poems) and the like, and read therein with their ordinary *on* or Sinico-Japanese sounds.² Less likely to be met with by the tyro, these names can easily be worked out by the expert with the aid of a native dictionary such as the excellent little index to *Shingōsō Daijiten*, a modern corpus of the cursive script.

The Variant Forms, to which allusion has been made, are entered in their appropriate places according to the general scheme of arrangement described in subsequent paragraphs. They include (1) common calligraphic

¹ It is perhaps hardly necessary to point out that these characters are common to China and Japan, being used by both nations with (roughly) the same meanings, but with different pronunciations, exactly as is the case with the arabic and roman numerals in Western countries.

² Much the same, too, may be said for a number of the names borne by Buddhist priests and by ladies of the Imperial family.

(but not cursive) contractions or modifications of the orthodox forms, and (2) characters essentially distinct from, but used interchangeably with, the corresponding normals. No room, however, has been found for the rarer variants, for those showing but trifling aberrations, or for such as are strictly to be classed as cursive (*sōsho*) forms. Omitted also are all those whose variant portions have been previously entered as variants of independent and simpler characters.

The main entries of the characters are accompanied by the various Readings applied to them in Proper Names, as well as by their chief renderings in ordinary language and their English meanings. A select number of Examples illustrating their use in names and oft-repeated locutions on objects of art are assembled under the initial character of each.

The following detailed explanation of the arrangement of the Dictionary should be carefully perused before taking the work into general use. The beginner is also recommended to get by heart, if possible, the list of Common Characters in Chapter X., and to follow the course of study outlined at the head thereof.

ARRANGEMENT OF THE DICTIONARY.

(I.) CHARACTERS.

THE Characters are arranged *primarily* in groups according to the *number of strokes* with which they are written (see Chapter I. for rules on this head), and *secondarily*, within these groups, according to the *principles of their construction*, to which end the authors have adopted the new and original method of classification now to be described.

Putting aside a small number of the less complex characters—of those, say, written with not more than three strokes—it will be readily observed that any given example (as written in the full *kaisho* or standard form) falls under one or other of the following categories:—

- A.—Characters *divisible vertically* into two or more *separate* elements,
e.g., 心, 水, 信, 准, 桁, 祇, 町, 細, 軒, 釘, 刺, 剛, 致, etc.
- B.—Characters *divisible horizontally* into two or more *separate* elements,
e.g., 三, 吾, 秀, 享, 志, 宗, 梨, 花, 榮, etc.¹
- C.—Characters having one portion embracing or *enclosing* the rest,
e.g., 雁, 屋, 司, 哉, 返, 同, 風, 間, 因, etc.

¹ Characters belonging to both groups A and B (divisible 'quarterly,' to use an heraldic term) are usually placed in the latter group. They are but few in number.

D.—Characters forming a solid structure and *not* composed of *separate* elements, e.g., 石, 年, 孝, 井, 生, 甲, 中, etc.

In practice it has been found convenient and natural to amalgamate D with B, and we thus have, within each group of characters written with the same number of strokes, three distinctive categories, A, B-D, and C, the further classification of which is equally simple, as follows:—

Characters in Category A are arranged according to the number of strokes in the *left-hand element* (that on the extreme left, if there be more than one¹).

Characters in Category B-D are arranged according to their *upper parts*, in the following order:—

Upper part *not divisible vertically*:—

- (a) Topmost stroke horizontal, as in 西, 雪, 長, 孟, 內, 全, 曾, 負, 員, 易, 貝, 果, 桑, etc.
- (b) Topmost stroke oblique, as in 秀, 兵, 生, 兒, 泉, 參, 今, 父, 爭, etc.
- (c) Topmost stroke a mere tick on a horizontal, as in 立, 高, 彥, 育, 宗, etc.
- (d) Topmost stroke a vertical (or oblique) cutting a horizontal, as in 李, 來, 東, 有, 奈, 奉, 青, 夬, 直, 中央, etc.
- (e) Topmost stroke a vertical (or oblique) flanked by one or more ticks or short strokes; examples include characters such as 旨, 歲, 求, 光, 炎, 卷, 常, 岩, etc., leading through 美, 其, and the like, to the important group (rad. 140) 花, 茶, 藤, and so forth.

Upper part *divisible vertically*:—

- (a) Doublets (or triplets), as in 笠, 禁, 琴, 榮, 器, 麗, 巢, etc.
- (b) Dissimilars, as in 貸, 賀, 怨, 哲, 登, 堅, 聖, 盤, etc.

Characters in Category C are arranged according to the extent and position of the enclosing element, thus:—

Top and left: 厚, 唐, 尾, 房, 疫, 虎, etc.

Top and right: 司, 可, 句, 式, 飛, 哉, etc.

Left and bottom: 旭, 近, 延, 越, etc.

Left, top and right: 同, 風, 咸, 間, etc.

Left, top and bottom: 臣, 區, etc.

Left, bottom and right: 幽, 函, etc.

All four sides: 因, 國, etc.

¹ An exception is made in the case of radical 61, as in 怡, where the three strokes at the left are regarded as a single three-stroke element.

It will be seen, therefore, that the characters follow a logical and easily remembered order, and a little practice soon renders the discovery of any particular example a matter of the utmost ease and rapidity.¹

The tiro is hereby warned against mistaking for ordinary characters the devices (*paraphes*, the French would call them) often placed after a signature and known as 花押 *kakihan* (or *kwaō*), literally 'written (as opposed to impressed) seals.' The following are typical examples:—



With a little experience, it is not difficult to recognize their true nature at a glance, as they commonly display characteristic construction-lines and bold curves not paralleled in any of the ideographs, however written.

(2.) READINGS AND EXAMPLES.

The paragraph immediately following each main-entry character is marked off by *full-stops* and *semicolons* respectively into the following categories and sub-categories, which appear uniformly in the order given (although one or more may of necessity be absent, wholly or in part):—

- (a). *Within square brackets*:—a reference to variant forms of the character (see Chapter I.).
- (b). *In large roman capitals*:—the *on* or Sinico-Japanese readings (see § 1 below); *in large italic capitals*:—the *manyō* pronunciations (see § 2); *in lower-case roman type*:—the *kun* or pure-Japanese readings commonly used for geographical names and surnames (§ 3); *in lower-case italics* (but see Note):—those peculiar to the *nanori* class of name (*ibid.*, and Chapter V., § 2); *in mixed type*:—abnormal readings (*on* or *kun*) for the *zokumiō* class (Chapter V., § 1).

¹ Failure to find a character in the expected place is often due to a miscount of the number of strokes; in such a case a reference to the stroke-groups next before or after should be crowned with success.

Note.—[The less frequent *nanori*-readings are enclosed in parentheses; those for 'one-character' *nanori* begin with a *capital* initial. The references 'zok., Oto-', 'zok., -saku', indicate respectively the readings *Oto* at the beginning and *saku* at the end of *zokumō*.]

- (c). In *lower-case italics*, accompanied by English translations or definitions:—the chief pure-Japanese readings used in ordinary phraseology.

[Hyphenation in categories (b) and (c) indicates whether a reading is initial or final, the absence of a hyphen implying that it may be either. The strict distinction between ordinary and long hyphens (see List of Abbreviations immediately preceding the Dictionary) is not operative until the Illustrative Examples are dealt with.]

- (d), (e), etc. Miscellaneous information, such as special meanings for the *on* readings, references to other characters of confusingly similar appearance, and so forth.
- (y). A reference by number to the Radical (see list in Chapter IX.) under which the character is grouped by the Chinese.¹ (An *italic* number indicates that the character is itself the radical.)
- (z). Illustrative Examples, if of small bulk. (Larger groups commence a new paragraph and are set out and punctuated as explained in § 5 below.)

* * * * *

The foregoing remarks are enlarged upon in the following sections (§ 1 to 5), which are addressed in the main to the novice.

§ 1. *On* (Kan-on, Go-on, Tō-in).

The *on* 音 (literally 'sounds', as opposed to *kun* 訓 or *yomi* 讀, 'meanings', i.e., the vernacular equivalents) are the Japanese versions of the ancient Chinese pronunciations. Thus, *sung* in the modern Peking dialect (anciently *song*) may become in Japanese *shō* (松) or *sō* (宋); *shih* (anciently *shek*, *zhak*, *zhit*, etc.) becomes *seki* (石), *shiki* (式), *shaku* (釋), *jitsu* (實), and so forth.

Every character borrowed directly from China has, nominally, two *on*, known respectively as the *Kan-on*² and the *Go-on*³ and here quoted in that order (in roman capitals). Frequently the two *on* are identical—at any rate

¹ On a system which classifies the characters according to a series of 214 elements ('radicals'), one of which is to be detected—often with considerable difficulty—in every example. The arrangement here adopted is largely a development of the radical system on logically simplified lines and succeeds in avoiding the difficulties referred to.

² From *Kan* (Chinese *Han* 漢), a popular appellation for Northern China.

³ From *Go* (H'u 吳), meaning roughly South-eastern China.

as far as their roman transliteration is concerned¹—and in that case the form is quoted once only.

On the other hand, different shades of meaning may carry with them alternative *on* (or pairs of *on*), and these, if of any importance, are duly cited. As a rule, a close phonetic resemblance runs through the normal and the alternative *on*, apparent exceptions occurring where a character is being used instead of another bearing the divergent reading.

The entry '(No *on*)' indicates that the character is a *waji* 和字, 'Japanese character', i.e., one manufactured in Japan to fulfil local needs, and not, therefore, possessing a sound derived from Chinese. The *waji* are all formed on the same lines as those for which the Chinese themselves are responsible.

The *Goon* were introduced at an earlier date than the *Kanon*, and where the two are not identical the former survive—at any rate as far as the ground covered by this work is concerned—chiefly in Buddhistic names and expressions, in old official titles, and in local and family names of early origin. The *kanon* are more closely bound up with Confucianism and the modern spirit, and their greater literary flavour is the cause of their being generally preferred for *azana* and *gō* (types of *noms de guerre*) and for the transliteration of Chinese local and personal names, other than Buddhistic.

Here and there a character is provided with yet a third type of *on*, the *Tō-on* or *Tō-in* 唐音, named after the Tang (*Tō*) Dynasty of China, although these pronunciations were only brought to Japan in the 17th century, by Buddhist priests of the Ōbaku sect. They occur mainly in a few Chinese place-names and in the names of the dynasties Ming (Japanese *Min*, not *Mei*) and Ch'ing (*Shin*, not always *Sei*).

§ 2. *Manyō Readings.*

The *manyō* or purely phonetic readings of the characters are indicated by italic capitals.

For some centuries after their first serious adoption in Japan, the Chinese ideographs were used exclusively for compositions in the Chinese language—if we except the phonetic transcription of native proper names, a usage not unknown to the Chinese themselves. Later, when the first faltering attempts were made to write the vernacular by the same means, the lack of signs to represent the grammatical inflections and particles peculiar to Japanese led to the employment of certain ideographs for this

¹ They may still be differently written in the phonetic *kana* script (see Chapter II.).

purpose in a purely phonetic manner. But it was not until about the 8th century A.D. that the final analysis of the language into 72 distinct syllables was made (see Chapter II.) and a varying number of characters (*manyō-gana*) fixed upon to represent each of these sounds.

The name *Manyō-gana*¹ is taken from *Manyō-shū* 萬葉集 ('Garner of a Myriad Leaves'), the title of a famous anthology compiled early in the 9th century A.D. In this work the earlier poems are written in a jumble of ideographs and ill-organized phonetics, making the interpretation of both sound and sense a task of the greatest difficulty. The later pieces, however, are rendered entirely in *manyō* phonetic characters, so that the sound (if not the sense) is never in doubt—an all-important consideration in the writing of poetry!

Manyō readings are usually derived from, if not identical with, the *Goon* pronunciations, but a number of them follow the *kun* or pure-Japanese renderings and are specifically known as *Yamato-gana* 和假名 ('Japanese kana').

The use of *manyō-gana* as such survives to-day chiefly (1) in Buddhistic names and expressions derived from Sanskrit through Chinese, such as *Amida* 阿彌陀; (2) in native place-names of early origin, as *Fuji*, the name of this famous peak being undoubtedly aboriginal (pre-Japanese) although it is alternatively written 富士 ('prosperous scholar'), 不二 ('peerless') or 不死 ('deathless'); and (3) in a number of foreign place-names which have been honoured by transcription into Chinese characters, such as Italy, *Itari* 伊太利, Canada, *Kanada* 加奈陀, and the like.

The connection between the *manyō-gana* and the written syllabaries known as *hiragana* and *katakana* is referred to in Chapter II.

§ 3. Vernacular Readings (*kun*) for Proper Names.

Ordinary roman type is used for those readings found in geographical and family names (surnames), italic type distinguishing those occurring in *nanori* (see Chapter V., § 2). Of the latter, those beginning with a capital are complete one-character *nanori*, while those placed within parentheses are of less frequency (either generally or for the character under notice).²

¹ For the meaning of *gana* (*kana*), see Chapter II.

² An extensive (and, it would seem, largely fanciful) selection of *nanori*-readings is given in *Kwōkoku Nanori Daizen* by Hagiwara Otoliko (Tōkiō, 1875), an enlargement of a similar work, *Nanori Jibiki* by Takai Ranzan (Ōsaka, 1830). This little manual quotes more than twice as many characters as have been deemed worthy of inclusion in the present work, each with its one or more *nanori*-readings. The authors have resisted the temptation of drawing on this reserve, contenting themselves with quoting only such characters and readings as are recorded in the general or technical biographical lists.

Where Sinico-Japanese or *manyō* readings are equally applicable to names, these will have already been accounted for. At the same time, an abnormal pure-Japanese reading (or one confined to but two or three examples) is usually omitted here for brevity's sake—it is in most cases easily suggested by one of the ordinary-language readings that follow.

It may be stated as a general rule that two (or more) characters combining to form a word or name are read either both in the *on* or both in the *kun*. With *nanori* there are practically no exceptions to this rule, with *azana* and *gō* very few, but the *zokumiō* (Chapter V., § 1) follows its own peculiar rules, and abnormal readings for this type of name are quoted where necessary. Geographical names and surnames are on the whole fairly regular, exceptional cases arising for the most part from obvious and inevitable causes.

§ 4. *Vernacular Readings (kun) in Ordinary Language and English Meanings.*

Most Japanese names 'mean something', in common with those of other languages, and a knowledge of the meaning cannot but help to lighten the otherwise dull task of deciphering a name. For this reason alone the work would be incomplete without the matter herein comprised, but neither the readings quoted nor their suggested 'Englishings' are to be looked upon as exhaustive or in any sense competing with a regular dictionary. An attempt is made, however, to indicate, wherever possible, the derivation of any readings used for proper names, whether previously quoted or suggested by the illustrative examples which follow.

In certain cases, of course, the purely phonetic nature *ad hoc* of a character¹ employed in writing a name renders it useless to seek for the meaning in the character itself. The same warning is necessary in order to understand the true connotation of the pure-Japanese *nanori*, a matter fully dealt with in § 2 of Chapter V.

§ 5. *Illustrative Examples.*

These are quoted under the *initial* character² of each, except in the case of the numerous examples beginning with 大 (generally Ō-, 'great') and 小 (generally Ko- or O-, 'little'), which are dealt with under the *second* character, a course dictated not merely by convenience, but also by the rationale of their construction.

¹ Not necessarily always in the capacity of a *manyōgana* (see § 2 above).

Which is uniformly replaced, after its main entry, by the sign 1.

Extensive groups of Examples are arranged in the following order, each being provided with a short explanation or reference (see List of Abbreviations preceding the Dictionary):—

Topographical Names, including those of buildings, natural features, and the like.

Clan and Family Names (Surnames).

Individual Names of special interest or difficulty.

Titles and Official Designations.

Nengō and other Chronological References.

Names of Mythical Creatures.

Names of famous Books, Plays, Legends and Art-subjects.

Locutions and Idiomatic Expressions occurring in signatures, dates, book-colophons, titles of colour-prints, etc.

(Those belonging to more than one of the above classes are not usually repeated after the first entry. Consequently, an example not found in its expected place should be looked for in the preceding class or classes.)

The Examples in each class, if more than two or three in number, are as a rule marked off by descriptive headings in capital type, which headings are operative only as far as the first succeeding full-stop. Where, as so frequently happens, the reading of the initial character is the same throughout a number of examples in the same class, much space has been saved by quoting both character and reading (the latter in heavy type) with the *first* example only and leaving them to be supplied in the succeeding entries (which are arranged according to the number of strokes in the second character¹). One or two analogous methods of contraction are here and there employed, for which see List of Abbreviations.

As regards the *choice* of examples, the 9th century A.D. has, but for a few outstanding instances, been taken as a starting-point, so that the great majority of the local and personal names and titles that fill the pages of the *Nihongi*, the *Kojiki*, and other early works, will be looked for here in vain. Fortunately, when quoted in Japanese books, they are usually accompanied by their phonetic readings in *kana*, and, with the few exceptions alluded to, they are not likely to be found on works of art. A certain number of them appear in the list of Emperors in Chapter IV.

Subject to this restriction, completeness has been aimed at, with respect to *Geographical Names*, in the case of the provinces², their districts and

¹ Or the third, where the second is merely epenthetic ㄱ ㄴ or ㄹ ㄱ ㄴ.

² A classified list of these is given in Chapter VII., 104

administrative divisions (*kōri*)¹, the great cities and their chief features², the province-capitals and *daimiōs'* castle-towns, pottery-fabriques (especially those appearing in marks) and the headquarters of craftsmen generally, battle-fields, and, indeed, all places famed in history, art or song. A certain discretion has been exercised in the introduction of local names not fulfilling these conditions, the chief considerations being comparative difficulty of reading and identity with a surname worth quoting³. Non-Japanese examples, including Ainu names and those of the Hokkaidō generally, are with few exceptions omitted.

Family Names (Surnames) are quoted on an analogous principle. Those of the aristocracy (*kuge*, *daimiō*, *samurai*) and, generally, of the chief personages of history, literature and legend, receive special attention, as do also

¹ Excluding those of Hokkaidō (*Yezo*) and the Luchu Islands. Some 70 new *kōri*-names first given in 1874 are indicated as modern ('mod.'). Others, dating from the same year but consisting merely of an older name with a prefix such as 東 *Higashi* ('East') or 西 *Nishi* ('West'), are omitted. In all cases the termination 郡 *-gōri* is to be supplied.

² A word of explanation is necessary with regard to the examples quoted as 'street of Yedo.' Strictly speaking, these names are not, as with us, applied to a thoroughfare and to the buildings lining it on both sides. They belong, indeed, in each case to a block (or group of blocks) of houses, so that in many streets a different 'street' name is applied to either side. Each block 町 generally read *chō* in Yedo-Tokjō and *machi* elsewhere, if cut up into sections (丁, also read *chō*) by smaller thoroughfares, gives its name to these sections with the addition of a numerical distinguishing name, e.g., 一丁 目 *itchōme*, 'first section.' The individual houses are further numbered as 一番地 *ichibanchi*, 'No. 1,' etc. (Fanciful names for ordinary dwelling-houses are almost non-existent.)

Most street-names, in Yedo and elsewhere, have as their basis a geographical or, less commonly, a family or individual name. This is provided with a suffix such as 町 *-chō* or *-machi*, less frequently 小路 *-kōji*, 新道 *-shin-michi*, 河岸 *-gashi*, 通 *-tōri* (*-dōri*), 堀 *-bori*, and the like; and often with a prefix such as 東 *Higashi* ('East'), 南 *Minami* ('South'), 西 *Nishi* ('West'), 北 *Kita* ('North'), 内 *Uchi* ('Inner'), 外 *Soto* ('Outer'), 表 *Omote* ('Fore'), 裏 *Ura* ('Rear'), 上 *Ue* ('Upper'), 下 *Shimo* ('Lower'), 中 *Naka* ('Mid'), 大 *Ō* ('Great'), 小 *Ko* ('Little'), 本 *Hon* or 元 *Moto* ('Old'), 新 *Shin* ('New'), 通 *Tōri* ('Thoroughfare'), 片 *Kata* ('Side'), 横 *Yoko* ('Cross'), 竖 *Tate* ('Vertical'), 向 *Mukō* ('Facing'), 袋 *Fukuro* ('Blind-alley'), 末 *Sue* or 手 *Te* (*-te*) ('Embankment').

Sometimes the 町 has an immediate prefix such as 上 *-ue* (*-machi*), 下 *shimo* (*machi*), 中 *-naka* (*-no-chō*), 本 *-hon* (*chō*), 新 *-shin* (*-chō*), 坂 *-saka* (*machi*), 片 *-kata* (*machi*), 横 *-yoko* (*chō*). Others are formed from Buddhist temple-names with the suffix 前 *-mae* or *-mai*, or 門前 *-monzen*.

In the interest of brevity, 'street' names based as above described on local or personal names already accounted for, are omitted from the Examples.

Certain names of islands, mountains, capes, and rivers, which, apart from the defining termination, are identical with examples quoted in other connections, are referred to under these latter only, by means of the usual references (is., m., cape, r.). With islands, the termination 島 is to be supplied, its reading as either *-shima*, *-jima* or *-no-shima* being quoted with the reference. Similarly with mountains: *-yama*, *-san* or *-zan* implying 山, *-dake* or *-ga-dake* 岳, and *-saki* or *-taki* 崎. In the case of rivers 川, the reading is quoted only where it is *-kawa* instead of the more usual *-gawa*.

A few analogous cases (shores, bays, lagoons, temples, and so forth) are similarly treated, but with these both the terminal character and its reading are quoted.

those of artists and craftsmen, actors and other professional men (moderns excepted), these being specifically quoted as such (see List of Abbreviations). It is not, of course, to be assumed that such references exclude the possibility of a name having been borne by others not following the professions in question.

Other surnames introduced include, besides abnormal or comparatively difficult readings, a sufficient proportion of easily read examples to show the relative frequency of a given character as an initial. To indicate still further possibilities without wasting space over obvious combinations, cross-references to other characters having identical sounds as name-initials are inserted at the head of the Examples. Furthermore, as a cursory perusal of the work will demonstrate, many of the instances quoted merely as geographical names are quite capable of being used also for those of families—a statement of which the converse to a certain extent also holds good.

Except in a few specific cases, the surnames are quoted with their ordinary conventional pronunciations, despite the undoubted fact that other, unconventional, readings are always possible in individual cases, even if highly improbable. But a work such as this can hardly do more than indicate what would be recognized throughout Japan as the ordinary reading in any given instance.

Individual Names are quoted on a somewhat different principle. Ordinarily none but anomalous instances are admitted of this class of appellation, whose construction is explained at length in Chapter V. and whose pronunciation in normal examples can be deduced from the readings quoted with each character in the Dictionary. At the same time, it has been thought useful to include the posthumous names of the Emperors, as well as the special¹ names of various Japanese prominent in history, hagiology and legend. A select number of the names of divine beings and of the *Senjin* and other Chinese personages depicted (and often named) in the graphic and glyptic arts of Japan also find mention, together with their Chinese readings according to the now generally accepted orthographic system of Sir Thomas Wade².

¹ *I.e.*, those usually quoted independently or of a surname or clan-name.

² In transliterating these names into Japanese, the prevailing (if somewhat illogical) custom is here followed of making one continuous undivided reading in each case, even where two separate names are involved. Thus, Chinese *Tung-jang So*, *Lü Tung-pin*, *Ting Lan*, become in Japanese *Tōbōsaku*, *Kiochōin*, *Teiran*. There is much to be said, however, in favour of writing *Tōbō* (perhaps not *Tō-bō*) *Saku*, *Rio Tōhin*, *Tei Ran*, and so forth.

It should be noted that a specific reference in the case of an individual name indicates, as a rule, only the most prominent or exalted personage recorded as bearing the name in question. Where the reference is merely '(n.)', it is implied that the name is one usually quoted in connection with a surname or clan-name.

Official Titles connected with the Imperial Government are dealt with largely by reference to Chapter V., § 3, where this subject is somewhat fully treated. Of other titles, only the more important have been usually deemed worthy of citation.

Examples in the remaining classes (see page 6) might, of course, have been multiplied indefinitely. In some directions, indeed, exhaustive treatment has proved feasible, in others a careful selection has perforce been exercised, but always with an eye to the needs of the collector.

The nomenclature of art-objects and art-processes is passed over as having no place in a work of this nature. Similarly omitted are all lengthy explanations which belong more properly to historical or topographical works such as the excellent manuals of B. H. Chamberlain (*Things Japanese*, and other handbooks), E. Papinot (*Historical and Geographical Dictionary of Japan*), W. F. Meyers (*Chinese Reader's Manual*), H. Giles (*Chinese Biographical Dictionary*), and particularly the indispensable *Legend in Japanese Art* of H. L. Joly.

* * * * *

(3.) ORTHOGRAPHY.

Great care has been taken to maintain a uniform transliteration of Japanese words and names, a matter sadly neglected even in didactic works, where exactitude and consistency should be a prime consideration. The distinction between long and short *o* and *u* is a common stumbling-block, although, trivial as it may appear, there is as much difference between the names *Ōno* and *Ono*¹ as between our *Gretton* and *Lyttelton*. Lack of care in this and kindred instances is no less heinous than the wrong accentuation of Greek or French or the making of a 'false quantity' in Latin.

The more debatable features of the orthography adhered to in the work are as follows:—

- (1) *Bio*, *gio*, *hio*, *kio*, *mio*, *nio*, *pio*, *rio*, are preferred to *byo*, *gyo*, etc., and similarly with *biō*, *giō*, *biū*, *giū*, etc.

¹ In *kana* (the native phonetic script) these two names are written respectively *O ho no* and *Wo no*.

- (2) Careful distinction is made between *kāca* and *gāca*, *gāca* and *ga*, (although *kō* for *kācō* is allowable); also between *z* (a voiced *s*) and *dz* (a voiced *ts*). These distinctions are widely disregarded in speech (except in Kiōto and Western Japan generally), but are properly retained in writing the phonetic *kana*, as, in the authors' opinion, they should be in a roman transliteration.
- (3) *Ye*, *yei*, are preferred to *e*, *ei*, at the beginning of a syllable, the only exceptions admitted being the province-names *Echizen*, *Echigo*, *Etchū*, *Esshū*.

Such antiquated spellings as *ō* for *o*, *biyō* or *biyau* for *biō* (etc.), *chin* for *chū*, *jiu* for *ju* or *jū*, *é* for final *e*¹, are still rife even in the most recent works, but it may be hoped that the publication of these lines will show the propriety of dropping them.

(4.) HYPHENATION.

The following principles governing the hyphenation of composite names (and titles) have been followed as far as practicable throughout the work. They do not, it must be confessed, cover the whole ground, but they at least clear the air to a great extent, and are strongly recommended for general adoption.

- (1) Where the final element of a composite name is merely a topographical suffix or title, defining the locality or person alluded to, it is written with a small initial and hyphenated with the preceding element². Thus: *Musashi-no-kuni* ('Musashi province'), *Fuji-san* ('Mount Fuji'), *Ō-yama* ('Big Mountain'), *Naka-gawa* ('Naka River'), *Mii-dera* ('Mii Temple'). Similarly: *Tajikarao-no-kami* ('the Divinity Tajikarao'), *Jimmu-tennō* ('the Emperor Jimmu'), *Mochihito-ō* ('Prince Mochihito'), *Kawara-no-sadaijin* ('the Kawara Minister-of-the-Left'), *Kōbō-daishi* ('the Great Teacher Kōbō'), *Masa-ko* ('Mistress Masa'), and so forth.

As a corollary, mere titles such as *Giōbu-kō* (President of the Giōbu or Ministry of Justice), *Kōtsuke-no-suke* (Vice-Governor of Kōtsuke Province), *Hidye-no-jō* (Third Official of the Household Guards Bureau), follow the same rule (but see next).

¹ The reader misguided enough to pronounce Japanese *sake*, *Tone*, *hide*, as if they were English words is not really worth catering for.

² It is perhaps inadvisable to carry this rule to its logical extreme in such succinct and familiar instances as *Chōshū* ('Nagato Province'), *Kōju* ('Yedo City' or 'Capital of Kōshū'), *Tōkaidō* ('Eastern Sea Road or Circuit'), and so on.

- (2) Names identical with, or formed on the same lines as, those above alluded to, but not describing the localities or persons defined by the final element, are written in one word without hyphens. Thus: *Ô-yama* as a mountain-name, but *Ôyama* as a town or family name; similarly *Akacawa*, *Akasaka*, *Arahama* 'towns', *Ichinomiya*, *Nakazawa*, *Furusawa* surnames—the Dictionary will furnish a host of other instances.

The same rule is followed in the case of *zokumi*⁷ Chapter V., § 1: resembling, or even actually reproducing, titles as described above.⁸ Thus: *Yamarisake*, *Gennōjī*, *Giōbukiō*, *Kōtsukenosuke*.

- (3) Appellations like *Minamoto no Yoshitsune* 'Yoshitsune of the Minamoto [lan]'; *Tokugawa Ieyasu* 'Ieyasu [of the] Tokugawa [family]', and the like, are properly so written, the names *Yoshitsune* and *Ieyasu* having an independent significance as applied to the personages bearing them.

In the titles of Numerical Categories Chapter VII.: the authors have purposely erred on the side of over-hyphenation, in order to indicate the structure of the more prolix compounds.

5. PRONUNCIATION.

A word as to the proper pronunciation of Japanese.⁹ Briefly put, the consonants should be given *as in English*;¹⁰ the vowels *as in Italian*;¹¹ the voice should maintain an even tone, no special emphasis being laid on any but long syllables, generally *i* or *u*. Thus, in the name *Akasaka* each *a* has exactly the same un-English sound and stress; its pronunciation as *Akhen-sākah* is quite wrong.

These simple rules, if carefully followed, should result in a fairly good enunciation of Japanese, but the following refinements¹² deserve attention:—

- (1) *shi* is actually half-way between *shi* and *si*; similarly *ju* is between *ju* and *du*.

⁷ It is to be seen the question of hyphenation actually depends on whether the given instance is a title or a mere name or family.

⁸ Or as transliterated into Roman.

⁹ With their true or normal accents, that *a* is a true *a* not the *a* of 'traces'; and so forth, thus eliminating the *a* which under-keeps in Southern English, *man*, *call*, *sin*, *run*, *beat* (not French *deux*, *ex*, *in*, *un*, German *and*, *Ö*).

¹² In all the examples which follow, the Italian sound of the vowels is intended, unless the contrary appears.

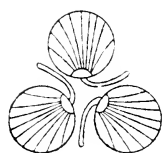
- (2) *g* initial is always hard, but between two vowels (especially in the Tōkiō dialect) it tends to become *ng* (as in our 'singer,' *not* as in 'finger').
- (3) *n* final resembles our *ng* (not the sound heard in French 'son,' 'ton'). This rule is extended to compound words where a vowel follows the *n*, as in *Kan-on*.
- (4) *ng* = *n* final + *g* initial, i.e., as in our 'finger'; *nk* as in 'sinker.'
- (5) *u* final, even in the first element of a compound word, is somewhat clipped; in *tsu*, *dzu*, *su*, *zu*, it is virtually silent, as is also *i* in certain cases (*hito*, *shita*, etc.) *Um* initial has the sound of *mm*; e.g. *uma*, *ume*, *Umetada*.
- (6) Full value should be given to doubled consonants, as in *Tennō*, *Hotta*, *Homma*, *Busshi*, and the like.¹

It will be useful to remember that no complete Japanese word can end with any consonant except *n* (an original *mu*). Moreover, the following letters and vocables, natural enough in English and other Western languages, are avoided in modern Japanese (although one or two of them may appear in slang words or local dialects):—*c* (except as in *ch*), *che*, *di*, *du*, *ja*, *je*, *fi*, *hu*, *je*,² *l*, *q*, *she*,² *si*, *ti*, *th*, *tsa*, *tse*, *tsi*, *tso*, *tu*, *v*, *we*, *wi*, *wu*, *x*, *yi*, *zi*. Also all combined consonants except: *ch*, *dz*, *gw*, *kw*, *mb*, *mm*, *mp*, *nch*, *nd*, *ng*, *nj*, *nk*, *nn*, *nr*, *ns*, *nsh*, *nt*, *nts*, *nv* (usually becoming *nn*), *nz*, *pp*, *sh*, *ss*, *ssh*, *tch*, *ts*, *tt*, *tts*.

An examination of the foregoing list will determine whether a given word can by any possibility be a correctly spelled Japanese example.

¹ Used in certain parts of Southern Japan, for *ze* and *se* respectively.

² See also p. 20, note 3.



JAPANESE NAMES

AND HOW TO READ THEM.

CHAPTER I.

HOW TO COUNT THE STROKES OF A CHARACTER.

IN counting strokes one may, as a general rule, follow the light of nature, always remembering that a mere tick at the end of a stroke (caused by—or representing—the flick-up of the brush in leaving the paper) is disregarded; an actual dot, however, separately formed, is separately counted. The following characters or parts of characters, which might reasonably be supposed to count as at least two, are nevertheless regarded as containing but one stroke each.

SINGLE STROKES.

[The figures in brackets indicate the number of strokes in the examples quoted.]

㇏, as in 口 (3), 日 (4), 目 (5), 且 (5), 見 (7).	㇏, as in 八 (2), 入 (2), 内 (4).	but 以 (5); while the radicals 王, 土, 王, 里, 足, 虫, 金, count their full numbers (3, 3, 4, 7, 7, 6, 8, re- spectively).
㇏, as in 力 (2), 月 (4), 司 (5); but 可 (5).	㇏, as in 凡 (3), 攴 (4).	
㇏, as in 五 (4), 毋 4.	乙, as in 九 (2), 乞 (3).	
㇏, as in 也 (3).	㇏, as in 山 (3), 出 (5), 亡 (3).	
㇏, as in 久 (3), 水 (4); but 夕 (4).	㇏, as in 文 (4), 又 (2).	㇏, as in 玄 (3), 玄 (5); but 玄 (5); also the radical 立 (5).
㇏, as in 久 (3).	㇏, as in 号 (5), 弓 (3).	
㇏, as in 了 (2), 子 (3), 予 (4).	㇏, as in 乃 (2); but 久 (3).	㇏, ㇏, as in ㇏ (3), ㇏ (3), 糸 (6).
㇏, as in 宇 (6).	㇏, as in 比 (4), 此 (5), 良 (7), 衣 (6), 氏 (4);	㇏, as in 女 (3).

As familiarity with the characters increases, it will be observed that even the most complex examples are constructed from a series of elements of which the forms are sufficiently well defined, and the total number sufficiently limited, to bring them easily within the grasp of ordinary human memory. With the aid of the foregoing table there should be no difficulty in counting the strokes of the great majority of these elements. But in a few cases, cited below, the number of strokes may not, for one reason or another, be on all occasions clear, and the reader is advised to study the following table before beginning the search for characters in the Dictionary:-

リ	2	ル	3	ル	4	臣	6	主	6
リ	2	ル	3	ル	5	無	7	太	4
ル	2	ル	4	也	3	間	8	市	5
ル	2	予	4	世	5	前	7	方	4
上	2	母	4	ネ	5	白	6	亞	8
ル	2	母	5	has represent-		白	7	牙	4
巴	2	中	3	ing 示		走	7	央	4
巴	3	中	3	ネ		主	5	央	4

VARIANT FORMS.

The task of identifying the characters is complicated, fortunately to no very great extent in inscriptions of the type for which this work caters, by the occasional use of variant forms, which may be either mere calligraphic modifications or else distinct but synonymous characters. These variants are not infrequently found to contain considerably *more* strokes than the standard versions, although the natural tendency is to employ a contraction or a less complex synonym.

Of the characters dealt with in this work, the well-established non-cursive variants are separately quoted in their appropriate places in the Dictionary according to the general scheme of arrangement, with cross-references under the standard forms. A considerable degree of selection has been exercised as regards mere script variations of the selfsame character, which may range between, on the one hand, modifications insufficient to affect either the number of strokes in the character or even its position in the Dictionary, and, on the other, the extreme of cursive contraction.³

¹ As an element only ; three strokes as an independent character.

Although it is true that some completely distinct characters differ from one another only by a small stroke or tick, yet, on the whole, those points of difference which do *not* constitute distinct characters are as soon picked up by the average student as are the variations in our own printings—types or MS by the intelligent schoolboy.

The treatment of strictly cursive forms has been omitted from the scope of the work¹, as likely to lead too far afield. An attempt, however, is made below to summarize the more important of such minor modifications (non-cursive) as are not dealt with *seriatim* in the Dictionary. Further economy of space has been secured, in the case of the more complex examples, by omitting a number of common variants the aberrant portions of which are entered elsewhere as variants of independent normal forms.

MINOR SCRIPT VARIATIONS.

- (a) In characters such as 言 (and its compounds 信, 討, etc.), 音, 親, 童, the two uppermost horizontal strokes (二) may become a mere dot on a stroke (・), and *vice versa*.
 (b) In characters such as 馬, 鳥, 鳥, 寫, 無, the four dots may become a horizontal line.
 (c) 厶 in composition sometimes becomes 口 (and *vice versa*); it may also replace the upper part of 每 (so in the compounds 海, 梅, etc.).
 (d) Certain left (or right) hand elements of characters are commonly transformed or contracted in script as follows:—

示 becomes 礻	月 becomes 冂	罌 becomes 尺
糸 „ 纟	邑 „ 良 or 艮	叢 „ 叢
冪 or 冪 „ 冪	𠂔 „ 𠂔	爻 „ 爻 or 爻

- (e) The little tick or short line beginning the right-oblique stroke in such characters (or elements) as 又, 文, 久, 父, 史, 交, 爻, 八, 入, 穴, is a mere printer's fancy and is not reproduced in script. The loss of one or both dots in the elements 彳 and 亍 presents a greater lapse from strict accuracy.
 (f) In a number of characters or parts of characters the upper or lower parts may change as follows:—

ア or 厂 to フ as in 石, 反.	匕 to 乚 or ナ as in 眞.
ケ „ 𠂔 „ 監.	互 „ 〃 „ 夕 „ 録.
𠂔 „ 𠂔 „ 尊.	羽 „ 日 „ 習.
マ „ ュ „ 通.	𠂔 „ 𠂔 „ 享, 亭, 高.
匕 „ 上 „ 旨.	𠂔 „ 𠂔 „ 品, 嚴.

¹ Except in so far as the synoptical table of *kana* on pages 29 to 32 may serve to give an insight into the principles of cursive contraction.

CHAPTER II.

THE KANA.

ANALYSIS OF JAPANESE SOUNDS.—For the purpose of spelling out their language phonetically the Japanese at an early date classified its sounds into the following forty-seven syllables:

THE GOJŪON-DZU¹.

a, i, u, e, o: ka, ki, ku, ke, ko: sa, shi, su, se, so;
ta, chi, tsu, te, to: na, ni, nu, ne, no: ha, hi, fu, he, ho;
ma, mi, mu, me, mo: ya, [yi], yu, [ye], yo: ra, ri, ru, re, ro;
wa, wi, [wen], we, wo:

to which must be added the following twenty-five modifications² of the *k, s, t* and *h* groups:

ga, gi, gu, ge, go: za, ji³, zu, ze, zo: da, ji³, dzu, de, do;
ba, pa, bi, pi, bu, pu, be, pe, bo, po:

as well as *n* final (phonetically identified with *mu*).

The 72 (or 73) syllables thus evolved are capable of writing every combination of sounds belonging to the Japanese language, diphthongs, long vowels and other composites being written with various collocations of the simple elements, as explained below (p. 23).

The *gojūon-dzu* arrangement of them is used, especially in modern dictionaries and index-lists, exactly as we use the alphabet for ready reference. In that case the *daku-on* and *handaku-on* (*ga, gi, gu*, etc.) immediately follow their corresponding *sei-on* (*ka, ki, ku*, etc.), so that, for example, the entries *Nakata, Nakada, Nagata, Nagada*, would appear in that order. Final *n* takes its place either at the very end of the list or as if it

¹ 五十音圖, 'table of fifty sounds', made up by importing the three non-existent syllables set within brackets. Of the others, *we* is transliterated in roman as *e* or *ye* (the authors, as already explained, preferring the latter), *wi* as *i*, and *wo* as *o* (except when it stands alone as an accusative postposition). Furthermore, in the present work the fourth sound, *e*, and in certain cases *he*, are represented by *ye*.

² Known as *daku-on* 濁音, 'thickened sounds' (the *pa-pi-pu-pe-po* group as *handaku-on* 半濁音, 'semi-thickened sounds'), as opposed to the normal or 'pure' sounds, *sei-on* 清音, in the preceding list. Compare also p. 34.

³ *Ji*, as a modification of either *shi* or *chi*, is indifferently pronounced like our 'gee', except in Western Japan, where the former is given the softer sound of French *ji*. The two derivations appear in *Fuji* (*shi*), the mountain, and *fuji* (*chi*), 'wistaria.'

were a modification of *mu* (in the latter case it may even be represented by the same sign as *mu* itself).

In less recent times, however, the *Iroha*¹ arrangement appears to have been preferred for the above-mentioned purpose. This is actually readable as a poem on the transience of human life and runs as follows:

THE *IROHA-UTA*.²

*i ro ha ni ho he to: chi ri nu ru wo: wa ka yo ta re so: tsu ne na ra
mu: u wi no o ku ya ma: ke fu ko e te: a sa ki yu me: mi shi we hi
mo se su.*

(The modified syllables and final *n* are for 'alphabetic' purposes worked into this series as with the *gojūon-dzu* arrangement.)

THE *Kana* SIGNS.—The earliest use to which this phonetic analysis of the language was put—a use, indeed, to which it owes its inception—was the representation in writing of such words or names as could not conveniently be rendered by the ideographic characters borrowed from China. And to this end the seventy-three sounds were provided with a number of specially chosen signs, to which was given the name of *kana* 假名 (*kari-na*, 'borrowed names'), i.e., signs used in a purely phonetic manner as opposed to *mana* 真名 ('real names') or characters used ideographically.

The earliest *kana*, the *manyō-gana*, have already been dealt with (p. 6). They were actual Chinese characters used in their full (*kaisho*) forms, and at some subsequent date about 130 of them, written in varying degrees of cursive script (*sōsho*) according to the fancy of the writer, came to be known as *Hira-gana* 平假名 'plain' or 'easy *kana*' (see tables below), and were distributed unequally over the 47 primary syllables (and *n* final), the modified syllables being represented by two ticks (or, in the case of *pa*, *pi*, *pu*, *pe*, *po*, by a small circle) at the top right corner of the sign for the corresponding primary—thus: け *ke*, げ *ge*; ひ *hi*, び *bi*, ぴ *pi*. These diacritical marks, it is annoying to find, are frequently omitted, especially in the less recent literature and in cases where, to a Japanese at least, no ambiguity is likely to ensue.

The bewildering variety of the *hiragana* forms was perpetuated until recent times, but the modern tendency, due largely to the introduction of

¹ 以 呂 波 或 伊 呂 八, the name being derived from the first three characters of this arrangement.

² I.e., 'iroha poem' (*uta* 歌 'song, native poem').

movable type, is to adhere to one definite form¹ for each syllable and to avoid the confusing practice of joining up consecutive *kana*—an inevitable concomitant of the cursive style.

Much simpler and easier to read (although until recently only the better-educated Japanese were familiar with them) are the *Kata-kana* 片假名, 'side' or 'part *kana*', which came into use at an early date. If we except two or three special combinations (see the table²), the *katakana* have always provided a single symbol for each sound and are kept quite separate from one another even in manuscript. They reproduce in each case, more or less exactly, a portion (hence their name) of a *manyō-gana* character, as shown in the synoptical list on pages 29 to 32. The same diacritical marks are used for the *daku-on* and *handaku-on* as in the case of the *hiragana*.

USES OF THE *Kana*.—Apart from their employment in writing out prominent words and names not provided for in the ideographs, the *kana* have two other important uses: (1) to render grammatical inflexions and particles, and (2) to indicate the pronunciation of Chinese characters as intended by the writer (in the latter case they are written at the right side of the ideographs and are called *kunten* 訓點, 'pronunciation marks'³).

As a general rule, the preference, even in modern literature, is for the *hiragana* rather than the *katakana*, the use of the latter being confined to dictionaries and learned works generally, as also to the spelling-out of foreign names. But it is a rule with many exceptions.

Kana forms, as such, are rarely used in the more formal inscriptions found on art-objects⁴, and certainly never (if we exclude woodcuts) as 'pronunciation marks.' For one thing, such inscriptions are usually *supposed* to be written in Chinese, or at any rate in the Chinese fashion, although read in Japanese, and the reader is therefore left to supply the requisite particles and inflexions from his own knowledge of the language. Occasionally, however, part of a signature will be rendered in *hiragana*, either to fill up a space, to improve the appearance of the inscription, or merely from some caprice of the writer or engraver.

¹ The term '*hiragana*' is now usually confined to these modern types, '*manyō-gana*' being reserved for the obsolete forms.

² Add *o* or *ne*, ね or 子, and [æ]i, ゃ or 芽.

³ See example of *kanamajiri* on p. 33. Unfortunately for 'foreign' readers, the Japanese have not yet standardised the use of *kunten* whenever their own countrymen might be expected to be able to decipher a particular form. This applies in large measure to names.

⁴ The *kanji*, on the other hand, is commonly written almost entirely in *hiragana*, only a few of the more important words being rendered in Chinese ideographs.

Kana COMBINATIONS.—A number of Japanese sounds which are pronounced (and romanized) as single syllables¹ are rendered by special combinations of the *kana*, as shown in the list below². (Those entries set within square brackets are comparatively infrequent, while certain of the *kana* combinations, similarly enclosed, are actually non-existent, being introduced here merely for symmetry's sake.)

The student is warned that the converse process, *viz.*, the reading of the combinations quoted in the list with the pronunciations as therein indicated, is confined, with few exceptions³, to Sinitic-Japanese readings and then only if representing a single character (or at any rate a single idea).

KANA COMBINATIONS.

SOUNDS.	KANA.	SOUNDS.	KANA.	SOUNDS.	KANA.
(1) <i>kwa</i> ...	<i>ku-wa</i>	<i>sho</i> ...	<i>shi-yo</i>	(4)	<i>a-u</i>
<i>gwa</i> ...	<i>gu-wa</i>	<i>ja</i> ...	<i>ji-ya</i> ⁴		<i>a-fu</i>
<i>kwō</i> (<i>kō</i>)	<i>ku-wa-u</i>	<i>ju</i> ...	<i>ji-yu</i> ⁴	<i>ō</i> ...	<i>o-u</i>
[<i>gwō</i> ...	<i>gu-wa-u</i>]	[<i>je</i> ...	<i>ji-ye</i> ⁴]		<i>o-fu</i>
[<i>kwe</i> ...	<i>ku-we</i>]	<i>jo</i> ...	<i>ji-yō</i> ⁴		<i>o-ho</i>
				[<i>æ</i>] <i>ō</i> ...	<i>wa-u</i>
					<i>wo-u</i>
(2) <i>cha</i> ...	<i>chi-ya</i>	(3) <i>bya</i> ⁵ ...	<i>bi-ya</i>		<i>ba-u</i>
<i>chu</i> ...	<i>chi-yu</i>	[<i>byu</i> ...	<i>bi-yu</i>]		<i>ba-fu</i>
[<i>che</i> ...	<i>chi-ye</i>]	<i>byo</i> ...	<i>bi-yo</i>	<i>bō</i> ...	<i>bo-u</i>
<i>cho</i> ...	<i>chi-yo</i>	And similarly for			<i>bo-fu</i>
<i>sha</i> ...	<i>shi-ya</i>	<i>gya</i> , [<i>gyu</i>], <i>gyo</i> , <i>kya</i>			[<i>bo-ho</i>]
<i>shu</i> ...	<i>shi-yu</i>	(etc.), <i>mya</i> (etc.),		And similarly for	
[<i>she</i> ...	<i>shi-ye</i>]	<i>nya</i> (etc.), <i>pya</i>		<i>dō</i> , <i>gō</i> , <i>hō</i> , <i>kō</i> , <i>mō</i> ,	
		(etc.), <i>rya</i> (etc.).		<i>nō</i> , <i>pō</i> , <i>rō</i> , <i>sō</i> , <i>tō</i> , <i>zō</i> .	

¹ It should be noted that *ai*, *ii*, *ui*, *ei*, *oi*, *ao*, *io* (except as in groups 3 and 4 in the table), and *uo*, are not true diphthongs, being pronounced (as in Italian) with the full force of both component vowels. In these cases the second vowel is frequently rendered in *kana* not by *i* or *o*, but by *hi* or *ho* (occasionally [*wi*] or [*wō*]).

² The perplexing lack of uniformity which will be noticed in the rendering of the long vowels is due to a desire to indicate their etymology (from the original Chinese or early Japanese forms). When foreign words and names are nowadays transliterated into *kana*, no such motive is present and length of vowel is simply indicated by the sign 1 following the *kana* for the short vowel.

³ E.g., pure-Japanese *ō* (大) is written in *kana* as *o-ho*, *tō* (道) as *to-ho*, *tō* (任) as *ta-fu*, and so forth; also, the verbal endings *au*, *ou*, and *uu* (written in *kana* as *a-fu*, *o-fu*, *u-fu*) are in Western Japan pronounced *ō*, *ō* and *ū* respectively, although commonly romanized with the original pair of vowels. On the other hand, 𐤁 𐤃 as a pure-Japanese rendering of 語 and one or two other characters, is written *kiyo*, not *kyo* or *kio*; similarly, 𐤁 𐤃 *miya* for 宮, and many other instances.

⁴ The *ji* is the modified form of *shi* or *chi*, according to etymology.

⁵ The *y* in this group (as also in the *kyō*, *kyū*, etc., of groups 4 and 5) is romanized as *i* elsewhere throughout the work.

SOUNDS.	KANA.	SOUNDS.	KANA.	SOUNDS.	KANA.
yō ...	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} ya-u \\ you- \\ ye-u^1 \\ ye-fu^2 \end{array} \right.$	kyō ...	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} ki-ya-u \\ ki-yo-u \\ ke-u \\ ke-fu \end{array} \right.$	chū ...	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} chī-u \\ chi-yu-u \\ chi-fu \end{array} \right.$
chō ...	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} chi-ya-u \\ chi-yo-u \\ te-u \\ te-fu \end{array} \right.$	And similarly for <i>byō, gyō, hyō, myō,</i> <i>nyō, pyō, ryō.</i>		shū ...	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} shī-u \\ shi-yu-u \\ shi-fu \end{array} \right.$
shō ...	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} shi-ya-u \\ shi-yo-u \\ se-u \\ se-fu \end{array} \right.$	(5) jū ...	ju-u	jū ...	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} jī-u^3 \\ ji-yu-u^3 \\ ji-fu^3 \end{array} \right.$
jō ...	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} ji-ya-u^3 \\ ji-yo-u^3 \\ de-u \\ de-fu \\ ze-u \\ [ze-fu] \end{array} \right.$	kū ...	ku-u	kyū ...	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} ki-u \\ ki-yu-u \\ ki-fu \end{array} \right.$
		gū ...	gu-u	And similarly for <i>byū, gyū, hyū, nyū,</i> <i>pyū, ryū.</i>	
		So for <i>nū, rū, sū.</i>			
		yū ...	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} yu-u \\ yu-fu \\ i-u \\ ye-fu^1 \end{array} \right.$		

OTHER *Kana* ANOMALIES.—Apart from the cases quoted on p. 23 (note 3), certain other variations are made in the pronunciation and romanization of *kana*. Thus:

(1) In pure-Japanese readings (very rarely in Sino-Japanese) the *kana* *ha* and *he*, closely following another *kana*¹, become respectively *wa* and *e* (or *ye*, as the authors prefer to write it). Thus: *ka-wa* (*ka-ha*), 'river'; *O-wari* (*O-ha-ri*), province; *i-e* (*i-he*), 'house'; *u-e* (*u-he*), 'upper'.

(2) In Sino-Japanese readings *n* becomes *m* before *b*, *p*, or *m* (compare p. 3th).

(3) The *katakana* ケ, ハ (normally *ke*, *ha*) become *ga*, *wa*, when following a noun as a genitival or nominative postposition.

¹ The *ye* is the *kana* ヱ (*wei*) or ヱ (*ei*).

² The *ye* is the *kana* ヱ (*wei*).

The *ji* is the modified form of *shi* or *chi*, according to etymology.

⁴ Generally only in the same word-element, thus ruling out cases of compound words and individual names like *Masa-hara* 正春. But *kara* 原 at the end of place-names and surnames occasionally becomes *wara*.

it is worth noting that the *nigori* is *never* applied (1) after the postpositional *no* or *ga* (thus: *Higuchi*, but *Hinokuchi*; *Tsukabara*, but *Seki-ga-hara*), nor (2) to the commoner elements of pure-Japanese *nanori*¹, with the exception of *sane*, *sumi*, *fumi* (which regularly become *-zane*, *-zumi*, *-bumi*), and of a few cases noted chiefly in names of early date (or in modern archaistic revivals of these) and duly cited in the Dictionary.

A striking exception to the avoidance of incidental *nigori* in Sinico-Japanese is afforded by 山 *san*, 'mountain',² which regularly becomes *-zan*, except in a few names of mountains and the art-names derived from these. Thus: *Setsuzan*, not *Sessan*; but *Fuji-san*, *Gwassan*. (Considerations of euphony do not seem to be involved here, being on the whole, indeed, less regarded in Sinico-Japanese than in pure-Japanese compounds).

On the other hand, it may be taken as an invariable rule that the Sinico-Japanese endings for art-names, of which a list is given on p. 69, never undergo incidental *nigori* (although their presence may freely involve the changes noted in the following section).

ASSIMILATIVE CONSONANTAL CHANGES.—The changes indicated below occur: (1) almost regularly where both elements are Sinico-Japanese, the exceptions in the case of names including *zokumio*³ (Chapter V., § 1) and instances where the second element is in the nature of a title and not in close composition with the first; (2) rarely where one or both are pure-Japanese; (3) never in pure-Japanese *nanori* (Chapter V., § 2).

-chi ⁴	+ ch-	becomes	-tch- (<i>Ichī-chō</i> , <i>Itchō</i> ⁵).
„	+ j-	„	-pp- (<i>ichī-fuku</i> , <i>ippuku</i>).
„	+ h-	„	-pp- (<i>ichī-hiki</i> , <i>ippiki</i>).
„	+ k-	„	-kk- (<i>hachi-kei</i> , <i>hakkei</i>).
„	+ s-	„	-ss- (<i>hachi-sō</i> , <i>hassō</i>).
„	+ sh-	„	-ssh- (<i>hachi-shō</i> , <i>hasshō</i>).
„	+ t-	„	-tt- (<i>Nichi-ten</i> , <i>Nitten</i>).
„	+ ts-	„	-tts- (<i>ichī-tsui</i> , <i>ittsui</i>).

¹ See list in Chapter V., § 2, C.

² But not 山人 *sanjin* ('mountaineer, hermit'), or any kindred semi-titular suffix.

³ Which, however, regularly incur the change of *-n-h-* to *-mp-* (or *-mh-*).

⁴ The hyphen in this column implies that the syllable indicated is the *final* of a dissyllabic (two-*kana*) or trisyllabic (three-*kana*) reading for a single character. Otherwise no change takes place (e.g., *Chī-chō*, *Chī-fuku*, *Gī-ki-koku*, *Ku-kei*, etc.).

⁵ Strictly speaking, most cases of *-chī + . . .* should be regarded as really *-tsu + . . .*, and are, indeed, usually so written in *kana* phonetics. In other words the *kanon* rather than the *gonon* reading is being used. Note, however, that *shichi*, 'seven', undergoes no change, unless it be in the special phrase *shippō* (*shichi-hō* 七寶, 'the seven treasures, enamel').

-ki	+ k-	becomes	-kk- (<i>ski-koku</i> , <i>sekkoku</i>).
-ku	+ k-	„	-kk- (<i>Roku-kaku</i> , <i>Rokkaku</i>).
-n	+ b-	„	-mb- (<i>Ten-bun</i> , <i>Tembun</i>).
„	+ f-	„	-mp- (<i>Ten-fuku</i> , <i>Tempuku</i>).
„	+ h-	„	-mb- (<i>san-hon</i> , <i>sambon</i>).
			or -mp- (<i>san-hin</i> , <i>sampin</i>).
„	+ m-	„	-mm- (<i>san-mon</i> , <i>sammon</i>).
„	+ w-	„	-nn- (<i>ten-[w]ā</i> , <i>tennō</i> ; <i>Nin-ica</i> , <i>Ninna</i>).
-tsu	+ ch-	„	-tch- (<i>Etsu-chū</i> , <i>Etchū</i>).

[And so on, as with -chi.]

VOWEL CHANGES (pure-Japanese only).—A few examples follow; they are by no means of universal application.

sake 酒, 'rice-wine',	becomes	saka- (<i>Sake-i</i> , <i>Sakai</i>).
kane 金, 'metal',	„	kana ¹ (<i>Kane-sawa</i> , <i>Kanazawa</i> , but also <i>Kanesawa</i>).
kaze 風, 'wind',	„	kaza ¹ (<i>Kaze-haya</i> , <i>Kazahaya</i>).
june 舟 or 船, 'boat',	„	juna- (<i>Fune-ta</i> , <i>Funada</i>).
mune 胸, 'breast', or 棟 'ridge',	„	muna ¹ (<i>Mune-ita</i> , <i>Munaita</i>).
suge 菅, 'sedge',	„	suga- (<i>Suge-hara</i> , <i>Sugawara</i>).
shiro 白 'white'	„	shira- (<i>Shiro-kawa</i> , <i>Shirakawa</i> , but also <i>Shirokawa</i>).

These and certain other changes, still less subject to rule, are indicated where they occur in the Examples quoted in the Dictionary.

¹ Rarely, if ever, in *nigori*.

CHAPTER IV.

NUMERALS, DATES, WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

§ I.—NUMERALS.

A.—THE CARDINAL FORMS.

	Characters.		Sinico-Japanese.		Pure Japanese.
1	一 or 壹 ¹	...	ichi (itsu ²) ...	...	hito[tsu].
2	二 or 貳	...	ni (ji ²) ...	...	futa[tsu].
3	三 or 參	...	san ...	...	mi[tsu].
4	四 or 肆	...	shi ...	...	yo[tsu].
5	五 or 伍	...	go ...	...	itsu[tsu].
6	六 or 陸	...	roku (riku ²) ...	...	mu[tsu].
7	七 or 柒	...	shichi ...	...	nana[tsu].
8	八 or 捌	...	hachi (batsu ²) ...	...	ya[tsu].
9	九 or 仇	...	ku (kiū ²) ...	...	kokono[tsu].
10	十 or 拾	...	jū (jitsu, jutsu) ...	...	tō, to, (-so).
11	十一 ...	...	jūichi ...	...	(to-amari-hitotsu).
12	十二 ...	...	jūni ...	...	} (to-amari-futatsu), etc.
13	十三 ...	...	jūsan ...	...
14	十四 ...	...	jūshi (or jūyo) ...	...
15	十五 ...	...	jūgo ...	...
16	十六 ...	...	jūroku ...	...
17	十七 ...	...	jūshichi ...	...
18	十八 ...	...	jūhachi ...	...
19	十九 ...	...	jūku... ...	...	} (hata-, fuso).
20	二十 or 廿	...	nijū ...	...
21	二十一	...	nijūichi ...	...
30	三十 or 卅	...	sanjū ...	...	(miso).
40	四十 ...	...	shijū ...	...	(yoso).

¹ The alternative complex forms quoted with numbers 1-10 may also be used to make up numbers 11 and upwards. (The same applies to the simpler alternative for 10, etc.) Their primary use is to obviate falsifications in accounts or documents, but they are frequently employed for their ornamental appearance only.

² These, the *kanon* readings, are far less commonly used than the others quoted (the *goon*).

	Characters.		Sinico-Japanese.		Pure Japanese.
50	五十	...	gojū...	...	(iso).
60	六十	...	rokJū	...	(muso).
70	七十	...	shichijū	...	(nanaso).
80	八十	...	hachijū	...	(yaso).
90	九十	...	kujū	...	(kokonoso).
100	百	...	hiaku	...	(momo, ho).
101	百一	...	hiakuichi.		
110	百十	...	hiakujū.		
111	百十一	...	hiakujūichi.		
200	二百	...	nihiaiku.		
300	三百	...	sambiaiku.		
400	四百	...	shihiaiku.		
500	五百	...	gohiaiku	...	(io).
600	六百	...	roppiaiku.		
700	七百	...	shichihiaiku.		
800	八百	...	happiaiku	...	(yao).
900	九百	...	kuhiaiku.		
1,000	千	...	sen	...	chi.
10,000	萬 or 万	...	man (ban)	...	(yorodzu).
100,000	十萬	...	jūman.		
1,000,000	百萬	...	hiakuman.		
8,000,000	八百萬	...	happiakuman	...	(yaoyorodzu). ¹
10,000,000	千萬	...	senman	...	
100,000,000	億	...	oku or ichioku.		
1 billion	兆	...	chō.		

The following examples will explain Japanese numeration and notation:—

$$\begin{array}{rcl}
 2,345,678 = & \text{二百} & \text{三十四萬} & \text{五千} & \text{六百} & \text{七十} & \text{八} \\
 & \text{nihiaiku-} & \text{sanjūshiman-} & \text{sen-} & \text{roppiaiku-} & \text{shichijū-} & \text{hachi.} \\
 2,040,608 = & \text{二百} & \text{[零]} & \text{四萬} & \text{[零]} & \text{六百} & \text{[零]} & \text{八} \\
 & \text{nihiaiku-} & \text{[rei-]} & \text{shiman-} & \text{[rei-]} & \text{roppiaiku-} & \text{[rei-]} & \text{hachi-}
 \end{array}$$

(This optional use of *rei*, literally 'omission', to express zero, is a comparatively late fashion).

A somewhat recent method of numeration and notation, used especially for the pagination of books and the quoting of telephone numbers, is

¹ Used to express infinity.

founded on the Arabic system. Thus, 1915 becomes 一九一五 *ichi-ku-ichi-go*; 1905 is written 一九〇五 and read *ichi-ku-rei* (colloquially *maru*, 'circle') -go.

FRACTIONS.—'Half' is rendered 半 *han*; thus: 半年 *han-nen*, 'half a year', 三行半 *mikudari-han*, 'three columns and a half (of writing)'. 'One quarter' is 四分一 *shibuichi* (also the name of a copper alloy) or *shibun-no-ichi*. 'Three quarters' is 四分之三 *shibusan*. 'One third' is 三分之一 *sambuichi*; and so forth.

B.—ORDINAL FORMS.

The cardinal forms (Sinico-Japanese) are converted into ordinals (1) by prefixing 第 *dai*: thus: 第二章 *dainishō*, 'Chapter II.' (2) by suffixing 目 *me*; thus: 四代目 *shidaime*, 'fourth generation', 一丁目 *itchōme*, 'first block [of a street]', 七段目 *shichidamme*, 'Act VII'. *Ban* 番, *bamme* 番目, and *gō* 號 are used similarly to *me*.

Certain sets of characters are often used in place of numerals in numbering the volumes of a book, the prints in a set, and the like. Thus:

1, 2: 上 *jō*, 下 *ge*; or 前 *zen*, 後 *go*.

1, 2, 3: 上 *jō*, 中 *chū*, 下 *ge*; or 前 *zen*, 中 *chū*, 後 *go*; or 天 *ten*, 地 *chi*, 人 *jīn*; or 雪 *setsu*, 月 *getsu*, 花 *kwa* (the order is sometimes *getsu*, *setsu*, *kwa*).

1, 2, 3, 4: 乾 *ken*, 坤 *kon*, 巽 *son*, 艮 *gon*; or 花 *kwa*, 鳥 *chō*, 風 *fū*, 月 *getsu*.

1, 2, 3, 4, 5: *kwa*, *chō*, *fū*, *getsu*, as above, and 雪 *setsu*.

1 to 10: 甲 *kō*, 乙 *otsu*, and the rest of the *jikkan* (see p. 63).

1 to 12: 子 *ne*, 丑 *ushi*, and the rest of the *jūnishi* (see p. 63).

1 to 48 (or less): 一 *i*, 二 *ro*, and the rest of the *katakana* (see pp. 21, 25).

1 to 54: the *Genjimon* (see Chapter VII., 103).

C.—AUXILIARY NUMERALS (Numeral Suffixes).

The cardinal numbers often follow the noun they qualify and are themselves followed by an appropriate enumerative suffix, such as the following:—

(a) Used with the pure-Japanese numerals (without the termination *tsu*):

振 *furi* (in counting swords and spears). 柱 *hashira* (for Shintō deities, *kami*).

張 *hari* (for bows, tents, hand-lanterns, 筋 *suji* (for belts).

etc.)

重 *kasane* (for suits of clothes).

(b) Used with the Sinico-Japanese numerals (*goon* forms):

人 <i>nin</i> (for persons).	楳 <i>brellas, trees</i> : <i>ippōn, sambon, sembon</i> , etc. (as with <i>hiki</i>).
匹 <i>hiki</i> (for animals and pariahs): <i>ippiki</i> (1), <i>sambiki</i> (3), <i>roppiki</i> (6), <i>jippiki</i> (10), <i>hiappiki</i> (100), <i>sembiki</i> (1,000), etc. ¹	領 <i>riō</i> (for suits of clothes or armour). 輜 <i>riō</i> (for carriages). 基 <i>ki</i> (for stationary objects, as court- yard lanterns): <i>ikki, rokki, hakki,</i> <i>jikki, hiakki</i> .
羽 <i>wa</i> (for birds): <i>ippa</i> (or <i>ichiwa</i>), <i>samba, roppa</i> (or <i>rokuwa</i>), <i>jippa,</i> <i>hiappa, semba</i> .	幅 <i>fuku</i> (for kakemono): <i>ippuku, sam- buku, roppuku</i> , etc. (as with <i>hiki</i>).
尾 <i>bi</i> (for fishes): <i>sambi, sembi</i> .	足 <i>soku</i> (for pairs of shoes, socks, etc.): <i>issoku, hassoku, jissoku</i> .
軒 <i>ken</i> (for houses): <i>ikken, sangen,</i> <i>rokken, hakken, jikken, hiakken,</i> <i>sengen, mangen</i> .	條 <i>jō</i> (for belts, etc.)
艘 <i>sō</i> (for ships or boats): <i>issō, hassō,</i> <i>jissō</i> .	疊 <i>jō</i> (for mats).
通 <i>tsū</i> (for unsealed letters, documents, copies, etc.): <i>ittsū, hattsū, jittsū</i> .	挺 <i>chō</i> (for guns, spades, chisels): <i>itchō,</i> <i>hatchō, jitchō</i> .
枚 <i>mai</i> (for flat objects, sheets of paper, boards, coins, bridges): <i>sammai, semmai</i> .	首 <i>shu</i> (for Japanese poems): <i>issu,</i> <i>hasshu, jissu</i> .
本 <i>hon</i> (for long, narrow objects, as sticks, shafts, pillars, pens, um-	軀 <i>ku</i> (for Buddhist figures). 頭 <i>tō</i> (for domestic animals). 蓋 <i>kai</i> (for hats and umbrellas). 脚 <i>kiaku</i> (for couches and tables).

With 個 (or 箇 or 个) *ka*, used for various classes of objects, both numeral and auxiliary precede the noun, as in 三個月 *sangagetsu* ('three months'), 百箇條 *hiakkajō* ('one hundred items'). This is also the case with several of the foregoing examples.

¹ Examples are restricted to those instances in which a phonetic change takes place.

D.—NUMERALS AS USED IN DATES.

	Numeral (or other sign).	Followed by 年 (<i>-nen</i>) or 歳 (<i>-sai</i>) for the years of a reign or of a <i>nengō</i> . ¹	Followed by 月 for months of the year.	Followed by 日 for days of the month.
1st	一	<i>issai</i>	<i>ichigetsu</i> . . (modern)	<i>ichijitsu</i>
	正	. . . . .	<i>shōgatsu</i> . .	
	初	. . . . .	. . . . .	<i>shonichi</i> or <i>shojitsu</i>
	朔	. . . . .	. . . . .	<i>tsuitachi</i>
	元	<i>gennen</i> or <i>gwanen</i> .	. . . . .	<i>gwanjitsu</i> (for 1st month only) ²
2nd	二	<i>ninen</i> ; <i>nisai</i> . . .	<i>nigatsu</i> . .	<i>futsuka</i>
3rd	三	<i>sannen</i> ; <i>sansai</i> . .	<i>sangatsu</i> . .	<i>mikka</i>
4th	四	<i>yonen</i> ; <i>shisai</i> . . .	<i>shigatsu</i> . .	<i>yokka</i>
5th	五	<i>gonen</i> ; <i>gosai</i> . . .	<i>gogatsu</i> . .	<i>itsuka</i>
6th	六	<i>rokonen</i> ; <i>rokusai</i> . .	<i>rokugatsu</i> . .	<i>muika</i>
7th	七	<i>shichinen</i> ; <i>shichisai</i> .	<i>shichigatsu</i> .	<i>nanoka</i>
8th	八	<i>hachinen</i> ; <i>hassai</i> . .	<i>hachigatsu</i> . .	<i>yōka</i>
9th	九	<i>kunen</i> ; <i>kusai</i> . . .	<i>kugatsu</i> . .	<i>kokonoka</i>
10th	十	<i>jūnen</i> ; <i>jissai</i> . . .	<i>jūgatsu</i> . .	<i>tōka</i>
11th	十一	<i>jūichinen</i> ; <i>jūissai</i> . .	<i>jūichigatsu</i> .	<i>jūichinichi</i>
12th	十二	<i>jūninen</i> ; <i>jūnisai</i> . .	<i>jūnigatsu</i> . .	<i>jūninichi</i> .
13th	十三	<i>jūsannen</i> ; <i>jūsansai</i> . .	. . . . .	<i>jūsannichi</i>
14th	十四	<i>jūyonen</i> ; <i>jūshisai</i> . .	. . . . .	<i>jūyokka</i>
15th	十五	<i>jūgonen</i> ; <i>jūgosai</i> . .	. . . . .	<i>jūgonichi</i>
		Etc.		Etc.
20th	二十 or 廿	<i>nijūnen</i> ; <i>nijissai</i> . .	. . . . .	<i>hatsuka</i>
21st	二十一	<i>nijūichinen</i> ; <i>nijūissai</i>	. . . . .	<i>nijūichinichi</i>
22nd	二十二	<i>nijūninen</i> ; <i>nijūnisai</i>	. . . . .	<i>nijūninichi</i>
		Etc.		Etc. (see § 2, Days)

¹ These phrases may be replaced by 第一 *daichi*, 'first' ('year' being understood), 第二 *daini*, 'second', etc., provided some other indication (season or month) follows. 歳次 *-saiji* ('year-succession') is also found. The first year may also be designated 改元 *kaigen* (literally 'renewed beginning').

² Also poetically 元旦 *gwanlan*.

E.—NUMERALS AS USED TO INDICATE AGE.

The ordinary Chinese numerals (一, 二, 三, etc.), followed by 歲 (contracted form 才), are read *issai*, *nīsai*, *sansai* ('one, two, three, years old'), etc. as in Column 3 above. In poetical language some of these are read in pure Japanese, as: *kataji* ('20 years old'), *misoji* (30), *yosoji* (40), *isoji* (50), *musoji* (60), *nanasoji* (70), *yasoji* (80), *kokonosoji* (90), *momoji* (100), *chitose* (1000).

The phrase 行年 *giōnen* or 享年 *kiōnen*, or else 齒 or 齡 *yōcai* ('age'), often precedes the Sinico-Japanese forms. In the signatures of artists and others proud of their advanced age the termination *sai* is frequently replaced by 翁 *-ō* (lit. 'old [gentle]man'), less commonly by 老人 *-rōjin* (same meaning), and occasionally by 賀 *-ga* (lit. 'a birthday fête' in honour of the 42nd, 61st, 77th, and 88th anniversaries). In these cases no phonetic change takes place in the ordinary Sinico-Japanese forms of the numerals.

The age of 70 is sometimes expressed by the phrase *koki* 古稀, lit. 'rare from ancient times', quoting a Chinese saying; and that of 88 by *beiju* 米壽, lit. 'rice longevity' but derived from the fancied formation of the character 米 from 八十八, i.e., '88'. Similarly a cursive form of the character 喜 *ki*, 'luck', stands for the age of 77, owing to its resemblance to a combination of the characters 七十七 ('77'); compare page 30, first column, line 12.

§ 2. HOW TO READ DATES.

YEARS.—Japanese years are quoted on one or more of four distinct systems of calculation:—

- 1.—The date of accession of the first Emperor, Jimmu-tennō, given as 660 B.C., is taken as a starting-point. Thus the year 660 B.C. would be described (in full) as:—

神武	天皇	即位	紀元	元年
<i>Jimmu</i>	<i>-tennō</i>	<i>soku</i>	<i>kigen</i>	<i>gen(gwan)nen</i> .

i.e., 'first year of the era of the accession of the Emperor Jimmu'. Various abridgments of this phraseology are used, such as *Jimmu-kigen* . . . , or even, in tables and the like, *Jin-ki* . . . (equivalent in its degree of contraction to our 'A.D.'): it is also permissible to quote a year, e.g., 644 A.D., simply as 千三百四年 *sen-sambiakuyōnen* ('1304th year'), where no ambiguity would be occasioned.¹

¹ In a similar way the Christian dating for the years A.D. is rendered in Japan by—

基督紀元	(or 基紀)	... 年
<i>Kirisuto</i>	(Christ) <i>kigen</i>	(<i>Ki-ki</i>) ... <i>nen</i> .

For the years B.C. the word *zen* is inserted as with the Jimmu era. Other chronological systems are analogously rendered in Japanese, but need not be dwelt on here.

For the years *anterior* to 660 B.C. the word 前 *zen*, 'anterior', is inserted after the era-name.

This system is of recent introduction, but is not in common use.

II.—The years are numbered from the first civil year of each Emperor (see List A, pp. 49-53), the monarch being quoted by his canonical name (given after death or abdication), or, if reigning, by a phrase like 今上天皇 *Kinjō-tennō*, 'His Present Majesty'. Thus 644 A.D. would (in after ages) be quoted as 皇極天皇 [御宇] 三年 *Kōgioku-tennō* [*no* *giō-u*] *sannen*, 'third year of [the reign of] the Empress Kōgioku'.

III.—The year 645 A.D. saw the institution of the *Nengō* system, derived from China. That year was declared to be the first of the *nengō*¹ Taikwa 大化, and thenceforward until the present day there has followed an almost unbroken² series of *nengō*, each having a different name³ and lasting for a varying number of years.⁴ Their names and dates are quoted under their initial characters in the Dictionary and will also be found in chronological order in List B (pp. 55-57). Those of the last 700 years are further tabulated alphabetically in List C (pp. 57-59).

The years, then, from 645 A.D. are common quoted by means of the *nengō*-name followed by a numeral indication (compare p. 41, column 3), as in the two foregoing systems. Thus, the year 'Bunkwa XII.', as we write it, *i.e.*, 'the 12th year of the era Bunkwa' (which began in 1804), corresponds⁵ to our year $1804 + 12 - 1 = 1815$ A.D. It would be written in Chinese characters thus: 文化十二年

¹ 年號, Chinese *nien-hao*, literally 'year-designation.' 'Era' is perhaps the most convenient English version of the word.

² There were two breaks only, from 655 to 671, and from 647 to 700 inclusive. During these the pre-645 methods of reckoning were necessarily resumed.

³ *I.e.*, written with different characters—the pronunciations, of which there are in several cases varying versions in use, sometimes coincide (as romanized). Each *nengō* is written with two (in four cases with four) different characters drawn from a series of sixty-nine (see List D, pp. 60, 61).

⁴ In one case (Ōyēi, 1394-1427) as many as 34. Some important event, auspicious or otherwise, was usually made the occasion for a change of *nengō* (*kaigen* 改元), such as, almost regularly from 961 (Ōwa) onwards, the arrival of the first and fifty-eighth years of the Cycle (see p. 44 and list on p. 64). In Meiji V (1872) it was decided that each reign should have only one *nengō* (as in modern China); hence Meiji lasted for 44 years (1868 to 1911).

⁵ It must not be forgotten that, owing to the difference between the incidence of the Japanese and the Western New Year (the former being from 17 to 46 days 'late'), the last few weeks of a *nengō* year belong strictly to the succeeding Christian year.

(or 稔), *Bunkwa jūninen*, or 文化十二歲, *Bunkwa jūnisai*.

No matter at what time of year a new *nengō* was proclaimed,¹ the preceding portion of the calendar year was officially reckoned as belonging to it, although in actually contemporary documents it would necessarily be quoted as part of the previous era.

IV.—Either accompanying or replacing the year-numeral after the *nengō*-name—or even, especially in early times, forming the only year-indication—may be found the Cycle indication. This has reference to the Sexagenary System, also derived from China, by which years are counted independently in cycles of sixty, numbered by means of the sixty possible combinations of one of the *Jikkan* (or Ten Elemental ‘Stems’) preceding one of the *Jūnishi* (Twelve Zodiacal ‘Branches’), both series recurring in regular sequence side by side, as follows² :—

1st Year: 甲子 *kinoye-ne* or *kō-shi*.

2nd Year: 乙丑 *kinoto-ushi* or *otsu-chū*.

and so on, up to :

11th Year: 甲戌 *kinoye-inu* or *kō-jutsu*.

12th Year: 乙亥 *kinoto-i* or *otsu-gai*.

13th Year: 丙子 *hinoye-ne* or *hei-shi*.

and so forth, ending with :

60th Year: 癸亥 *midzunoto-i* or *kī-gai*.

These indications (known as *ye-to* 干支) either immediately precede or follow the year-numeral, where the latter is also quoted; and the two characters are often written a little smaller, placed side by side or *en échelon* (instead of vertically), and a little to the right of the central line of the column.

If the year-numeral is omitted, the character 年, ‘year’, is to be read in this connection *toshi* (not *nen* or *no toshi*).

Japanese year-cycles (which coincide with the Chinese) began with the following years A.D. :—

424 ³ ,	484,	544,	604,	664,	724,	784,	844,	904,	964,	1024,	1084,	1144,	1204,	1264,

¹ In several cases as late as the twelfth month, and in one (Hōreki, 1751-1753) on the 27th day of that month (see List C, pp. 57-59).

² For these see Table of Cycles, p. 63. For their use as ordinal numbers see p. 30.

³ In certain of the historical records of Japan cyclical dates are quoted as early as 667 B.C. (51st year of a cycle). But, as Aston points out in his translation of the *Nihongi* under that date, the cyclical system ‘was not in use to record years before the Christian era even in China, and can hardly have been known in Japan before the introduction of writing’ (ca. 405 A.D.). Such dates, he adds, are, in this part of the *Nihongi*, purely fictitious.

Consequently a year quoted as, say, the 21st of a cycle might, in the absence of other indication, be either: . . . , 1464, 1524, 1584, 1644, 1704, 1764, 1824, or 1884 A.D. This uncertainty is sometimes increased just tenfold by the zodiacal (*jūnishi*) sign alone being quoted, to the exclusion of all other clues to the date. This is particularly the case with certain woodblock-prints, as explained under 'Months' below.

Somewhat less mystifying is the practice, occasionally indulged in, of quoting only one character of the *nengō*-name—usually, however, with the full cycle-indication to narrow down the possibilities. A few instances noted by the authors in actual examples are: 政 *Sei* for Bunsei or Ansei, 保 *Hō* for Tempō. List E (p. 61) should prove useful in such cases.

MONTHS.—For ordinary use these are numbered from 'first' (always 正 *shō*, until modern times, when — *ichi*— is used) to 'twelfth' (compare p. 41, col. 4). But in learned and poetical language (and frequently in book-prefaces and on art-objects) each month has various descriptive names, as follows, the first in each case being the most usual, the last being derived from the *Jūniritsu* (see Chapter VII., 92):—

- 1st Month. *Mutsuki* 睦月, *Mōgetsu* 孟月, *Tangetsu* 端月, *Tarōdzuki* 太郎月, *Chōnen* 肇年, *Hatsusoratsuki* 初空月, *Taiō* 大簇.
 2nd Month. *Kisaragi* 更衣 or 如月, *Jogetsu* 如月, *Kiōshō* 夾鐘.
 3rd Month. *Yayoi* (Iyaoi) 彌生, *Sakuradzuki* 櫻月, *Kosen* 姑洗.
 4th Month. *Udzuki* 卯月, *Mugiaki* 麥秋, *Shuka* 首夏, *Chūro* 中呂.
 5th Month. *Satsuki* 早 (or 皇) 月, *Seika* 盛夏, *Suihin* 雛 (or 蕤) 賓.
 6th Month. *Midzunashi* (Mina) *dzuki* 水無月, *Rinshō* 林鐘.
 7th Month. *Fu* [mi] *dzuki* 文月, *Isoku* 夷則.
 8th Month. *Hadzuki* 葉月, *Keigetsu* 桂月, *Akikazedzuki* 秋風月, *Tsukimidzuki* 月見月, *Seishū* 正秋, *Nanro* 南呂.
 9th Month. *Nagadzuki* (*Chōgetsu*) 長月, *Kikudzuki* 菊月, *Buyeki* 無射.
 10th Month. *Kaminadzuki* 神無月, *Yōgetsu* 陽月, *Koharu* (*Shōshun*) 小春, *Ōshō* 應鐘.
 11th Month. *Shimotsuki* 霜月, *Chōgetsu* 暢月, *Kaguradzuki* 神樂月, *Ōshō* 黃鐘.
 12th Month. *Shicasu* 師走, *Gokugetsu* 極月 (also read *Shicasu*), *Rō* 臘 (or *Rōgetsu* 臘月 or *Rōkō* 臘候), *Zuntō* 殘冬, *Tairo* 大呂.

In certain years (called 閏年 *jūnen* or *urūdoshi*) an Intercalary Month (閏月 *jungwatsu* or *urūdzuki*) was added to the normal twelve and was named with reference to the month it followed; thus: 閏四月 *urū-shigwatsu*,

'intercalary month between the 4th and 5th.' Such indication is rarely found on art-objects other than certain seal-dated colour-prints and other woodcuts of the nineteenth century. These date-seals contain, besides the *jūnishi*-sign for the year (see p. 44), the numeral indicating the month, generally in 'seal-script' (*tensho*). As usual, the first month is described as 正 *shō*, but for the fourth 卯 (*u*, for *udzuki*) is sometimes used to avoid confusion between the *tensho* forms for 4 and 6. Furthermore, 極 (*goku*, for *gokugetsu*) may replace 十二 (12th). For an intercalary month, 閏 (often contracted to 𠄎) as usual precedes the month-numeral (although this latter is occasionally omitted).

Thus, no year-indication beyond the zodiac-sign being given, with a normal month there is, in default of extraneous evidence, a choice of years at regular intervals of twelve; but, with an intercalary month, this choice is greatly narrowed, as the following table will show¹:—

LEAP YEARS FROM 1805 TO 1870 INCLUSIVE.

Zodiac sign.	Leap years.			Intercalary month.	Zodiac sign.	Leap years.			Intercalary month.
子	1816	...	...	8 ²	午	1822	...	...	1
	1852	...	...	2		1846	...	...	5
	1805	...	...	8		1870	...	...	10
丑	1841	...	...	1	未	1811	...	...	2
	1865	...	...	5		1835	...	...	7
寅	1830	...	...	3	申	1824	...	...	8
	1854	...	...	7		1860	...	...	3
卯	1819	...	...	4	酉	1813	...	...	11
	1843	...	...	9		1849	...	...	4
辰	1808	...	...	6	戌	1838	...	...	4
	1832	...	...	11		1862	...	...	8
巳	1868	...	...	4	亥	1827	...	...	6
	1857	...	...	5					

DAYS.—These are normally quoted as shown on p. 41, last column³. A month might (in the Old Style⁴) consist of either 29 or 30 days, but the

¹ Compare, for a full treatment of this interesting question of date and other seals on colour-prints, the article by Major J. J. O'Brien Sexton in *The Studio*, May, 1913, p. 313 ff.

² Sc., 'immediately following the normal eighth month', and so forth.

³ Or occasionally by means of the cycle-combinations (see above). These can be worked out only by means of protracted tables and lists such as those of Bramsen.

⁴ The old lunar calendar (太陰曆 *tain-reki* or *kiū 舊-reki*) was superseded in Japan by the Western New Style (*taiyō 太陽曆-reki* or *shin 新-reki*) on the third day of the twelfth month of Meiji V, which thus became the first day of the first month of Meiji VI (Jan. 1, 1873 A.D.).

last day was in any case quoted as 晦, or 盡日, read *misoka* (literally '30th day') or *tsugomori*; the last day of the year being called 大晦日, *ōmisoka* or *ōtsugomori*.

At the beginning of each year an official announcement was made as to which months would contain 30 and which 29 days (the former being called 大ノ月 *dai no tsuki*, the latter 小ノ月 *shō no tsuki*), also whether there would be an intercalary month and in what position. Calendars giving this information are called *daishō-goyomi* 大小曆 and certain colour-prints are known in which the numerals for the 大 (or the 小) months of the current year are worked into the decorative scheme.

The vague datings 日 *nichi* ('a day')¹, 吉日 *kichi-nichi*, 大吉日 *daikichi-nichi*, 吉祥日 *kisshō-nichi*, and *kisshin*² 吉辰 (all meaning 'lucky day'), are frequently found on art-objects.

Occasionally the day or month-and-day indication is given by quoting the name of a festival, e.g., 下元之日 *kagen no hi* (15th of 10th month), and so forth.

SEASONS.—The month and day indications are sometimes accompanied, or replaced, by a reference to the season. In Old Japan the four great seasons, it is interesting to note, did not begin (as with us) at the equinoxes and solstices, these occurring at their middle periods.

For the purpose of dates the season-names (see Chap. VII., 40) are usually qualified by a prefix; thus: 初春 *shoshun*³ or 孟春 *mōshun* ('early spring')—and so for the other seasons: 仲春 *chūshun* ('mid-spring'), etc.; 晚春 *banshun*, 暮春 *boshun*, or 季春 *kishun* ('late spring'), etc. These roughly correspond to the first, second and third months of each respectively.

Occasionally the *Nijūshi-ki* or Twenty-four Seasons are drawn upon (see Chap. VII., 96).

HOURS.—Under the old system (abolished as from 1873 in favour of the Western chronology) the Japanese day was divided into two parts: (1) from sunrise to sunset, and (2) from sunset to the next sunrise. Each of these parts was divided into six equal 'hours' or, rather, intervals of two hours (more or less); these were called 時 *toki* or, in composition, *-ji*. Obviously, in winter the night 'hours' would be of greater length than the day 'hours'.

¹ So following the month-indication (*shōgwatsu nichi*, etc.), but 夏日 would be read *natsu no hi* ('a day in summer'), and so forth.

² This does not mean 'lucky Dragon day' as opposed to other days in the zodiacal series.

³ This particular phrase may also be read *hatsuharu*, implying the New Year season. 新春 *shinshun* is a phrase of similar import.

and *vice versa* in summer, the proportionate graduations being in practice calculated for the beginning of each half-month and remaining constant for that period¹.

By a simpler system the day was divided into twelve *equal* intervals (of 120 minutes) irrespective of the foregoing considerations.

The twelve 'hours' (十二時 *jūniji*) of each complete day were named in two ways:—

(1) By the zodiacal signs (see Table of Cycles, p. 63); thus:

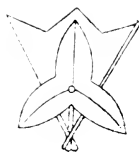
1. 子ノ時 *ne no toki*, about 11 to 1 at night.
2. 丑ノ時 *ushi no toki*, about 1 to 3 a.m.
and so on, up to:
12. 亥ノ時 *i no toki*, about 9 to 11 p.m.

(2) In two sets of six, each numbered *backwards* from 9 to 4; thus:—

1. 九時 *kokonotsu no toki* or *kuji* (corresponding to *ne no toki* at night and to *uma no toki* in the daytime).
2. 八時 *yatsu no toki* or *hachiji* (= *ushi no toki* or *hitsuji no toki*).
and so on, up to:
6. 四時 *yotsu no toki* or *yōji* (= *mi no toki* or *i no toki*).

Further subdivisions of Japanese time are noted on p. 66.

¹ Clocks were regulated in two ways: either the dial-signs were fixed and the movement regulated at intervals throughout the year, or the movement was constant and the dial-signs capable of being pushed backwards or forwards as required.



LIST A.—THE EMPERORS OF JAPAN.

With the dates of their first (complete) years, and, in the case of the first fifty, their earlier canonical names. (See p. 43 and notes below.)

No.	'First' Year ¹ . B.C.	Modern Canonical Name ² .	Earlier Canonical Name.
1.	660	JIMMU	Kamu -yamato -iware -hiko. (Died 585.)
		神武	神 日本 磐余 彦.
2.	581	SUIZEI	Kamu -nunagawa -mimi.
		綏端	神 淳名川 耳.
3.	549	ANNEI	Shiki -tsu -hiko -tama -temi.
		安寧	磯城 津 彦 玉 手 看.
4.	510	ITOKU	Ōyamato -hiko -sukitomo.
		懿德	大日本 彦 根 友.
5.	475	KŌSHŌ	Mimatsu -hiko -kayeshine.
		孝昭	觀松 彦 香殖稻.
6.	392	KŌAN	Ōyamato -tarashi -hiko -kuni -oshibito.
		孝安	大日本 足 彦 國 押人.
7.	290	KŌREI	Ōyamato -neko -hiko -futoni.
		孝靈	大日本 根子 彦 太瓊.
8.	214	KŌGEN	Ōyamato -neko -hiko -kunikuru.
		孝元	大日本 根子 彦 國牽.
9.	157	KAIKWA	Waka -yamato -neko -hiko -ōhibi.
		開化	稚 日本 根子 彦 大日日.
10.	97	SŪJIN	Mimaki -iri -hiko -imiye.
		崇神	御間城 入 彦 五十瓊殖.
11.	29	SUNIN	Ikume -iri -hiko -isaji.
		垂仁	活目 入 彦 五十狹茅.
	A.D.		
12.	71	KEIKŌ	Ō -tarashi -hiko -oshishiro -wake.
		景行	大 足 彦 忍代 別.
13.	131	SEIMU	Waka -tarashi -hiko.
		成務	稚 足 彦.
14.	192	CHŪAI	Tarashi -naka -tsu -hiko.
		仲哀	足 仲 彦.

¹ Which is not necessarily the year of actual accession.

² Those of the first forty-nine were not given until 784, during the reign of Kwanmu no. 5. The Imperial title-suffix *-tennō* 天皇 is to be supplied in each case.

³ These names (first given in 702 A.D.) are for the most part omitted from the Dictionary. Except in the cases marked with an asterisk, the suffix *-no-sumeramikoto* 天皇 is to be supplied. The hyphenation is provisional, but on the whole advisable.

No.	'First' Year. A.D.	Modern Canonical Name.	Earlier Canonical Name.
—	201	JINGŌ ¹ 神功	Okinaga -tarashi -hime. (Empress-Regent.) 息 (or 氣) 長 足 姫.
15.	270	ŌJIN 應神	Homuda -wake. 譽田 別.
16.	313	NINTOKU 仁德	Ōsasagi. 大 鷦 鷯.
17.	400	RICHŪ 履中	Izao -wake. 去 狹 穗 別.
18.	406	HANSHŌ 反正	Midzuha -wake. 瑞 齒 別.
19.	412	INKIŌ 允恭	O -sasatsuma -wakuko -no -sukune. 雄 朝 妻 (or 津 間) 稚 子 宿 禰.
20.	454	ANKŌ 安康	Anaho. 穴 穗.
21.	457	YŪRIAKU 雄略	Ō -hatsuse -waka -take. 大 泊 瀨 稚 武.
22.	480	SEINEI 清寧	Shiraga -take -hirokuni -oshiwaka -yamato -neko. 白 髮 武 廣 國 押 稚 日 本 根 子.
23.	485	KENSŌ 顯宗	Kume -no -wakugo -oke -no -iwasu -wake. 來 目 稚 子 表 祁 石 巢 別.
24.	488	NINKEN 仁賢	Oke -no -temmō*. 億 計 天 皇.
25.	499	BURETSU 武烈	O -hatsuse -waka -sasagi. 小 泊 瀨 稚 鷦 鷯.
26.	507	KEITAI 繼體	Ohoto. 男 大 迹.
27.	534	ANKAN 安閑	Hirokuni -oshi -take -kanahi. 廣 國 押 武 金 日.
28.	539	SENKWA 宣化	Take -o -hirokuni -oshi -tate. 武 小 廣 國 押 盾.
29.	540	KIMMEI 欽明	Ame -kuni -oshi -hiraki -hironiwa. 天 國 排 開 廣 庭.
30.	572	BITATSU 敏達	Nunakakura -futotamashiki. 淳 中 倉 大 珠 敷.

¹ Jingō kōgō 1 is in some lists counted as 17th Mikado, thus affecting the succeeding sequence-numbers.

No.	First Year. A.D.	Modern Canonical Name.	Earlier Canonical Name.
31.	586	YŌMEI 用明	Tachibana -no -toyohi. 橘 豐 日.
32.	588	SUSHUN 崇峻	Ha[tsu]sebe -no -waka -sagi. 泊瀬部 若 雀.
33.	593	SUIKO 推古	Toyomike -kashigiya -hime. (Empress.) 豐御食炊屋 姬.
34.	629	JOMEI 舒明	Okinaga -tarashi -hi -hironuka. 息長 足 日 廣 額.
35.	642	KŌGOKU 皇極	Ame -toyo -takara -ikashi -hi -tarashi -hime. (Empress.) 天 豐 財 重 日 足 姬.
36.	645 ¹	KŌTOKU 孝德	Ame -no -yorodzu -toyo -hi. 天 萬 豐 日.
37.	655	SAIMEI 齊明	(Second reign of No. 35.) (Died 661.)
38.	668	TENJI 天智	Ame -no -mikoto -hirakasu -wake. 天 命 開 別.
39.	672	KŌBUN 弘文	Ōtomo-ōji* (princely name). 大友皇子.
40.	673	TEMMU 天武	Ame -no -nunahara -oki -no -mahito. (Died 686.) 天 淳中原 瀛 真人.
41.	690	JITŌ 持統	Takama -no -hara -hironu -hime. (Empress.) 高天 原 廣野 姬.
42.	697	MOMMU 文武	Ame -no -mamune -toyo -ōji. 天 眞宗 豐 祖父.
43.	708	GEMMIŌ 元明	Abe* or Yamato -neko -ama -tsu -mishiro -toyokuni 阿閉 日本 根子 天津 御代 豐國 -nari -hime. (Empress.) 成 姬.
44.	715	GENSHŌ 元正	Hitaka* or Yamato -neko -takamidzu -kiyotarashi 永高 日本 根子 高瑞 清足 -hime. (Empress.) 姬.
45.	724	SHŌMU 聖武	Ame -tsu -shirushi -kuni -oshi -hiraki -toyo -sakura 天 瓊 國 押 開 豐 櫻 -hiko. 彦.

¹ Commencement of the first *nengō*, Taikwa 大化.

No.	'First' Year. A.D.	Modern Canonical Name.	Earlier Canonical Name.		
46.	749	KŌKEN 孝謙 阿部. On abdication known as Takano-tennō 高野天皇.	Abe*. (Empress.)		
47.	759	[JUNNIN] 淳仁 大炊天皇.	Ōi-tennō*.		
48.	765	SHŌTOKU 稱徳.	(Second reign of No. 46.)		
49.	770	KŌNIN 光仁 白壁.	Shirakabe.		
50.	782	KWAMMU 桓武 山部.	Yamabe.		
No.	'First' Year. A.D.	Canonical Name.	No.	'First' Year. A.D.	Canonical Name.
51.	806	HEIJŌ or NARA 平城.	71.	1069	Go-SANJŌ 後三條.
52.	810	SAGA 嵯峨.	72.	1073	SHIRAKAWA 白河.
53.	824	JUNNA 淳和.	73.	1087	HORIKAWA 堀河.
54.	834	NIMMIŌ 仁明.	74.	1108	TOBA 鳥羽.
55.	851	MONTOKU 文徳.	75.	1124	SUTOKU 崇徳.
56.	859	SEIWA 清和.	76.	1142	KONŌYE 近衛.
57.	877	YŌZEI 陽成.	77.	1159	Go-SHIRAKAWA 後白河.
58.	885	KŌKŌ 光孝.	78.	1159	NIJŌ 二條.
59.	889	UDA 宇多.	79.	1166	ROKUJŌ 六條.
60.	898	DAIGO 醍醐.	80.	1169	TAKAKURA 高倉.
61.	931	SUZAKU 朱雀.	81.	1181	ANTOKU 定徳.
62.	947	MURAKAMI 村上.	82.	1184	Go-TOBA 後鳥羽.
63.	968	REIZEI 冷泉.	83.	1199	TSUCHIMIKADO 土御門.
64.	970	YENYŪ 圓融.	84.	1211	JUNTOKU 順徳.
65.	985	KWAZAN 花山.	85.	1221	[CHŪKIO ³ 仲恭].
66.	987	ICHJŌ 一條.	86.	1222	Go-HORIKAWA 後堀河.
67.	1012	SANJŌ 三條.	87.	1233	SHIJŌ 四條.
68.	1017	Go-ICHJŌ ³ 後一條.	88.	1243	Go-SAGA 後嵯峨.
69.	1037	Go-SUZAKU 後朱雀.	89.	1247	Go-FUKAKUSA 後深草.
70.	1049	Go-REIZEI 後冷泉.	90.	1260	KAMEYAMA 龜山.

¹ Name given in 1871.² Go- in this and subsequent instances implies 'second of the name'.

Name given in 1870.

No.	'First' Year. A.D.	Canonical Name.	No.	'First' Year. A.D.	Canonical Name.
91.	1275	Go-UDA 後宇多.	104.	1527	Go-NARA 後奈良.
92.	1288	FUSHIMI 伏見.	105.	1558	ŌGIMACHI 正親町.
93.	1299	Go-FUSHIMI 後伏見.	106.	1587	Go-YōZEI 後陽成.
94.	1302	Go-NIJŌ 後二條.	107.	1612	Go-MINŌ 後水尾.
95.	1309	HANAZONO 花園.	108.	1630	MIŌSHŌ 明正.
96.	1319	Go-DAIGO 後醍醐.	109.	1644	Go-KōMIŌ 後光明.
		SOUTHERN COURT.	110.	1655	Go-SAMIN 後西院. (Em- press.)
97.	1339	Go-MURAKAMI 後村上.	111.	1663	REIGEN 靈元.
98 ¹ .	1368	Go-KAMEYAMA 後龜山.	112.	1687	HIGASHIYAMA 東山.
		NORTHERN COURT.	113.	1710	NAKAMIKADO 中御門.
	1331	KōGON 光嚴.	114.	1736	SAKURAMACHI 櫻町.
	1336	KōMIŌ 光明.	115.	1748	MOMOZONO 桃園.
	1349	SUKŌ 崇高.	116.	1763	Go-SAKURAMACHI 後櫻町. (Empress.)
	1352	Go-KōGON 後光嚴.	117.	1771	Go-MOMOZONO 後桃園.
	1372	Go-YENYŪ 後圓融.	118.	1780	KōKAKU 光格.
	1383	Go-KOMATSU 後小松.	119.	1817	NINKŌ 仁孝.
99.	1393	Go-KOMATSU.	120.	1847	KōMEI 孝明.
100.	1413	ShōKō 稱光.	121.	1867	MEIJI 明治.
101.	1429	Go-HANAZONO 後花園.	122.	1912	[TAISHŌ 大正].
102.	1465	Go-TSUCHIMIKADO 後土御門.			
103.	1501	Go-KASHIWABARA 後柏原.			

LISTS B TO E. THE NENGŌ.

(See p. 43.)

The readings of all *nengō*-names, with the dates of their first years and last (complete) years, are given in the Dictionary under the first character of each. But, especially for *nengō* from 1190 A.D. onwards, the following lists, B to E, will prove useful for rapid reference. List B shows the complete chronological sequence of the *nengō* with the dates of their first years.

List C, arranged alphabetically, comprises the *nengō* from 1190 A.D. onwards and shows the years in which each began and ended. The indications (1. *iiia*), (5. *iii*), etc., indicate the Japanese day-of-the-month on which the

¹ Some lists insert Chōkei 長慶 (1369-73) as the 98th Emperor, making 1373 Go-Kameyama's first year.

nengō was changed. Thus, the entry:

Antei . . . 1227 1229 (5. iii)

indicates that the *nengō* Antei was proclaimed at some date¹ in 1227 A.D., the whole of which year (roughly speaking) is officially reckoned as the first of this *nengō*; 1228 is, of course, the second (and officially last) year; while the reference 1229 (5. iii) indicates that on the fifth day of the third month² of what in actually contemporary documents could only be described as Antei III (1229) the *nengō* was changed (to Kwanki, as shown by List B)³. From that day onwards, however, the whole of the year 1229 would officially be referred to as the first of the succeeding *nengō*, i.e., Kwanki I.

In this list (C), which may be used for calculating dates (from 1190) where the reading of the *nengō*-name is already known, no references to characters are given unless there is a choice between two or more alternatives for a particular element.

Otherwise the proper characters are to be ascertained from List D, which shows the ideographs used in *nengō* (complete series), with their readings according to their position as initials or finals. Those readings which appear (initially or finally as the case may be) *before 1190 only* are set within square brackets, and the dates of *nengō* involving these must be looked for in the appropriate places in the Dictionary (or the earlier portion of List B).

List E shows the first years of the *nengō* (from 1190), which are here indexed according to their *final* characters. It is for use where the characters are given, whether their reading is known or not. (The arrangement by finals has been adopted so as to provide clues in cases where the *initial* is for some reason unidentifiable, as for instance in a partially obliterated inscription. The reverse case would, of course, be met by reference to the Dictionary.)

¹ Reference to List B shows that the preceding *nengō* was, in this case, Karoku; while further reference to List C shows that the *nengō* was changed from Karoku to Antei on the 10th day of the 12th month of 1227.

² Which, by the way, does *not* mean '5th of March'. This particular entry, as a matter of fact, corresponds to March 31, 1229, in the Julian Calendar. (See Bramsen's *Japanese Chronological Tables*.)

³ Note that 'iii a' is an abbreviation for 'intercalary 3rd month.' (See pp. 45, 46.)

LIST B.—COMPLETE CHRONOLOGICAL SERIES OF NENGŌ
WITH DATES OF FIRST YEARS.

(N.B.—In each case the last (complete) year is to be read as the year preceding that quoted for the next entry. Certain alternative readings are omitted, especially those involving the suppression of *y* (preceding *e*) at the beginning of a syllable.)

<i>Nengō.</i>	First year.	<i>Nengō.</i>	First year.	<i>Nengō.</i>	First Year.
Taikwa	645	Shōhei (Jōhei) ...	931	Shōhō (Jōhō) ...	1074
Hakuchi	650	Tenkei (Tengiō) ...	938	Shōreki (Jōriaku, Shōriaku) ...	1077
[Interval]	655	Tenriaku		Yeiho	1081
Hakuhō	672	(Tenreki)	947	Ōtoku	1084
Shuchō (Suchō) ...	687	Tentoku	957	Kwanji	1087
[Interval]	697	Ōwa	961	Kahō	1094
Taihō (Daihō) ...	701	Kōhō	964	Yeiichō	1096
Keiun (Kiōun) ...	704	Anna (Anwa) ...	968	Shōtoku (Jōtoku) ...	1097
Wadō	708	Tenroku	970	Kōwa	1099
Reiki	715	Tenyen	973	Chōji	1104
Yōrō	717	Teigen (Jōgen) ...	976	Kashō (Kajō) ...	1106
Shinki (Jinki) ...	724	Tengen	978	Tennin	1108
Tempiō (Tempei) ...	729	Yeiikwan	983	Tenyei	1110
Tempiō-shōhō ...	749	Kwanna		Yeiikiū	1113
Tempiō-hōji	757	(Kwanwa)	985	Genyei	
Tempiō-jingo	765	Yeiyen	987	(Gwanyei)	1118
Jingo-keiun	767	Yeiiso	989	Hōan	1120
Hōki	770	Shōreki		Tenji	1124
Tenō	781	(Shōriaku)	990	Daiji (Taiji) ...	1126
Yenriaku		Chōtoku	995	Tenshō (Tenjō) ...	1131
(Yenreki)	782	Chōhō	999	Chōshō (Chōjō) ...	1132
Daidō	806	Kwankō	1004	Hōyen	1135
Kōnin	810	Chōwa	1012	Yeiiji	1141
Tenchō	824	Kwannin	1017	Kōji	1142
Shōwa (Jōwa) ...	834	Jian (Chian) ...	1021	Tenyō	1144
Kashō (Kajō) ...	848	Manju	1024	Kiūan	1145
Ninju	851	Chōgen	1028	Nimpiō (Nimpei) ...	1151
Saikō (Seikō) ...	854	Chōreki		Kiūju	1154
Tenan	857	(Chōriaku)	1037	Hōgen	1156
Jōgwan (Jōkwan) ...	859	Chōkiū	1040	Heiji (Biōji) ...	1159
Genkei (Gwangiō) ...	877	Kwantoku	1044	Yeiiraku	
Ninna (Ninwa) ...	885	Yeiishō (Yeiijō) ...	1046	(Yeiireki)	1160
Kwampiō		Tenki (Tengi) ...	1053	Ōhō	1161
(Kwampe)	889	Kōhei	1058	Chōkwan	1163
Shōtai	898	Jireki (Jiriaku, Chiriaku) ...	1065	Yeiinan	1165
Yengi	901	Yenkiū	1069	Ninan	1166
Yenchō	923				

Nengō.	First Year.	Nengō.	First year.	Nengō.	First year.
Kaō	1169	Shōan	1299	Kakei	1387
Shōan (Jōan) ...	1171	Kengen	1302	Kōō	1389
Angen	1175	Kagen	1303	Meitoku	1390
Jishō	1177	Tokuji	1306		to
Yōwa	1181	Yenkei (Yenkiō) ...	1308		1392
Juyei	1182	Ōchō	1311	Meitoku (continued) 1393	
Genriaku (Genreki, Gwanriaku) ...	1184	Shōwa	1312	Oyei	1394
Bunji	1185	Bumpō	1317	Shōchō	1428
Kenkiū	1190	Genō	1319	Yeikiō (Yōkiō) ...	1429
Shōji	1199	Genkiō (Genkō) ...	1321	Kakitsu	1441
Kennin	1201	Shōchū	1324	Bunan	1444
Genkiū	1204	Kareki (Kariaku) ...	1326	Hōtoku	1449
Kenyei	1206	Gentoku	1329	Kiōtoku (Kōtoku) ...	1452
Shōgen (Jōgen) ...	1207	Genkō	1331	Kōshō	1455
Kenreki (Kenriaku) ...	1211	Kemmu	1334	Chōroku	1457
Kempō	1213	Yōgen	1336	Kwanshō	1460
Shōkiū (Jōkiū) ...	1219	Kōkoku	1340	Bunshō	1466
Jōō (Teiō)	1222	Shōhei	1346	Onin	1467
Gennin	1224	Kentoku	1370	Bunmei	1469
Karoku	1225	Bunchū	1372	Chōkiō (Chōkō) ...	1487
Antei	1227	Tenju	1375	Yentoku	1489
Kwanki (Kwangi) ...	1229	Kōwa	1381	Meiō	1492
Jōyei (Teiyei) ...	1232	Genchū	1384	Bunki	1501
Tempuku	1233		to	Yeishō (Yōshō) ...	1504
Bunriaku (Bunreki) ...	1234	[Shōkei (Shōkiō)]	1392	Taiyei (Daiyei) ...	1521
Katei	1235		to	Kiōroku (Kōroku) ...	1528
Rekijin (Riakunin) ...	1238	...	1333	Tembun	1532
Yenō	1239	...	1338	Kōji	1555
Ninji	1240	Riakuō (Reki-ō) ...	1342	Yeiroku (Yōroku) ...	1558
Kwangen	1243	Kōyei	1345	Genki	1570
Hōji	1247	Teiwa	1350	Tenshō	1573
Kenchō	1249	Kwanō	1352	Bunroku	1592
Kōgen	1256	Bunna (Bunwa) ...	1356	Keichō	1596
Shōka	1257	Yenbun	1361	Genna (Genwa) ...	1615
Shōgen	1259	Kōan	1362	Kwanyei	1624
Bunō	1260	Jōji	1368	Shōhō	1644
Kōchō	1261	Ōan	1375	Keian	1648
Bunyei	1264	Yeiwa (Yōwa) ...	1379	Shōō (Jōō)	1652
Kenji	1275	Kōreki (Kōriaku) ...	1381	Meireki (Meiriaku) ...	1655
Kōan	1278	Yeitoku (Yōtoku) ...	1384	Manji	1658
Shōō	1288	Shitoku	1384	Kwambun	1661
Yeinin (Yōnin) ...	1293				

Nengō.	First year.	Nengō.	First year.	Nengō.	First year.
Yempō ...	1673	Kwanyen ...	1748 ¹	Kōkwa ...	1844
Tenna (Tenwa) ...	1681	Hōreki (Hōriaku) ...	1751	Kayei ...	1848
Teikiō (Jōkiō) ...	1684	Meiwa ...	1764	Ansei ...	1854
Genroku ...	1688	An'ei ...	1772	Manyen ...	1860
Hōyei ...	1704	Temmei ...	1781	Bunkiō ...	1861
Shōtoku ...	1711	Kwansei ...	1789	Genji (Gwanji) ...	1864
Kiōhō ...	1716	Kiōwa ...	1801	Keiō ...	1865
Gembun ...	1736	Bunkwa ...	1804	Meiji ...	1868
Kwampō ...	1741	Bunsei ...	1818	Taishō ...	1912
Yenkiō ...	1744	Tempō ...	1830		

LIST C. THE NENGŌ FROM 1190 A.D. ONWARDS.

(See explanation on p. 53.)

Nengō.	First year.	Date when changed.	Nengō.	First year.	Date when changed.
An-sei ...	1854	1860 (1. iii)	Dai-yei ...	1521	1528 (20. viii)
-tei ...	1227	1229 (5. iii)	Gen-bun ...	1736	1741 (27. ii)
-yei ...	1772	1781 (6. iv)	-chū ...	1384	1392 (5. xa)
Bun-an ...	1444	1449 (28. vii)	-ji ...	1864	1865 (17. iv)
-chū ...	1372	1375 (27. v)	-ki ...	1570	1573 (28. vii)
-ki ...	1501	1504 (30. ii)	-kiō ² }		
-kiū ...	1861	1864 (1. iii)	-kō }	1521	1524 (9. xi)
-kwa ...	1804	1818 (22. iv)	-kiū ...	1204	1206 (27. iv)
-mei ¹ ...	1469	1487 (20. vii)	-kō ⁶ ...	1331	1334 (29. i)
-na ² ...	1352	1356 (28. iii)	-na ...	1615	1624 (30. ii)
-ō ...	1260	1261 (20. ii)	-nin ...	1224	1225 (20. iv)
-pō ³ ...	1317	1319 (28. iv)	-ō ...	1519	1521 (23. ii)
-reki }			-roku ...	1688	1704 (13. iii)
-riaku }	1234	1235 (19. ix)	-toku ...	1329	1331 (10. viii)
-roku ...	1592	1596 (27. xi)	-wa ...	1615	1624 (30. ii)
-sei ...	1818	1830 (16. xii)	Gwan-ji ...	1864	1865 (7. iv)
-shō ⁴ ...	1466	1467 (5. iii)	Hō ¹³ -ji ...	1247	1249 (18. ii)
-wa ² ...	1352	1356 (28. iii)	-reki }		
-yei ...	1264	1275 (25. iv)	-riaku }	1751	1754 (2. vi)
Chō-kō ⁵ }			-toku ...	1449	1452 (25. vii)
-kiō }	1487	1489 (21. viii)	-yei ...	1704	1711 (25. iv)
-roku ...	1457	1460 (21. xii)	Jō ⁷ -ji ³ ...	1362	1368 (18. ii)

¹ Read *Bummei*; so with *Bumpō*, *Gembun*, *Kemmu*, etc.² Of the 'Northern Dynasty' (*Hokuchō*).³ 保⁴ 正⁵ 亨

or 亨

⁶ 弘⁷ 貞⁸ 寶

<i>Nengō.</i>	First year.	Date when changed.	<i>Nengō.</i>	First year.	Date when changed.
$\left. \begin{array}{l} Jō^{5} \\ Tei \end{array} \right\} -kiō^{5}$	1084	1088 (30. ix)	$\left. \begin{array}{l} -reki^{12} \\ -riaku \end{array} \right\}$	1379	1381 (14. ii)
-ō ...	1222	1224 (20. xi)	-shō ⁴ ...	1455	1457 (28. ix)
-yei ...	1232	1233 (15. iv)	-yei ² ...	1342	1345 (21. x)
$\left. \begin{array}{l} Jō^{5} \\ Shō \end{array} \right\} -gen$	1207	1211 (9. iii)	$Kō^{12} -koku$	1340	1346 (4. vii)
-kiū ...	1219	1222 (13. iv)	$Kō^{5} \left. \begin{array}{l} -roku \end{array} \right\}$	1528	1532 (29. vii)
-ō ...	1652	1655 (13. iv)	-toku ...	1452	1455 (25. vii)
Ka-gen ...	1302	1306 (14. xii)	Kwan-bun ...	1661	1673 (21. ix)
-kei ² ...	1387	1389 (6. ii)	-gen ...	1243	1247 (28. ii)
-kitsu ...	1441	1444 (5. ii)	-gi ...	1229	1232 (2. iv)
$\left. \begin{array}{l} -reki \\ -riaku \end{array} \right\}$	1326	1329 (28. viii)	-ki ...	1350	1352 (27. ix)
-roku ...	1225	1227 (10. xii)	-ō ² ...	1741	1744 (21. ii)
-tei ...	1235	1238 (23. xi)	-pō ³ ...	1789	1801 (5. ii)
-yei ...	1848	1854 (27. xi)	-shō ...	1460	1466 (28. ii)
Kei-an ...	1648	1652 (18. ix)	-yei ...	1624	1644 (16. xii)
-chō ...	1596	1615 (13. vii)	-yen ...	1748	1751 (27. xii)
-ō ...	1865	1868 (8. ix)	Man-ji ...	1658	1661 (15. iv)
Ken ⁹ -gen ...	1302	1303 (5. viii)	-yen ...	1860	1861 (28. ii)
Ken ¹⁰ -chō ...	1249	1256 (5. x)	Mei-ji ...	1868	1912 (30. vii)
-ji ...	1275	1278 (29. iii)	-ō ...	1492	1501 (29. ii)
-kiū ...	1190	1199 (27. iv)	-reki ...	1655	1658 (22. vii)
-mu ...	1334	1336 (29. ii)	$\left. \begin{array}{l} -riaku \\ -toku \end{array} \right\}$	1393	1394 (5. vii)
-nin ...	1201	1204 (20. ii)	-toku ² ...	1390	1772 (16. xi)
-pō ³ ...	1213	1219 (12. iv)	-wa ...	1764	1243 (26. ii)
$\left. \begin{array}{l} -reki \\ -riaku \end{array} \right\}$	1211	1213 (6. xii)	Nin-ji ...	1240	1375 (27. ii)
-toku ...	1370	1372 (4. x)	Ō-an ² ...	1368	1312 (20. iii)
-yei ...	1206	1207 (25. x)	-chō ...	1311	1469
Kiō ⁵ -hō ³ ...	1716	1736 (28. iv)	-nin ...	1467	1428
-wa ...	1801	1804 (11. ii)	-yei ...	1394	1239 (7. ii)
Kiō ⁵ -roku ...	1528	1532 (29. vii)	Reki-jin ...	1238	1342 (27. iv)
Kō- ...	1452	1455 (25. vii)	$\left. \begin{array}{l} Reki \\ Riaku \end{array} \right\} -ō^{2}$	1338	1239 (7. ii)
-toku ...	1278	1288 (28. iv)	Riaku-jin ...	1238	1387 (23. viii)
Kō ⁶ -an ...	1261	1264 (28. ii)	Shi-toku ² ...	1384	1302 (21. xi)
-chō ...	1555	1558 (28. ii)	Shō ⁴ -an ...	1299	1429 (5. ix)
-ji ...	1844	1848 (15. iii)	-chō ...	1428	1326 (26. iv)
-kwa ...	1381	1384 (28. iv)	-chū ...	1324	1259
-wa ...	1361	1362 (23. ix)	-gen ...	1259	1370 (24. vii)
Kō ¹¹ -an ² ...	1256	1257 (14. iii)	-hei ...	1346	
-gen ...	1389	1390 (26. iii)	-hiō ...		

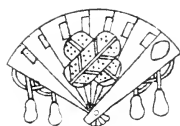
Of the 'Northern Dynasty' (*H-kuchō*).

保⁴ 正⁴ 享⁴ or 享⁴ 弘⁴ 貞⁴ 承⁴ 乾⁴ 建¹⁰ 康¹¹ 興¹²

Nengō.	First year.	Date when changed.	Nengō.	First year.	Date when changed.
-hō ³ ...	1644	1648 (15. ii)	-na ...	1681	1684 (21. ii)
-ji ...	1199	1201 (13. ii)	-pō ³ ...	1830	1844 (13. xii)
-ka ...	1257	1259 (26. iii)	-puku	1233	1234 (5. xi)
-kei ² }	1332	1334 (29. i)	-shō ⁴ ...	1573	1592 (8. xii)
-kiō }			-wa ...	1681	1684 (21. ii)
-ō ...	1288	1293 (5. viii)	Toku-ji ...	1306	1308 (9. x)
-toku	1711	1716 (22. vi)	Yei }	1429	1441 (17. ii)
-wa ...	1312	1317 (3. ii)	Yō }		
Shō }	1207	1211 (9. iii)	-nin	1293	1299 (25. iv)
Jō }			-roku	1558	1570 (23. iv)
-kiū	1219	1222 (13. iv)	-shō ⁴	1504	1521 (23. viii)
-ō ...	1652	1655 (13. iv)	-toku ²	1381	1384 (27. ii)
Tai-shō ⁴ ...	1912	(Current, 1919)	-wa ²	1375	1379 (23. iii)
Tai }	1521	1528 (20. viii)	Yen-bun ²	1356	1361
Dai }			-gen ...	1336	1340 (28. iv)
Tei }	1684	1688 (30. ix)	-kei }	1398	1311 (28. iv)
Jō }			-kiō }		
-ō ...	1222	1224 (20. xi)	-kiō ³ ...	1744	1748 (12. vii)
-yei	1232	1233 (15. iv)	-ō ...	1239	1240 (16. vii)
Tei-wa ² ...	1345	1350 (27. ii)	-pō ¹³ ...	1673	1681 (29. ix)
Ten-bun ...	1532	1555 (23. x)	-toku...	1489	1492 (19. vii)
-ju ...	1375	1381 (10. ii)	Yō- (v.		
-mei ...	1781	1789 (25. i)	Yei-)	...	...

² Of the 'Northern Dynasty' (*Hokuchō*).

保 ⁴ 正 ⁸ 承 ¹ 寶.



LIST D.—CHARACTERS USED IN NENGŌ.

(See explanation on p. 54.)

Charac- ters.	As initials.	As finals.	Charac- ters.	As initials.	As finals.	Charac- ters.	As initials.	As finals.
安	An-	-an	保	[Hō-]	-hō, -pō	久	[Kiū-]	-kiū
As Hei	[Biō-]	...	寶	Hō-	[-hō], -pō	享 or 享	Kō-, Kiō-	-kō, -kiō
文	Bun-, Bun-	-bun	鳳	...	[-hō]	弘	Kō-	-kō
雉	...	-chi	治	[Ji-, Chi-]	-ji	康	Kō-	...
治	[Chi- Ji-]	-ji	字	...	[-ji]	興	Kō-	...
鳥	...	[-chō]	神	[Jin- Shin-]	...	衡	...	[-kō]
長	Chō-	-chō	仁	Nin-, [Nim-]	-jin, -nin	國	...	-koku
中	...	-chū	貞	Jō-, Tei-	-tei	化	...	-kwa
大	Dai-, Tai-	...	承	Jō-, Shō-	[-shō]	寬	Kwan-, Kwam-	...
同	...	[-dō]	祥	...	[-jō, -shō]	觀	...	[-kwan, -gwan]
銅	...	[-dō]	授	...	-ju	萬	Man-	...
元	Gen-, Gem-, Gwan-	-gen	壽	[Ju-]	[-ju]	明	Mei-	-mei
喜	...	-gi, -ki	嘉	Ka-	-ka	武	...	-mu
As Kei	...	-giō	慶	Kei-, [Kiō-]	-kei, -kiō	和	[Wa-]	-na, -wa
元	Gwan-, Gen-, Gem-	-gen	建	Ken-, Kem-	...	仁	Nin-, Nim-	-nin, -jin
護	...	[-go]	乾	Ken-	...	應	Ō-	-ō
觀	...	[-gwan, -kwan]	龜	...	-ki	保	[Hō-]	-pō, -hō
白	[Haku-]	...	喜	...	-ki, -gi	寶	Hō-	-pō, -hō
平	Hei-, [Biō-]	-hei, -pei, -hiō, -piō	享 or 享	Kiō-, Kō-	-kiō, -kō	福	...	-puku
			慶	[Kiō-]	[-kiō]	靈	[Rei-]	...
			吉	Kei-	-kei -kitsu	曆	Reki-, Riaku-	-reki, -riaku

Charac- ters.	As initials.	As finals.	Charac- ters.	As initials.	As finals.	Charac- ters.	As initials.	As finals.
老	...	[-rō]	祥	...	-shō, -jō	天	Ten-, Tem-	...
祿	...	-roku	昌	[Shō-]	...	德	Toku-	-toku
齊	[Sai-, Sei-]	...	朱	[Shu-]	...	雲	...	[-un]
政	...	-sei	祚	...	[-so]	和	[Wa-]	-wa, -na
至	Shi-	...	大	Tai-, Dai-	...	永	Yei-, Yō-	-yei
神	[Shin-, Jin-]	...	泰	...	[-tai]	延	Yen-, Yem-	-yen
正	Shō	-shō	貞	Tei-, Jō-	-tei	養	[Yō-]	...
承	Shō-, Jō-	[-shō]	禎	...	-tei			

Also, as medials in the four-character *nengō*:

平 [-piō-] 勝 [-shō-] 神 [-jin-] 護 [-go-] 景 [-kei-]

LIST E.—NENGŌ (FROM 1190 A.D.) INDEXED ACCORDING TO THEIR FINALS.

(See explanation on p. 54.)

[N.B.—The finals are arranged according to the number of their strokes.]

Final.	Initial.	First Year.	Final.	Initial.	First Year.	Final.	Initial.	First Year.
久:	建	1190		寬	1243		元	1384
	元	1204		康	1256	永:	建	1206
	承	1219		正	1259		貞	1232
	文	1861		乾	1302		文	1264
仁:	建	1201		嘉	1303		康	1342 ¹
	元	1224		延	1336		應	1394
	曆	1238	文:	延	1356 ¹		大	1521
	永	1293		天	1532		寬	1624
	應	1467		寬	1661		寶	1704
化:	文	1804		元	1736		安	1772
	弘	1844	中:	正	1324		嘉	1848
元:	承	1207		文	1372	弘:	元	1331

¹ Of the 'Northern Dynasty.'

Final.	Initial.	First Year.	Final.	Initial.	First Year.	Final.	Initial.	First Year.
正:	康	1455		弘	1381	德:	元	1329
	寬	1460		元	1615		建	1370
	文	1466		天	1681		永	1381 ¹
	永	1504		明	1764		至	1384 ¹
	天	1573		享	1801		明	{ 1390 ¹
	大	1912	長:	建	1249		寶	{ 1393
平:	正	1346		弘	1261		享	1449
安:	弘	1278		應	1311		延	1452
	正	1290		正	1428		延	1489
	康	1361 ¹	享:	慶	1596	慶:	正	1711
	應	1368 ¹		元	1321		嘉	1308
	文	1441		永	1429		建	1332 ¹
	慶	1648		長	1487	曆:	文	1387 ¹
吉:	嘉	1441		貞	1684		喜	1211
延:	寬	1748		延	1744		康	1234
	萬	1860	武:	建	1334		明	1326
治:	正	1199	保:	建	1213		寶	1379 ¹
	仁	1240		文	1317		文	1655
	寶	1247		正	1644		元	1751
	建	1275		享	1716	龜:	貞	1501
	德	1306		寬	1741	應:	延	1570
	貞	1362 ¹		天	1830		文	1222
	弘	1555	授:	天	1375		正	1239
	萬	1658	貞:	安	1227		元	1260
	元	1864	國:	興	1340		正	1288
	明	1868	喜:	寬	1229		元	1319
明:	文	1469	祿:	嘉	1225		曆	1338 ¹
	天	1781		長	1457		觀	1350 ¹
政:	寬	1789		享	1528		康	1389 ¹
	文	1818		永	1558		明	1492
	安	1854		文	1592		承	1652
和:	正	1312		元	1688	寶:	慶	1805
	貞	1343 ¹	福:	天	1233		延	1673
	文	1352 ¹	禎:	嘉	1235			
	永	1373 ¹	喜:	正	1257			

¹ Of the Northern Dynasty.

§ 3.—JAPANESE WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

LENGTH (*shakudo* 尺 度).

10	<i>rin</i> 厘	= 1 <i>bu</i> 分	= 0.119 in. ¹
10	<i>bu</i>	= 1 <i>sun</i> 寸	= 1.19 in.
10	<i>sun</i>	= 1 <i>shaku</i> ² 尺	= 11.93 in.
1	<i>hiro</i> or <i>jin</i> (fathom) 尋		= ca. 5 ft.
6	<i>shaku</i>	= 1 <i>ken</i> 間	= 5.977 ft.
10	<i>shaku</i>	= 1 <i>jō</i> 丈	= 9.942 ft.
60	<i>ken</i>	= 1 <i>chō</i> 町	= 119.52 yd.
36	<i>chō</i>	= 1 <i>ri</i> 里	= 2.44 miles.

AREA (*heihō-shaku* 平方尺).

36	sq. <i>shaku</i> (<i>hōshaku</i> 方尺)	= 1 sq. <i>ken</i> or 1 <i>tsubo</i> 坪 or <i>bu</i> 步	= 3.95 sq. yd.
30	<i>tsubo</i>	= 1 <i>se</i> 畝	= 118.5 sq. yd.
300	<i>tsubo</i>	= 1 <i>tan</i> 反 or 段	= 0.245 ac.
10	<i>tan</i>	= 1 <i>hōchō</i> 方町	= 2.45 ac.

(A *jō* 疊, the area of a room-mat, is about 6 ft. × 3 ft.)

CAPACITY (*rippō-shaku* 立方尺).

10	<i>satsu</i> 撮	= 1 <i>sai</i> or <i>shō</i> 才 (or 枳)	= 0.0032 pt. = 0.1108 c. in.
10	<i>sai</i> (<i>shō</i>)	= 1 <i>seki</i> or <i>shaku</i> 勺 (or 勺)	= 0.03177 pt. = 1.1075 c. in.
10	<i>seki</i> (<i>shaku</i>)	= 1 <i>gō</i> 合	= 0.3177 pt. = 11.075 c. in.
10	<i>gō</i>	= 1 <i>shō</i> ³ 升	= 3.177 pt. = 110.75 c. in.
10	<i>shō</i>	= 1 <i>to</i> 斗	= 3.97 gal. = 1107.5 c. in.
10	<i>to</i>	= 1 <i>koku</i> 石 (or 斛)	= 4.963 bus. = 11075 c. in.

¹ These equivalents (except in the table of Time) are approximate only.

² Also *seki* occasionally in composition. Read *isshaku* (1), *nijaku* (2), *sanjaku* (3), *shijaku* (4), *ku* (5), *rokushaku* (6), *shichijaku* (7), *hasshaku* (8), and so forth.

³ This *shō* is the standard and is contained within a *masu* (measure with diagonal bar acting as cover), whose internal dimensions are 4.9 *sun* square by 2.7 *sun* deep.

WEIGHT (*jū-riō* 重量).

10	<i>shi</i> 絲	=	1	<i>mō</i> 毛	...	...	...	...	=	0.05796 gr. troy.
10	<i>mō</i>	=	1	<i>rin</i> 厘	...	...	...	...	=	0.5796 gr. troy.
10	<i>rin</i>	=	1	<i>fun</i> 分	...	...	...	...	=	5.796 gr. troy.
10	<i>fun</i>	=	1	<i>me</i> or <i>momme</i> 匁, 匁 or 匁	...	...	...	...	=	57.96 gr. troy.
4	<i>momme</i>	=	1	<i>rīō</i> 兩	...	...	...	...	=	231.84 gr. troy.
40 ¹	<i>rīō</i>	=	1	<i>kin</i> 斤 ("catty")	...	...	...	...	=	1.325 lb. av.
250 or 1000	<i>rīō</i> <i>momme</i>	}	=	$\left\{ \begin{array}{c} 1 \text{ } kwan \text{ 貫} \\ \text{or} \\ kwanme \text{ 貫目} \end{array} \right\}$	}	...	...	=	8.267 lb. av.	

TIME (Old Style).

60	<i>biō</i> 秒 (each 2 sec.)	=	1	<i>fun</i> 分	...	...	=	2 min.
15	<i>fun</i>	...	...	=	1	<i>koku</i> ² 刻	...	30 min.
4	<i>koku</i>	...	...	=	1	<i>toki</i> or <i>ji</i> 時	...	2 hr.
12	<i>toki</i>	...	...	=	1	<i>hi</i> or <i>nichi</i> 日	...	24 hr.

COINAGE.

4	<i>shu</i> 朱 (or 銖)	=	1	<i>bu</i> 分 (or 步).
4	<i>bu</i> ...	=	1	<i>riō</i> 兩 or 60 <i>momme</i> weight of silver money.

¹ This for avoirdupois; for apothecaries' weight, 30; for a few other uses, 50.

² *Koku* also, at one period, described the hundredth part of a day-and-night, thus giving 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ *koku* to the *toki*. At the spring and autumn equinoxes the 100 *koku* were equally divided between day and night; at the winter solstice the day had 40, the night 60 *koku*, and *vice versa* at the summer solstice.

Another system of division gave three *koku* to the *toki* (*jō* 上, *chū* 中, and *ge* 下 -*koku*), or 36 to a day-and-night.

CHAPTER V.

JAPANESE PERSONAL NAMES AND TITLES.

Without venturing upon an historical investigation of the personal names of Japan, it is convenient, so far at least as concerns the ten or eleven centuries preceding the present régime, to classify them broadly as follows:—

A.—GROUP NAMES.

(1) CLAN-NAMES, 姓 *sei* or *kabane*, borne by hereditary right or as a privilege granted by authority. They are not many in number and are for the most part of identical construction with the ordinary family-name or surname (2)—indeed many of them appear independently in the latter guise. The best-known examples¹ are:—

Otomo 大伴	Fujiwara* 藤原	Sugawara* 菅原
Soga 蘇我	Minamoto* 源	Oye 大江
Mononobe 物部	Taira* 平	Abe 安倍
Nakatomi 中臣	Ki* 紀	
Kiyowara 清原	Tachibana* 橘	

When a name is written in full, the clan-name *follows* the surname and immediately precedes the *nanori* (see (5) below) but for the indispensable epenthetic *no*, a sort of genitival ‘postposition’ analogous to the German *von* (thus: *Fujiwara no Kamatari*). This *no* is properly inserted in reading and in a *kana* or roman transliteration, but it is (or should be) never represented when the name is written purely in Chinese script.

(2) FAMILY-NAMES or surnames, 氏 *uji*, 苗字 *miōji*, borne, until 1870, only by the court-nobles and the military class (*kuge* and *samurai*), and by such craftsmen and other members of the lower ranks of society as were specially privileged to do so. Others might replace them by a name indicative of their calling, such as *Yaoya* 八百屋 (‘greengrocer’), *Hiakushō* 百姓 (‘farmer’). They were rarely quoted in the case of women.

A rough analysis of them reveals some 1,300 or 1,400 different characters used as *initials*,² sharing between them for this purpose some 800 or 900

¹ Those marked with an asterisk are fairly common in craftsmen’s signatures, *Ki*, for example, being used by the *Miōchin*, a family of armourers, and *Tachibana* by the *Umetada*, swordsmiths and makers of sword-furniture. *Fujiwara* and *Minamoto*, again, are very common with swordsmiths generally, *Taira* somewhat less so.

² Many characters, despite their obvious suitability, seem rarely or never to have been used for surnames.

different pronunciations. The number of *finals* is considerably smaller¹—those in common use amount to less than a hundred in all and are chiefly of topographical import (see the list on p. 93). Nevertheless, and including only two-character examples (an initial *plus* a final²), the possible combinations would still total a very large number, although, for various reasons, a mere fraction of them appear ever to have been in actual use. Some of these reasons are not far to seek. Certain characters are naturally less popular than others, and there is always a strong tendency to euphony,³ thus debarring many of the Sinico-Japanese readings, which are largely monosyllabic.

Apart from the incidence of the *nigori* (see Chapter III.) in finals, and putting aside frank anomalies such as *Wase* 早苗, *Hase* 長谷, *Hatori* 服部, *Kawanami* 汾陽, and the like, each character is with few exceptions read uniformly in all its combinations. Such exceptions are due chiefly to the existing choice between the vernacular and the Sinico-Japanese pronunciations or among a number of vernacular readings (e.g., 上 *kami*, *uye*, *age*; 平 *hira*, *-daira*; 谷 *tani*, *ya*, *yatsu*; 立 *tate*, *tatsu*, *tachi*; 新 *nii*, *ara*; 角 *tsuno*, *kado*, *sumi*; 家 *iye*, *ya*; 小 *Ko*, *O*; 越 *koshi*, *-goye*). Epenthetic *no* (*na*) or *ga*, usually unrepresented by a character (e.g., *Ichinomiya* 一宮, *Tanabe* 田部, *Teshigahara* 勅使原), must also be mentioned.

B.—ORDINARY INDIVIDUAL NAMES.

(Quoted, actually or by implication, in connection with the surname or clan-name, if borne.)

(3) BOY-NAMES, *yōmiō*, *osanana*, 幼名, 幼字, 小字, bestowed ceremonially the sixth day after birth. They are usually short and simple. Some historical examples end in *waka* 若, *maru* 丸 or *ō* 王. They were borne until the attainment of 'majority' (the age of 15) at the *gembuku* ceremony, when the *zokumiō* (4) was assumed.

(4) ZOKUMIŌ 俗名 or *Tsūshō* 通稱; and

(5) NANORI 名乗 or *Jitsumiō* 實名. The *zokumiō* was the 'ordinary name', by which a man would commonly be known. Only the upper classes (or privileged members of the lower) would concurrently possess a *nanori*,⁴ and this was restricted in its use to special occasions (it commonly

¹ That is, if we exclude the long list of examples beginning with 大 *Ō* ('great') and 小 *Ko* or *O* ('small'), many of which have as finals characters otherwise used only as initials.

² The usual form. A few consist of three or of one only, and a mere handful of four or five.

³ Even six-syllabled examples (e.g., *Kawarabayashi*) run trippingly from the tongue.

⁴ In modern times the law insists on a single surname and a single individual name for official purposes throughout life. This second name is indifferently called *nanori*, though it may be of the *zokumiō* or any other appropriate type.

appears in signatures, for instance, in preference to the *zokumiō*). It was closely associated with the clan-name, if borne (1).

Zokumiō and *nanori* are highly distinctive in their mode of construction and fuller treatment of them is relegated to §1 and 2 (pp. 70f., 75f.).

WOMEN'S NAMES in general are also dealt with in §2 (p. 77f.).

C.—SPECIAL INDIVIDUAL NAMES.

(Usually quoted independently of the surname.)

(6) PSEUDONYMS or sobriquets, *azana* 字, *tōrina* 通名, borne by literati and artists. They are practically indistinguishable from the next.

(7) ART-NAMES or *noms-de-guerre*, generically called *gō* 號 and including *gawamiō* (for painters), *haimiō* (for writers of *haikai* verses), *geimiō* (for entertainers), etc. Although often quoted in company with the ordinary names in signatures, the *gō* is regarded as independent of them—belonging to another and higher life, as it were. Nearly always in Sinico-Japanese (and usually in the *kanon* rather than the *goon* reading), it is often the real or fanciful name of the bearer's studio or workshop. Hence the prevalence of such terminations¹ as the following (roughly in order of frequency):—

<i>dō</i> 堂 ('hall'),	<i>rō</i> 樓 ('upper storey'),	<i>bō</i> ³ 坊 ('cell'),
<i>sai</i> 齋 ('studio'),	<i>bō</i> ³ 房 ('chamber'),	<i>kwa</i> 窩 ('retreat'),
<i>ken</i> 軒 ('house'),	<i>yen</i> ⁴ 園 ('garden'),	<i>kaku</i> 閣 ('tall building'),
<i>sha</i> ² 舍 ('house'),	<i>dō</i> 洞 ('grotto'),	<i>kwan</i> 館 ('mansion').
<i>tei</i> 亭 ('pavilion'),	<i>kutsu</i> 窟 ('cave'),	
<i>an</i> ³ 庵 ('outhouse'),	<i>u</i> 塙 ('stronghold'),	

(子 *shi* and 朗 *rō* are analogously used.)

These terminations are not subject to the incidental *nigori* (p. 34). They are in each case most commonly preceded by two characters, occasionally by one only, rarely by as many as three.

An interesting group, of religious import, has the termination *ami* 阿彌 (sometimes merely *a* 阿), derived from *Amida* 阿彌陀 (the Buddha Amitābha). This is preceded by a single character only. Another group reproduces Chinese geographical names, chiefly those of mountains (see Chapter VII., 53) and valleys.

¹ Names with such suffixes are sometimes called *dōgō* 堂號.

² Occasionally *noya* (or *ya*), where the prefix is read in pure-Japanese. The *noya* is sometimes rendered by 屋 or more explicitly by the two characters 廬 (or 之 or 乃 or even 農舍 (or 家 or 屋).

³ With these terminations the prefix is sometimes in pure-Japanese, and very rarely with one or two of the rest.

⁴ Occasionally *sono*, where the prefix is pure-Japanese.

A number of *gō*, including some of those constructed in the above manner, have as additional suffixes words or phrases of various significance, as follows:—

Expressing 'master of [the house]'—主人 *-shujin*, 主 *-shu* or *-no-aruji*.

Expressing retirement from worldly cares—道人 *-dōjin*, 山人 *-sanjin*, 散人 *-sanjin*, 居士 *-koji*, 隱士 *-inshi*, 仙史 *-senshi*, 外史 *-gwaishi*, 漁史 *-gioshi*, 漁人 *-giojin*, 陳人 *-chinjin*.

Expressing old age (and therefore retirement)—老人 *-rōjin*, 翁 *-ō* (or *-no-okina*), 叟 *-sō*.

Expressing eccentricity—狂士 *-kiōshi*, 奇人 *-kijin*.

(Phrases like 生 *-sensei* partake rather of the nature of independent titles, 'Professor', etc.)

The art-names of women may be followed by the suffix *-joshi* 女史, 'femme savante'.

(8) SEMI-RELIGIOUS NAMES (Buddhistic), generally in Sinico-Japanese (*goon*). They include:—

(a) *Hōmiō* 法名, either a posthumous name, or one received on taking the scarf as a lay-priest and replacing the secular name during the rest of the bearer's life. In the latter case it is often preceded or followed by the word *niūdō* 入道 ('one who has entered the church'). The *hōmiō* usually consists of two characters only.

(b) *Kaimiō* 戒名, strictly posthumous only, although in the Shin sect it might be received quite early in life, especially at the *kōzori* 髮剃 ceremony, or by a young man about to be called up for active service. The *kaimiō*, however, is used on special occasions only and does not replace the secular name. Except in the Shin sect, it always consists of more than two characters.

Suffixes to names of this type include: *-in* 院, *-koji* 居士, *-shinshi* 信士, and, for women, *-shinnio* 信女.

(9) TITLES (secular and Buddhistic) and RANKS OF HONOUR may be included here in consideration of their analogies and close association with personal names. They are dealt with in detail in §3 and 4 below (pp. 81f., 87, 88).

§ 1.—ZOKUMIŌ.

(Compare page 68.)

Zokumiō may be classified as follows:—

A. Those having reference (nominal, if not actual) to the order of birth.

B. Those with terminations derived from certain official titles.

C. Combinations of A. and B.

D. Those more or less exactly reproducing official titles.

E. Those with other, non-official terminations.

A.—ZOKUMIŌ IMPLYING ORDER OF BIRTH.

(a) The simplest form is a combination of a numeral (from 1 to 10) with the word *-rō* 郎,¹ a complimentary term for a man. Thus:

太郎 *Tarō* ('eldest man').

録郎 *Rokurō*.²

一郎 *Ichirō* ('first man').

七郎 *Shichirō* (7th).

市郎 *Ichirō*.²

八郎 *Hachirō* (8th).

二郎 *Jirō* ('second man').

九郎 *Kurō* (9th).

次郎 *Jirō* ('succeeding man').

久郎 *Kurō*.²

治郎 *Jirō*.²

十郎 *Jūrō* (10th).

三郎 *Saburō* (3rd).

重郎 *Jūrō*.²

四郎 *Shirō* (4th).

To which may be added:

五郎 *Gorō* (5th).

吉郎 *Kichirō* ('lucky man').³

吾郎 *Gorō*.²

壽郎 *Jurō* ('long-lived man').⁴

六郎 *Rokurō* (6th).

(b) Combinations of the above simple forms are found, such as:

四郎二郎 *Shirojirō*; 二郎四郎 *Jiroshirō*; 治郎太郎 *Jirotarō*;

次郎三郎 *Jirosaburō*; 三郎二郎 *Saburōjirō*; and so forth.

It should be noted that, with the sole exception of *Saburō*-, the first 郎 in these cases is always read *-ro*-, not *-rō*-.

(c) Any of the simple examples described under (a) may be 'enriched' by a prefix of one, less commonly two (or even three) characters, mostly of complimentary significance, such as 安 *Yasu*, 金 *Kin*, 庄 *Shō*, 平 *Hei*, 三代 *Miyo*, and the like; thus: 猪一郎 *Ichirō*, 林太郎 *Rintarō*, 新次郎 *Shinjirō*, 彦三郎 *Hikosaburō*, 小四郎 *Koshirō*, 任五郎 *Ningorō*, 正九郎 *Shōkurō*, 政十郎 *Masajūrō*, and so on, in endless variety. A large proportion of the characters entered in the Dictionary are used in this manner, being given for the most part their Sinico-Japanese (*kanon*⁵) pronunciation; it is only exceptions to this rule that are specifically mentioned in the appropriate places (see p. 4). Among such prefixes must be included the numerical or quasi-numerical examples detailed under B. (a)

¹ Often contracted in writing to 真.

² In these forms, of which only the second, 治郎 *Jirō*, is in really common use, we may recognize homophonic substitutes for the actual numerals.

³ Common. Compare the vague dating *kichi-nichi* noted on p. 47. ⁴ Rare.

⁵ The first-quoted, where alternative *on* are cited.

on p. 73, as also many of the names of the provinces (see Chapter VII., 104), and those of government ministries and bureaux (see §3, p. 81f.).

It should be noted that phonetic assonance changes . . . *nhachirō* into . . . *mpachirō*; also that *-saburō* may become *-zaburō*.

A few anomalous cases, like 良郎 *Yoshirō*, 年郎 *Toshirō*, 喜徳郎 *Kitokurō*, 平作郎 *Heisakurō*, 梧楼 *Gorō*, may be regarded as phonetic imitations of this class of *zokumiō*. Others, like 勝郎 *Katsurō*, are less easy to explain.

- (d) With an 'enriching' prefix as above described, *-rō* may be omitted (rarely, if ever, where the numerical element is *shi*, *ku*, or *jū*): thus: 源二 *Genji*, 平六 *Heiroku*, 金八 *Kimpachi*, and so forth. In this case 三 (final) is to be pronounced *-zō*¹ and is frequently replaced by the homophonous substitutes 藏 and 造; thus: 元三 *Motozō*, 源藏 *Genzō*, 平造 *Heizō*. Further may be noted the change of . . . *nhachi* into . . . *mpachi*, and, occasionally, of *-ta* to *-da*.²
- (e) The same omission of the final *-rō* may take place with the examples described under (b) above. In this case the surviving *-rō-* does *not* shorten its vowel (e.g., *Gorōji*, *Hachirōda*), except where the final is *-zō* (as in *Jirozō*).

B.—ZOKUMIŌ WITH TITULAR TERMINATIONS (compare §3, table, p. 85).

(a) One of the following suffixes:—

太夫 *-dayū* (alone as *Tayū*);

助. 輔. 介. 佐. 亮 or 允, *-suke*;³

之助 (etc.) *-nosuke* (N.B.—In actual official titles the *no* is always pronounced, but never represented by a character);

之丞 *-nojō*; 之進 *-noshin*; 左衛門 *-zayemon* (alone as *Sayemon*);

左衛門尉 *-zayemonnojō* (chiefly with swordsmiths);

¹ Rarely *san*. The omission of *rō* sometimes marks a familiar shortening of the fuller form (like our Tom for Thomas). In such a case a final 三 may be read *-sa* or *-za*.

² Note that in the pure-Japanese type of name known as *nanori*, 一, 次, 治 and 吉 can be read as *kazu*, *tsugu*, *haru* and *yoshi* respectively, so that 吉次, for example, might be read *Yoshitsugu* as a *nanori*, but would be *Kichiji* as a *zokumiō*. Again, 政一 as a *nanori* is *Masakazu*, but as a *zokumiō*, *Masaichi*. Similarly with 安治 *Yasu-haru* (*ji*), 定吉 *Sada yoshi* (*kichi*), and so forth.

³ I.e., a pure-Japanese reading. At the same time it should be recognised (and this is a matter which has its bearing on *all* individual names) that there is nothing to prevent final 助, 輔, 佐, 亮, etc., from being read *ju*, *ho*, *sa*, *riō*, etc., in certain names (not *zokumiō*), provided the prefix is equally in Sinico-Japanese. Thus: 正助 *Shōju*, but *Shōsuke* as a *zokumiō*, or *Masasuke* as a *nanori*.

右衛門 *-yemon* (alone as *Uyemon*, the *u* being always omitted in pronunciation, unless in an initial position):¹

右衛門尉 *-yemonnojō* (swordsmiths);

兵衛 *-hei* or *-bei*,² anciently *-hiōye* or *biōye* (alone as *Hiōye*);

兵衛尉 *-hei(-bei)nojō*, *-hiōye(-biōye)nojō* (swordsmiths):

—may be preceded by one of the following numerical or quasi-numerical prefixes:—

太 *Ta-* (e.g., *Tahei*, *Tazayemon*, *Tayemon*, 七 *Shichi-* (*-bei*, etc.).

Tadayū, *Tasuke*, *Tanosuke*, *Tazayemon-* 八 *Hachi-* (*-bei*, etc.).

nojō, etc.). 九 *Ku-* (*-hei*, etc.).

一 or 市 *Ichi-* (*-bei*, *-zayemon*, etc.). 十 or 重 *Jū* (*-bei*, etc.).

二, 次 or 治 *Ji-* (*-hei*, etc.). 五 十 *Iso-* (*-bei*, etc.).

三 *San-* (*Sambei*, *Sanzayemon*, *Sansuke*, etc.). 八 十 *Yaso-* (*-bei*, etc.).

五, rarely 吾 *Go-* (*-hei*, etc.).³ 八 百 *Yao-* (*-bei*, etc.).

六, rarely 録 *Roku-* (*-bei*, etc.).

(b) To the suffixes quoted in B. (a) (with the addition, rarely, of *-nosō* 之左右) may be added one of the non-numerical prefixes referred to in A. (c). Thus: 源之助 *Gennosuke*, 又左衛門 *Matazayemon*, 庄右衛門 *Shōyemon*, 留之丞 *Tomenojō*, 作之進 *Sakunoshin*, 德兵衛 *Tokubei*.

C.—COMBINATIONS OF A. AND B.

Examples are: *Taro-bei*, *Ichiro-bei*, *Jiro-bei*, etc.; *Taro-zayemon*, etc.; *Taro-yemon*, etc.; *Tarodayū*; *Tarosuke*; *Shirobeinojō*; *Jūrozayemonnojō*; and so forth. (Note *-ro-* short, without exception.)

D.—ZOKUMIŌ IDENTICAL (OR NEARLY SO) WITH OFFICIAL TITLES.

In §3 (p. 81 f.) will be found the principal official (Imperial Government) titles used in Old Japan. Originally these implied actual office, but as the Imperial power declined before the influence of the Shōgunal government they became mere sinecures and were granted as a special honour to men of high rank and distinction,

¹ *Per contrā*, the 右 is very rarely omitted in writing.

² In this case, if in no other, it is possible to state a definite rule as to the incidence of the *nigori* (Chapter III.). If the *zokumiō*-prefix is a single character pronounced (1) with a single *kana* (Chapter II.), such as *Ji-*, *Yō-*, *Ta-*, *Sa-*, *Bu-*, *Mo-*, &c., or (2) with two *kana* of which the second is *ya*, *yo* or *yu*, e.g., *Cho-*, *Gio-*, *Jo-*, *Ju-*, *Ki-*, *Ri-*, *Sha-*, *Sho-*, and *Shu-*, then the suffix 兵衛 is to be read *-he-*. (The sole exception noted by the authors is 瀬兵衛 *Sebei*.) Otherwise *-bei*, as in *Yosubei*, *Yasubei*, *Jū*(= *Ji+ju*)*bei*, *Shū*(= *Shi+yu+u*)*bei*, *Shim-*= *Shi-n* *bei*. On the other hand the suffix 平 *-hei* (see E. below) hardly ever becomes *-bei*. [Note that in *kana* 兵衛 is written *he-ye* (へエ), but 平 *he-i* (へイ).]

³ *Shi-* (四) seems to be generally avoided as having the same sound as the word for 'death'; it is not even, as elsewhere happens (compare p. 41), replaced by the less sinister reading *Yō-* (although 與 *Yō-* is common enough as a *zokumiō*-initial).

in some cases becoming hereditary. Certain craftsmen, even, received them as a mark of Imperial favour, chiefly swordsmiths and makers of sword-furniture. Moreover, from about the seventeenth century onwards, a number of them came to be adopted with no special authority and so may be looked upon as mere *zokumiō*, rather than as actual titles. (Compare remarks on p. 14.)

In the present case either the complete title is used (occasionally with verbal or orthographic variations from the original terminations), e.g., *Geki*, *Naiki*, *Kemmotsu*, *Hiōyenosuke*, *Kuranosuke*, *Mimbunofō*, *Kurando*, *Uneme*, etc.; or merely the name of the ministry, bureau or province, as *Shikibu*, *Hiōbu*, *Sayemon*, *Sahiōye*, *Sakon*, *Ukon*, *Uta*, *Kadzuye*, *Shume*, *Ōsumi*, etc.

The *Adzuma-hiakkwan* 東百官, or titles invented by the earlier shōgunal governments in imitation of those of the Imperial Court at Kiōto (*Chōtei no hiakkwan*) are similarly drawn upon. A list of them is given in §3, G. (p. 86).

E.—ZOKUMIŌ WITH NON-OFFICIAL TERMINATIONS.

Here a prefix of the type described in A. (a)—note *-ro-* short—or A. (c) precedes one of the following endings, none of which can be definitely referred to an official title (except that several of the *Adzuma-hiakkwan* are formed on this model):—

作 <i>-saku</i> .	美 <i>-mi</i> .	丸 <i>-maru</i> .	又 <i>-mata</i> .
彌 <i>-ya</i> .	内 <i>-nai</i> .	間 <i>-ma</i> .	鐵 <i>-kane</i> (but see below).
彌太 <i>-yata</i> .	爾 <i>-ji</i> .	江 <i>-ye</i> .	衛 <i>-ye</i> (i.e., not preceded by 兵).
人 <i>-hito</i> .	平 <i>-hei</i> . ¹	松 <i>-matsu</i> .	記 <i>-ki</i> .
之 <i>-shi</i> .	馬 <i>-ma</i> .	策 <i>-saku</i> .	喜 <i>-ki</i> .

Also the following, common chiefly among men of the province of Satsuma:—

熊 <i>-kuma</i> .	彦 <i>-hiko</i> .	鐵 <i>-tetsu</i> (see above).
楠 <i>-kusu</i> .	橘 <i>-kitsu</i> .	槌 <i>-tsuchi</i> .

¹ As already stated, this hardly ever becomes *-bei*. An historical exception, 平平 *Heihei*, is of somewhat freakish formation (the more so as it is accompanied by the surname 平平 *Hiradaira!*). Otherwise, at the most it becomes *-pei* after *n*, so that 勘平 *Kan-hei* is read *Kan-pei*, while 勘兵衛 is written 勘兵衛. Similarly 一平 *Ippei* (for *Ich-hei*) and even 市平, also *Ippei*. In the last-named case the sound *ichi*, as pure-Japanese for 市 and therefore subject to the rule that pure-Japanese *-chi* does not coalesce in combination with a suffix, is here a phonetic substitute for the Sino-Japanese *ichi* (written 一), which explains the apparent infraction of this rule.

It will be further clear from the above remarks that while, for example, *Matabei* 又兵衛 and *Matahei* 又平 are not interchangeable, on the other hand 治兵衛 and 治平 can only be read *Jihei* (that is, as *zokumiō*). Again, while 信 as a *zokumiō*-initial is occasionally read *Nobu-*, euphony forbids *Nobuhei* for 信兵衛, preferring *Shimbei*. On the other hand, *Nobuhei* is admissible for 信平 as well as *Nobuhira* and *Shimpei*.

§ 2.—NANORI AND WOMEN'S NAMES.

(Compare pages 68, 69.)

A.—NANORI. The man's *nanori* (*jitsumio*) may be either a Sinico-Japanese or, what is far more frequent, a pure-Japanese reading.¹

(1) The Sinico-Japanese *nanori* consists as a rule of a single character—names of two or more characters pronounced in this way will for the most part be found to be either *azana*, *gō*, or *zokumio* (see pp. 68, 69).² The reading of this character is generally (to our ears) monosyllabic and in the *kanon* rather than the *goon* pronunciation (p. 5).

(2) The pure-Japanese *nanori* may also consist of a single character, but two-character examples form the overwhelming majority—those with more than two are rare and anomalous.

Taking the *two-character nanori* as the standard, we find (a) an exceedingly wide range of ideographs which have been noted as used for this purpose, although the number in anything like common use does not amount to more than two hundred or so. We find also (b) the characters used sharing a *comparatively* meagre list of pronunciations³ between them—even if we include the readings of rare or only moderately frequent occurrence. While, however, most of the pronunciations are in consequence common to a number of characters, this does not prevent (c) many of the latter being capable of more than one reading apiece—in some cases half a dozen or more.⁴ Fortunately, in very few such cases may two or more alternative readings be regarded as of equal frequency or probability.

From the foregoing considerations it will be seen that the average two-character *nanori* can, by the aid of the material gathered together in the Dictionary, be read with the probability, if not the certainty, of being correct in any given instance. It should be noted that the choice of alternative readings for either of the two characters is exercised quite independently of the other. At the same time, a character recurring in the *nanori* of a father and son (sometimes of a whole family for several generations), or of a master and adopted pupil, will almost certainly be read in the same way in each instance. This applies also to art-names, read in Sinico-Japanese.

The individual readings used for two-character *nanori* are, with but one common exception (*-akira*), either of one or of two syllables (i.e., *kana*).

¹ For convenience, the term *nanori* is used elsewhere in the work to express the latter class only.

² If not priests' names or posthumous appellations.

³ See list below (p. 80) for the commoner examples.

⁴ Compare, in the Dictionary, 全 (vi), 敬 (xiii), 誠 (xiii).

They are either self-contained parts of speech (chiefly nouns, adjectives and verbs)¹ or the root-forms of poly-syllabic examples of the same.

As aids to the reading of men's two-character *nanori*, the following conclusions, culled from the authors' experience, are worth recording:—

(1) Monosyllabic (*one-kanji*) elements, such as *ka*, *ki*, *ma*, *mi*, *na*, *ne*, *no*, *o*, *ya*, *ye*, rarely occur initially.² Exceptions are mainly confined to *Chi*- (千), *Ma*- (眞), *Mi*- (眞, 御), *Na*- (名), *O*- (小, 雄, 男, 少, 緒), *Ya*- (八).

(2) It is highly improbable that *both* elements will be monosyllabic,—

(3) Or that they will be identical. Exceptions noted include five swordsmiths named *Kanekane*—written 兼金, 兼銅, and 兼包 (three); and one named *Motomoto* 基元.

(4) Almost without exception the two characters are always different. If 谷谷 *Yatsu-ya* (an historical example, ca. 1716) is to be classed in this general category, its freakish character is only intensified by its association with the surname 谷谷 *Tanigui*!

With regard to names of Sinitic-Japanese pronunciation, the foregoing statements do not, of course, apply. It would be not unusual in one of these to find the same reading (especially in the roman transliteration) applied to two different characters. At the same time, the repetition therein of a character with the same reading, although in no way abnormal, is not common, being found mainly in art-names (*dōgō*) of three characters.

Nanori of more than two characters may usually be resolved phonetically into the equivalents of two-character examples. Thus, in 三千風 *Mi-chi-kaze*, the 三千, in spite of its meaning '3000' (*michi*), is obviously a mere expansion of a single character (say 道 reading *michi* 'way'). So with 正日出 *Masa-hi-de*, a substitute for the more usual 正秀 *Masa-hide*. In an example like 千代廣 *Chi-yo-hiro* it is perhaps permissible to regard *chiyo* as a single element (meaning 'eternal'), although one can point to no single character read in this way.

On the other hand, the (pure-Japanese) *one-character nanori* are in a quite distinctive class. Some of them are identical with the disyllabic readings used for the same signs in the two-character examples, such as *Shige*, *Yoshi*, *Tsuna*, *Tsune*; but a larger number are verbal or adjectival enlargements of these, chiefly tri-syllabic, as *Sadamu* (from *sada*), *Tadashi* or *Tadasu* (*tada*), *Shigeshi* or *Shigeru* (*shige*), and so forth. Others, again, are

¹ E.g. *uri*, *nam*, *hara*, *kita*, *age*, *ishi*, *yoshi*, etc.

² This rule excludes *Ti* and *Kin*, who h are each written with two *kanji*.

independent nouns, adjectives or verbs, also chiefly trisyllabic, such as *Iwao*, *Isao*, *Makoto*, *Minoru*, *Tsuyoshi*, *Tsukō*. Monosyllabic examples have not been noted.

The multiplicity of characters available for writing most of the commoner *nanori*-readings has already been alluded to. Obviously due, in the first instance, to a desire for variety, it is closely bound up with the undoubted fact that to each reading is attached a *definite connotation* (in a few cases perhaps two or three of these), which may be traced with more or less success in the ordinary meanings of any of the characters employed in a particular instance.¹ An attempt is made in the list on p. 80 to indicate the connotations of the commoner pure-Japanese *nanori*-elements, including some of the one-character readings, which, as in the Dictionary, are distinguished by beginning with a capital.

B.—WOMEN'S NAMES.² Women's *ordinary names* (*na* 名 or *namaye* 名前) are usually written in *hiragana* (Chapter II.), a script which has always been closely associated with the sex in Japan. Among the aristocracy, however, and the better-educated generally, Chinese characters are preferred, and their presence certainly adds a definite significance to what are otherwise mere sounds with meanings which can only be a matter of guesswork.

The names are in general short, commonly consisting of a single element of two *kana* (apart, that is, from an extraneous prefix or suffix), very rarely of more than three. Many of them are transcripts of Sinico-Japanese sounds to which, even in the absence of characters, it is not difficult to attach meanings of complimentary import. Such are: *Ai*, *Bun*, *Chō*, *Den*, *Fuku*, *Gin*, *Itsu*, *Jun*, *Kaku*, *Kan*, *Kei*, *Kichi*, *Kin*, *Kiō*, *Kō*, *Kon*, *Man*, *Nō*, *Rai*, *Raku*, *Riki*, *Rin*, *Riō*, *Riū*, *Roku*, *Rui*, *Saku*, *Sei*, *Sen*, *Setsu*, *Shin*, *Shun*, *Tei*, *Tetsu*, *Toku*, *Yen*, *Yetsu*, etc.

Others reproduce the simple forms, of analogous import,³ used in the pure-Japanese two-element *nanori* for men; e.g., *Aki*, *Asa*, *Atsu*, *Chika*, *Fumi*, *Fusa*, *Fuyu*, *Haru*, *Hatsu*, *Haya*, *Hide*, *Hiro*, *Hisa*, *Kane*, *Karu*, *Katsu*, *Kazu*, *Kimi*, *Kiyo*, *Koto*, *Kuni*, *Maru*, *Masa*, *Masu*, *Michi*, *Mine*, *Mitsu*, *Moto*, *Naka*.

¹ Occasionally the connection is perhaps merely phonetic, as in the use of 緒 ('thong') for 雄 (ideographically rendered by 雄, 男, etc., connoting 'manliness'); similarly 方 ('direction'), instead of 質 ('firmness'), for *kata*.

² The remarks that follow were penned in substance before the publication of a valuable article by Mr. Sakaye Suzuki entitled *Japanese Female Names of To-day* (*Transactions of the Japan Society, London*, vol. XV., p. 2), written in criticism of Lafcadio Hearn's essay on the subject in *Shadowings* (Boston, 1900).

³ Compare Section C (p. 80).

Nao, Nobu, Nori, Oki, Oto, Sada, Sachi, Saki, Shidzu, Shige, Sumi, Sute, Suye, Tada, Take, Tama, Tame, Tami, Tane, Taye, Teru; Toki, Tome, Tomi, Tomo, Toshi, Toyo, Tsugi, Tsune, Yasu, Yori, Yoshi, Yuki, etc.

A few of the extended forms used for men's one-character *nanori* (pure-Japanese) are also found; e.g., *Hajime, Hisashi, Kaoru, Sakaye, Yutaka, Isao, Misao*, and others.

To a number of women's names, including some of the foregoing, may be applied meanings of a more concrete character than those already adumbrated. Thus, certain examples reproduce the names of birds, etc., such as *Tori* (bird), *Tsuru* (crane), *Taka* (hawk), *Chō* (butterfly);¹ of the mythical creatures, dragon (*Tatsu, Riū, Rīō*) and tortoise (*Kame*); or of flowers and plants, such as *Hana* (flower), *Miki* (branch), *Asa* (hemp), *Fuji* (wistaria, if not the mountain of that name),² *Fuki* (butterbur), *Fuyō* (hibiscus), *Hagi* (bush-clover), *Ine* (growing rice), *Kiku* (chrysanthemum), *Kuwa* (mulberry), *Maki* (podocarpus), *Matsu* (pine), *Momo* (peach), *Ogi* (reed), *Ran* (orchid), *Ren* (lotus), *Sanaye* (rice-shoots), *Shino* (ground-bamboo), *Sugi* (cryptomeria), *Take* (bamboo), *Tsuta* (cissus), *Ume* (plum-blossom), *Yaye* ('double', of flowers), *Yone* (rice-grains), *Yuri* (lily).

Others have a general literary or artistic flavour, such as *Koto* (zither), *Ito* and *Kinu* (silk), *Uta* (song, poetry), *Fude* (writing-brush), *Nui* (embroidery), *Tama* (gem), *Tamaki* (bracelet), *Tsuya* (brilliance), *Fumi* (literature), *Chiyo* (1000 ages), *Kama* (tea-cauldron), *Sayo* (night), *Suzu* (grelot), *Yume* (dream), *Yumi* (bow), *Hina* (doll), *Kumi* (braid), *Some* (dyeing), *Nō* (drama), *Ruri* (emerald or lapis-lazuli).

Another class consists of names of topographical import, such as *Shima, Yama, Machi, Hama, Kishi, Mine, Seki, Saki, Nami, Ishi, Oka, Kura, Iye*, etc., which may be given in allusion to the name of the bearer's birthplace or to that of some neighbouring natural feature. Cognate with these are examples reproducing actual place-names (provinces, districts, towns, mountains, rivers, etc.) of a short and euphonious character.

Names like *Haru* (spring), *Natsu* (summer), *Aki* (autumn), *Fuyu* (winter), *Yayoi* (third month), *Yuki* (snow), *Ima* (now), *Hatsu* (early, first), *Tsugi* (second), and various numerical examples, may indicate the time or order

¹ To these may be added *Chidzu* ('1000 cranes'), *Kadzu* ('lucky crane'), and *Tadzu* ('field crane' or 'numerous cranes'), quoted by Mr. Suzuki, who adds that names taken from those of quadrupeds are generally considered vulgar.

² In the former case the *jī* is properly written in *kana* with the softened form of *chi*, in the latter with that of *shi* (Chapter II.)—another instance of the danger of jumping to conclusions in matters of this sort with only the roman transliteration to go upon.

of birth (compare some of the men's *zokumiō*, §1, p. 71), or—in the case of high numbers—express a pious wish for the bearer's longevity.¹

Various suffixes and one prefix may be added to certain names of the foregoing type. Thus, disyllabic names frequently have the (diminutive) suffix 子 *-ko*, which may be written with that character even when the body of the name is in *kana*. In early times this suffix is read *-shi* after the monosyllabic² (Sinico-Japanese) name of a lady of exalted position.

In signatures of craftswomen, the ordinary name may be followed by 女, to be read *-jo*, 'lady'. In the medieval period the suffixes *-gozen* or *-goze* 御前 and *-no-maye* 前 were sometimes added to the names of famous (or notorious) women, while *-no-kata* 方 or ノ方 appears in the names of ladies of the court of the Tokugawa Shōguns.³

The prefix *O-* (御 or, phonetically, 阿, 於, ね), despite its original honorific significance, seems to have fallen into a certain disrepute in modern times. It is only used with disyllabic examples.

Special names for women are not subject to any of the constructional rules outlined above. Those of craftswomen follow the lines prevailing with the other sex, while the professional names of courtesans (*jozō*, *oiran*) and *geisha* are mostly of a poetical turn and reproduce or imitate the *Genjimon* (see Chapter VII., 103), the titles of *nō* plays, and the like.

Among the ladies of the Imperial Court in early days, especially those known to fame chiefly or solely by their poetry, names reproducing high official titles (often those held by some male relative) are very prevalent, with or without a prefix or suffix (for examples see §3, A, p. 82). Many of the poetesses and other women of that period, however, are recorded merely by the individual name or title of a male relative with an appropriate suffix like 母 *no haha* ('mother of'), 乳母 *no menoto* (nurse), 女 *no musume* (daughter), and so forth. The suffix 局 *-no-tsubone* ('Lady of the . . .') is usually preceded by a name of topographical import.

¹ Mr. Suzuki, following Hearn, quotes *Tome* ('Stop!') and *Suye* ('Last!') as curious examples—chiefly among the lower classes—of the wish being father to the name. He further notes cases like 二三 for *Fumi* and 五十 for *Iso* as indicating the date of birth (day, month-and-day, or *nengō*-year) or even the father's age. This does not, one may be pardoned for suggesting, prevent these examples from being, on occasion, mere phonetic versions of 文 (literary) and 磯 (beach). Similarly, in cases like 貴美 ('nobility and beauty') for *Kimi*, 千重 ('thousandfold') for *Chiye*, and many others cited by our author, one cannot help suspecting the characters to be, not so much ideographic signs with meanings of their own, as phonetic versions—and therefore as little informative as mere *kana*—of 君 *kimi* (lady), 智恵 *chiye* (wisdom), and so forth.

² I.e., monosyllabic to our ears, even if represented by more than one *kana*.

³ Mr. Suzuki, enlarging on a hint by Hearn, mentions other suffixes fashionable in modern times and in certain provinces, such as: *-no* (野), *-ye* (江, 枝, 重 or 恵), *-yo* (代), and *-no* (尾 or 緒).

C.—SOME PURE-JAPANESE NANORI-ELEMENTS AND THEIR CONNOTATIONS.

The following alphabetical list is an attempt to indicate the connotations which the Japanese attach to their commoner *nanori*-elements, whatever the characters with which they may be written. A few of the one-character pronunciations (beginning with a capital letter) are included, and the characters in most frequent use for each reading are inserted, largely with a view to supplementing the Beginners' List in Chapter X.

aki, -*akira*, *Akira*, 顯, 明, 秋, brightness, clarity; *Arata*, 新, freshness; *ari*, 有, 在, existence, permanence; *atsu*, *Atsushi*, 敦, 篤, ardour, liberality; *chika*, *Chikashi*, 親, 近, intimacy; *fumi*, 文, literary attainments; *fusa*, 房, abundance; *Hajime*, 一, priority; *haru*, 春, 治, expansion; *hide*, *Hiidzuru*, 秀, 英, excellence; *hiko*, 彦, eminence; *hira*, 平, 衡, peacefulness; *hiro*, *Hiroshi*, *Hiromu*, 弘, 廣, 寬, breadth, liberality; *hisa*, *Hisashi*, 久, 尙, longevity; *hito*, 人, 仁, humanity; *Hitoshi*, 等, 齊, uniformity.

Isao, *Isaoshi*, 功, merit; *Isamu*, 勇, bravery; *Iwao*, 岩, firmness; *iyē*, 家, permanence, family; *ka*, 香, fragrance; *kado*, 門, openness (or as *iyē*); *kage*, 景, brightness; *kami*, 上, eminence; *Kanaye*, 鼎, strength; *kane*, (1) 金, precious or firmness, (2) 兼, 包, uniting; *Kaoru*, 薰, fragrance; *kata*, *Katashi*, 方, 賢, firmness; *katsu*, 勝, success, victory; *kaze*, 風, spirit, *empressement*; *kazu*, 一, 和, number, decision; *ki*, 樹, solidity; *kimi* (*kin*-), 公, eminence; *kiyo*, *Kiyoshi*, 清, purity; *kore*, 惟, 伊, 是, existence; *koto*, 言, eloquence; *kuni*, 國, 邦, country, lordship.

Makoto, 信, truth; *Mamoru*, 衛, protection; *masa*, *Masashi*, 正, 政, 昌, 雅, directness, honesty; *Masaru*, 勝, supereminence; *masu*, 益, 増, increase; *mi*, (1) 躬, personality, (2) 見, clear-sightedness; *michi*, 道, 通, principle; *mine*, 峯, eminence; *Minoru*, 實, seed, succession; *mitsu*, *Mitsuru*, 光, 滿, brilliance, fulness; *mochi*, 持, maintenance; *mori*, (1) 守, protection, (2) 盛, abundance; *moro*, 師, uniformity; *moto*, 基, 元, 本, priority; *muue*, 宗, main line of the family; *mura*, 村, village; *na*, 名, fame; *naga*, *Nagashi*, 長, 永, 壽, longevity; *naku*, 仲, 中, middle son, or the Golden Mean; *nao*, *Naoshi*, 直, 尙, correctness; *nari*, 成, 業, production; *Nobori*, *Noboru*, 昇, 登, rising (to eminence); *nobu*, 信, 宜, expansion, truth; *nori*, 則, 教, 範, 憲, 德, law-abiding.

-*o*, 雄, 夫, 男, manliness; *oki*, 興, rising (to eminence); *omi*, 臣, lordliness; *Osamu*, 修, good government; *sada*, *Sadamu*, 貞, 定, determination; *sachi*, 幸, good luck; *Sakaye*, 榮, flourishing; *sane*, (1) 實, 眞, truth, (2) 實, seed, succession; *sato*, (1) 郷, 里, village, (2) 達, quick-wittedness; *shidzu*, *Shidzuka*, 靜, peacefulness; *shige*, *Shigeru*, *Shigeshi*, 重, 茂, 鎮, abundance, luxuriance; *Shitagau*, 順, obedience; *suke*, 助, 祐, 資, assistance; *sumi*, (1) 澄, 純, clearness, (2) 住, permanence; *Susumu*, 進, advancement; *suye*, 季, 末, succession.

tada, *Tadashi*, *Tadasu*, 忠, 尹, correctness, directness; *taka*, *Takashi*, 高, 隆, 孝, eminence; *take*, *Takeshi*, 武, 建, 竹, bravery; *tame*, 爲, action; *Tamotsu*, 保, protection; *tane*, 胤, 種, seed, succession; *teru*, 照, 輝, brightness, *tō*, 任 (*tafu*), 遠 (*toho*), endurance; *toki*, 時, 辰, timeliness; *tomi*, 富, prosperity; *tomo*, 友, 知, 朝, 具, friendliness; *tora*, 虎, bravery; *toshi*, (1) 壽, 年, length of years, (2) 俊, 利, quick-wittedness; *Tōru*, 亨, 融, penetration, endurance; *toyo*, 豐, abundance; *tsuna*, 綱, control; *tsune*, 經, 常, 恒, permanence, uniformity; *tsura*, 貫, 連, orderliness; *Tsutomu*, 務, industry, zeal; *Tsuyoshi*, 猛, bravery, strength.

uji, 氏, family, succession; *Wataru*, 渡, progression; *yasu*, *Yasushi*, 安, 保, 泰, 康, peacefulness; *yoru*, 賴, 依, dependence; *yoshi*, 義, 吉, 美, 良, 喜, 善, 賀, 嘉, 芳, goodness, beauty, luck; *yuki*, 行, 幸, 之, progression; *Yutaka*, 豊, abundance.

§ 3.—OFFICIAL TITLES.

The frequency with which official titles of all kinds, and especially those of the Imperial Government, are quoted in connection with Japanese personal names, even, in many cases, forming or helping to form an actual name itself,¹ is ample warrant for a somewhat full treatment of this important subject. Nevertheless the following lists do not claim to be exhaustive and a number of titles are quoted in the Dictionary only.

A.—THE *DAJŌ-KWAN* 太政官 (early name, *ōmatsurigoto no tsukasa*), the Council of State, with the following officials² :—

a. *Dajōdaijin* 太政大臣 (*ōki-ōimōchi-gimi* or *ōmatsurigoto no ōmatsugimi* or *ōki-otodo*), frequently replaced by the *Sesshō* 攝政 or the *Kwampaku* 關白.

b. *Sadaijin* 左大臣 (*ōimōchigimi*) or *Saju* 左府.

c. *Udaijin* 右大臣 (*ōimōchigimi*) or *Ufu* 右府.

[These three are collectively known as the *Sankō* 三公 or *Santai* 三台, the "Three Lords".]

d. *Naidaijin* 內大臣 (*uchi no otodo*) or *Naiju* 內府 (*Naijin* 內臣 until 702).

[*Jundaijin* 准大臣 or *Gidōsanshi* 儀同三司, honorary.]

e. *Dainagon* 大納言 (*ōimono-mōsu-tsukasa*).

[*Gondainagon* 權大納言, supernumerary officials.]

f. *Chūnagon* 中納言 (*naka-no-mono-mōsu-tsukasa*) or *Kōmon* 黃門.

[*Sangi* 參議 (*ōmatsurigoto-bito*), honorary privy councillors.]

¹ Compare § 1, B. (p. 72 f.) and § 2, B. (p. 79).

² In many cases, especially among the subordinate ranks, the same title was held by more than one official. This applies also to the other offices described in the following pages.

g. *Shōnagon* 少納言 (*sunaimono-mōsu-tsukasa*).

h., i. *Geki* 外記 (*Dai* 大 and *Shō* 少 -*geki*).

j. to p. *Sadaiben* 左大辨, *Udaiben* 右大辨 (*ōi-ōtomoi*); and similarly, *Sa(U)chū* 中 -*ben* (*naka no ōtomoi*), *Sa(U)shō* 少 -*ben* (*sunai-ōtomoi*); also *Gon-no* 權 *dai(chū, shō)* -*ben* or merely *Gon-no-ben* or *Gomben*.

[These seven grades are collectively known as *Shichiben* 七辨, the seven *Ben*.]

q. to t. *Sadaishi* 左大史, *Udaishi* 右大史; similarly *Sa(U)shō* 少 -*shi*.

Names, not actual titles, based on the above include the following (Court ladies and poetesses, unless otherwise described):—*Dainagon*; *D.-no-suke* 典侍, -*no-tsubone* 局, -*hōin* 法印 (priest). *Gondainagon-no-tenji* 典侍; *Chūnagon*; *Ch.-no-niō* 女王, -*no-suke* 典侍; *Chunagombō* 房 (lay-priest). *Gonchūnagon*. *Shōnagon*; *Sei* 清 -*sh.*; *Sh.-niūdō* 入道 (lay-priest), -*no-tsubone*. *Geki* (common with men). *Ben-no-tsubone*, -*no-naishi*. These will serve as types for the hosts of names similarly formed from titles quoted in succeeding paragraphs.

B.—THE *JINGI-KWAN* 神祇官 (*Kami-tsukasa* or *Kandzukasa*), the Board of Religious (*Shintō*) Affairs. For the four chief officials see the table below (p. 85); minor officials were the *Kamube* 神部, *Urabe* 卜部, and *Tsukaibe* 使部.

C.—THE *HASHŌ* 八省, 'Eight *Shō*' or Ministries, each with a number of Bureaux dependent on it. These bureaux were of three grades: *shiki* 職, *riō* 寮 and *shi* (*tsukasa*) 司. The titles of the first four officials in a *shō* and in each of the three grades of bureau will be found on reference to the table (p. 85).

1. *NAKATSUKASA* 中務省 (*naka-no-matsurigoto no tsukasa*).

Officials: *Nakatsukasa-kiō* 中務卿 (etc., as table); also *Jijū* 侍從, *Udoneri* 内舍人 (*uchi* [-*no*] -*toneri*), *Naiki* 内記 (*uchi-no-shirasu-tsukasa*), including *Dai* 大 and *Shō* 少 -*naiki*, *Kemmotsu* 監物 (*oroshimono no ts.*), also including *Dai* and *Shō*.

Bureaux: *Chūgū-shiki* 中宮職 (*miyadzukasa*, *naka-no-miya no ts.*), *Ōtoneri-riō* 大舍人寮, *Dzusho-riō* 圖書寮 (*fumi no ts.*), *Kura-riō* 内藏寮 (*uchi-no-kura no ts.*), *Nui-riō* 縫殿寮 (*nuidono no ts.*), *Onyō-riō* 陰陽寮 (*ura no ts.*),¹ and *Takumi-riō* 内匠寮 (*uchi-no-takumi no ts.*).

¹ The *Reki-hakase* 暦博士, *Temmon* 天文 -*hakase* and *Rōkoku* 漏刻 -*hakase* were professors attached to this *riō*.

2. SHIKIBU-SHŌ 式部省 (*norī no tsukasa*).

Bureau: *Daigaku-riō* 大學寮 with its four faculties *Kiden* 紀傳 (History), *Miōgiō* 明經 (Chinese classics), *Miōhō* 明法 (Law), and *San* 算 (Mathematics), each with its chief professor, *Kiden-hakase* (博士), *San-hakase*, etc.; further, *Om* 音 -hakase, *Monshō* 文章 -hakase and *Sho* 書 -hakase; also *Zōshi* 曹司.

3. JIBU-SHŌ 治部省 (*osamuru-tsukasa*)

Bureaux: *Uta-riō* 雅樂寮 (*utamai no ts.*, *uta* [no] *ts.*), *Gemba-riō* 玄蕃寮 (*hōshimarabito no ts.*), and *Shoriō-riō* 諸陵寮 (*misasagi no ts.*)

4. MIMBU-SHŌ 民部省 (*tami no tsukasa*).

Bureaux: *Kadzuye-riō* 主計寮 and *Chikara-riō* 主税寮 (*chikara no ts.*).

5. HŌBU-SHŌ 兵部省 (*tsuucamono no tsukasa*).

Bureaux: *Hayato* (or *Haito*) -dzukasa 隼人司. *Taka-tsukasa* 鷹司.

6. GĒBU-SHŌ 刑部省 (*utaye-tadasu-tsukasa*). Other officials: *Hanji* 判事 and *Tokibe* 解部 (in both cases *Dai-*, *Chū-*, and *Shō-*).

Bureau: *Shūgoku-shi* 囚獄司 (*hitoya no ts.*).

7. ŌKURA-SHŌ 大藏省 (*ōkura no tsukasa*).

Bureaux: *Moku-riō* 木工寮 (*kodakumi no ts.*). *Oribe-dzukasa* 織部司.

8. KUNAI-SHŌ 宮内省 (*miya-no-uchi no tsukasa*).

Bureaux: *Daizen-shiki* 大膳職 (*ōkashiwade no ts.*), *Kamon-riō* 掃部寮 (*kanimori* or *kammori no ts.*), *Tonomo-riō* 主殿寮 (*tonomori no ts.*, *tonomo-dz.*), *Ōi-riō* 大炊寮, and *Tenyaku-riō* 典藥寮 (*kusuri no ts.*¹). *Naizen-shi* 内膳司 (*uchi-no-kashiwade no ts.*), whose two first grades of officials were also called *Hōzen* 奉膳 and *Tenzen* 典膳. *Mondo no tsukasa* 主水司 (*moitori* 水取 *no ts.*), *Miki no ts.* 造酒司 (*sake no ts.*), *Ōkindachi no ts.* 正親司 (*ōkimi-dz.*, *okimi*), and *Uneme no tsukasa* 采女司.

Independent bureaux included the *Shuri-shiki* 修理職 (*osame-tsukuru-ts.*), and the *Naishi-no-tsukasa* 内侍司. Of the latter the officials were all women and included further the *Niōju* 女孺, *Miōbu* 命婦, and *Uneme* 采女.

¹ Its officials included further the *I-hakase* 醫博士, *Niō-i* 女醫 -hakase, and *Shin* 針 -hakase, also the *Shii* 侍醫.

The *KURŌDO-DOKORO* 藏人所, of which the officials generally were called *Kurōdo* (sometimes *Kurando*) 藏人, had at its head the *Kurōdo-no-bettō* (別當), followed by *K-no-kami* (頭) or simply *Tō* 頭, *Hi* (非) *-kurōdo*, *Tokoro-no-shū* 所衆 or simply *Shū* 衆, *Takiguchi* 瀧口 (guards), *Kotoneri* 小舍人, etc.

D.—THE *DANJŌ-TAI* 彈正臺 (*tadasu-tsukasa*) or High Court of Justice.
(For officials see table, p. 85.)

E.—THE *ROKU-YE-FU* 六衛府 or Six Departments (*fu*) of Household Troops.
(For officials see table.)

1, 2. *Konoye* (*Konye*)-*fu* 近衛府, divided into a Left, *Sa* 左 *-konoye-fu*, and a Right, *U* 右 *-konoye-fu*. These are often contracted to *Sakon* 左近 and *Ukon* 右近 (see also table).

3, 4. *Hōye-fu* 兵衛府 and

5, 6. *Yemon-fu* 衛門府, each divided similarly to the *Konye-fu*.

Bureaux: [*Shu*]-*me-riō* [主] 馬寮 (*uma no tsukasa*), the titles being taken from its two divisions *Sama-riō* 左馬寮 (left) and *Uma-riō* 右馬寮 (right); *Hōgo-riō* 兵庫寮 (*tsukamono-no-kura no ts.*).

F.—TERRITORIAL GOVERNMENTS. (For officials see table, p. 85.)

1. *Chinzei-fu* 鎮西府, *Kiūshū*; later becoming:—

2. *Dazai-fu* 太宰府 (*ōmikotomochi no tsukasa*).

3. *Chinju-fu* 鎮守府, *Ōshū*.

4. The Provinces generally. In naming the officials, the full name of the province is used, thus: 長門 (not 長州) 守 *Nagato* (not *Chōshū*) *-no-kami*. In the case of the provinces *Hitachi*, *Kadzusa* and *Kōdzuke*, the Governor was always an absentee Imperial Prince (*shinnō*) and the title-suffix then became *-no-taishu* 太守.

5. *Sakiō-shiki* 左京職 for the eastern, and *Ukiō-shiki* 右京職 for the western part of the Imperial capital, *Kiōto*. Old names: *hidari*(*miyū*)-*no-misato no ts.*

* * * * *

The four chief grades of officials in each office were known generically as the *chōkwan* 長官, *jikwan* 次官, *hōkwan* 判官, and *shuten* 主典 respectively. The actual titles of the officers in these grades were formed by prefixing the name of the office—docked of its termination (*-kwan*, *-shō*, *-shiki*, *-riō*, *-shi*, *-no-tsukasa*, *-fu*, *-tai*)—to the title-suffix as given in the table below. Additional titles were provided in many cases by inserting 權 *gon-no* ('supernumerary'), as *-no-gon-no-kami*, etc.

TABLE OF OFFICIALS.
(See previous paragraph.)

Office.	Chōkwan (Chief).	Jikwan (Second in command).	Hōgwan (Third).	Shuten (Fourth).
<i>Jingi-kwan</i> ...	伯 <i>-haku</i> or <i>-no-kami</i>	副 <i>-no-suke</i>	祐 <i>-no-jō</i>	史 <i>-shi</i> or <i>-no-sakwan</i>
<i>Shō</i> ...	卿 <i>-kiō</i>	大輔 <i>-tayū</i> , 少輔 <i>-shō</i> [yū]	丞 <i>-no-jō</i> ⁵	録 <i>-no-sakwan</i> ⁵
<i>Shiki</i> ...	大夫 <i>-daibu</i> (occ. <i>-no-tayū</i>)	亮 <i>-no-suke</i>	進 <i>-no-shin</i>	屬 <i>-no-sakwan</i>
<i>Riō</i> ...	頭 <i>-no-kami</i>	助 <i>-no-suke</i>	允 <i>-no-jō</i>	ditto
<i>Naishi-no-tsukasa</i> ¹	尚侍 <i>-no-kami</i>	典侍 <i>-no-suke</i>	掌侍 <i>-no-jō</i>	(none)
Other <i>tsukasa</i> (or <i>shi</i>)	正 <i>-no-kami</i> (occ. <i>-no-shō</i>)	(none)	佑 <i>-no-jō</i>	令史 <i>-no-sakwan</i>
<i>Danjō-tai</i> ...	尹 <i>-no-in</i>	弼 <i>-no-hitsu</i> ⁵	忠 <i>-no-jō</i>	疏 <i>-no-sakwan</i>
<i>Sakonye-fu</i> , } <i>Ukonye-fu</i> } ²	大將 <i>-no-taishō</i>	中將 <i>-no-chūjō</i> , 少將 <i>-no-shōshō</i>	將監 <i>-no-shōgen</i>	將曹 <i>-no-shōsō</i>
<i>Sa(U)hiōye-fu</i> , } <i>Sa(U)yemon-fu</i> }	督 <i>-no-kami</i>	佐 <i>-no-suke</i>	尉 <i>-no-jō</i>	志 <i>-no-sakwan</i>
<i>Chinzei-fu</i> ...	將軍 <i>-shōgun</i>	(none)	判官 <i>-hōgwan</i>	主典 <i>-shuten</i>
<i>Chinju-fu</i> ³ ...	ditto ⁴	(none)	軍監 <i>-gunkan</i>	軍曹 <i>-gunsō</i>
<i>Dazai-fu</i> ...	帥 <i>-no-sotsu</i> (occ. <i>-no-sochi</i>)	大貳 <i>-no-daini</i> , 少貳 <i>-no-shōni</i>	大監 <i>-no-daigen</i> , 少監 <i>-no-shōgen</i>	大典 <i>-no-daiten</i> , 少典 <i>-no-shōten</i>
Provinces ...	守 <i>-no-kami</i>	介 <i>-no-suke</i>	掾 <i>-no-jō</i> ⁵	目 <i>-no-moku</i>

¹ The characters as given here are themselves the full titles, reading *Naishi-no-kami* (or *Shōji*), *N.-no-suke* (or *Tenji*), *N.-no-jō* (or merely *Naishi*). The senior *N.-no-jō* was also designated *Ichino-naishi* 一ノ内侍, *Kōtō-no-n.* 勾當内侍 or *Nagahashi-no-tsūbone* 長橋局.

² The *-ye* may be dropped (both character and sound) in naming the officials; further common contractions are *Sa (U)-daishō*, *-chūjō* and *-shōshō* (左大將, etc.).

³ The *-fu* is retained in naming the chief official.

⁴ Also *-fuku* 副 *-shōgun* (supernumerary).

⁵ Sometimes divided into *dai* 大 and *shō* 少 (*-no-daijō*, *-no-shō-sakwan*, etc.).

G.—ADZUMA-HIAKKWAN. (Compare page 74.)

The following is a complete list of the ninety-eight *Adzuma-hiakkwan* as quoted by Kaibara Yekken in *Wakan Meisū*, a work on 'numerical categories'.

1. 左門	Samon.	33. 多門	Tamon.	66. 牧太	Makita.
2. 右門	Umon.	34. 大所化	Ōshoke.	67. 典禮	Tenrei.
3. 左中	Sachū.	35. 小所化	Koshoke.	68. 典女	Tenjo.
4. 右中	Uchū.	36. 半外	Hange.	69. 遠炊	Yeni.
5. 中記	Chūki.	37. 平學	Heigaku.	70. 主彌	Shuya.
6. 左內	Sanai.	38. 宮門	Kumon.	71. 采殿	Udono.
7. 右內	Unai.	39. 鶴殿	Utono.	72. 求官	Gukwan.
8. 數馬	Kadsuma	40. 宇禰	Une.	73. 正遣	Shōi.
	(助, -no-suke).	41. 男依	Ori.	74. 信像	Shinzō.
9. 衛守	Yemori.	42. 丹宮	Tamiya.	75. 肥富	Hifu.
10. 波江	Namiye.	43. 藏主	Kurōsu.	76. 軍記	Gunki.
11. 江漏	Yemori.	44. 音門	Onmon.	77. 司書	Shisho.
12. 兔毛	Tomō.	45. 一學	Ichigaku.	78. 諸領	Shorei.
13. 波門	Hamon.	46. 丹彌	Tanya.	79. 首令	Shurei.
14. 平馬	Heima.	47. 門彌	Monya.	80. 復馬	Fukuba.
15. 兵馬	Hiōma.	48. 矢柄	Yakara.	81. 申藝	Shingei.
16. 加治馬	Kajima.	49. 多仲	Tachū.	82. 一間多	Ittōta.
17. 伊織	Iori.	50. 行馬	Giōma.	83. 喜間多	Kimata.
18. 丹下	Tange.	51. 物集女	Modzume.	84. 志津摩	Shidzuma.
19. 求馬	Motome.	52. 大貳	Daini.	85. 文內	Bunnai.
20. 久米	Kume.	53. 少貳	Shōni.	86. 織居	Orii.
21. 賴母	Tanomo.	54. 典膳	Tenzen.	87. 文庫	Bunko.
22. 左膳	Sazen.	55. 梅干	Hoya.	88. 小源太	Kogenda.
23. 右膳	Uzen.	56. 古仙	Kosen.	89. 左源太	Sagenda.
24. 小膳	Kozen.	57. 藤馬	Tōma.	90. 此面	Konomo.
25. 岩尾	Iwao.	58. 喜內	Kinai.	91. 仲	Naka.
26. 左平	Sahei.	59. 茂手木	Moteki.	92. 齋	Itsuki.
27. 右平	Uhei.	60. 彌刑部	Yagiōbu.	93. 互	Watari.
28. 織衛	Oriye.	61. 清記	Seiki.	94. 轉	Utata.
29. 要人	Kaname.	62. 將殿	Shōden.	95. 恰	Ataka.
30. 司馬	Shiba.	63. 彈馬	Tamba.	96. 能登路	Notoro.
31. 男也	Onari.	64. 武極	Bukioku.	97. 織之助	Orinosuke.
32. 自然	Shinen.	65. 主尾	Shubi.	98. 隼之助	Hayanosuke.

H.—BUDDHIST TITLES. The *sōkwan* 僧官 or chief officials of the Buddhist hierarchy in Japan comprise the three *Sōjō* 僧正, the four *Sōdzu* 僧都 and the three *Risshi* 律師, whose full titles are as follows:—

- 1 to 3. *Dai* (大), *Shō* (正) and *Gon* (權) —*sōjō*, corresponding in rank to *Dainagon*, *Chūnagon* and *Sangi* respectively (see p. 81, A, e, f).
- 4 to 7. *Dai* 大 (or *Shōdai* 正大), *Gondai* 權大, *Shō* 少 (or *Shūshō* 正少) and *Gonshō* 權少 —*sōdzu*. These correspond in rank to court nobles of the fourth rank of honour (*shii*, see §4, p. 88).

- 8 to 10. *Shō* 正, *Chū* 中 and *Gon* 權 —*risshi*. These correspond to the fifth rank (*goi*).

Of the *sōi* 僧位 or honorary titles conferred on or applied to Buddhist priests generally, the following may be noted:—

Hōin 法印 ('seal of the law'), corresponding to the *sōjō* group above; also called *Dai-oshō* 大和向.

Hōgen 法眼 ('eye of the law'), corresponding to the *sōdzu* group; also called *Osō*¹ 和向.

Hokkiō (often wrongly spelt *Hōkiō*) 法橋 ('bridge of the law'), corresponding to the *risshi* group; also called *Shōnin* 上人.

These three were conferred by Imperial decree, and in recent times were extended also to craftsmen, especially metalworkers, of high standing (e.g., Gotō Hokkiō Ichijō, Shummei Hōgen, etc.). Other priests, of less exalted position, received such titles as: *Ajari* (or *Azari*) 阿闍梨, *Daitoku* (or *Daitoko*) 大德, *Sonja* 尊者, *Chishiki* 智識, *Zenji* 禪師 (originally conferred imperially only), *Gobō* (vulg. *Ombō*) 御坊, *Shaku no* 釋 (corresponding to our 'Reverend' and written before the name, being not so much a title as an indication of honorary relationship with the S'akya 釋迦 clan).

Priests who had the honour of instructing the Emperor in the Sacred Law received the posthumous title of *Daishi* 大師 (notably Kōbō-daishi of the Shingon sect) or *Kokushi* 國師 (if of the Zen sect). A posthumous title of less exalted rank is *Hōshi* 法師.

¹ So in the Zen sect; the Tendai sect pronounces *Kicashō*, the Ritsu *W'ajō*, the Shingon *W'ashō* (also *W'ajō*, written 和上).

§ 4.—RANKS OF HONOUR.

From the second year of the era Taihō (702 A.D.) down to the Restoration of last century the following system of Ranks of Honour was in force:—

A.—FOR SHINNŌ (*i.e.*, sons and brothers of the Emperor) there were four ranks (品 *hon*): *ippon* ('first rank'), *nihon*, *sambon* and *shihon*. Thus: *Nihon Shinnō Mochitoyo* 二品親王以豐. The term *muhon* or *mubon* 無品 was applied to a *shinnō* on whom no such rank had been conferred.

B.—FOR NOBLES AND COURT OFFICIALS, whether of the *kuge* or *daimiō* class, and including Princes with the title -ō 王, there were ten ranks (位 *i*), each with two or four grades. The ten Ranks were numbered:

ichi-i, *ni-i*, *sammi*, *shi-i*, *go-i*, *roku-i*, *shichi-i*, *hachi-i*, *dai-sho-i*
大初位 and *shō* 少 -*sho-i*.

Ranks 1 to 3 were each divided into two Grades by prefixing 正 *shō* ('first grade', *e.g.*, *shō-ichii*) and 從 *ju* ('following grade', *e.g.*, *ju-sammi*).

Ranks 4 to 8 were similarly graded, but each grade was further subdivided as *jō* (上 'upper') and *ge* (下 'lower'); thus: *Shō-gei-jō*, *Ju-rokui-ge*, etc.

A *jō* and a *ge* were similarly used to difference the grades (two each) of Ranks 9 and 10.

The Taihō Code further regulated the *kwanisōtō* or 'normal correspondence between office (*kwan*) and rank (*i*)'. Thus: Rank 1, grade *a*, would correspond to the office of *Dajōdaijin* (see §3, A, p. 81); rank and grade *2a* to *Sadaijin*, *2b* to *Udaijin*, and so forth.

If, then, the rank borne was greater than the office filled, the word -*giō* 行 was suffixed, followed by the official title and then the name; in the contrary case the suffix was -*shu* 守. Thus: *Ju-sammi-shu Dainagon Fujiwara no Kanenori*; *Shō-nii-jō-giō Udaijin Minamoto no Noritomo*.

CHAPTER VI.

TYPICAL SIGNATURES.

In reading a signature and the information often accompanying it on Japanese works of art, two successive tasks have to be performed: first, its *dissection* into the separate names and words composing it, and, second, the *determination of the nature* of the elements thus dissected, and, consequently, of the manner in which they should be read.

Despite the absence of any definite punctuation in all such inscriptions, the first task is to some extent facilitated by a convenient tendency on the artist's part to break up a long example into two or more columns or sections, each corresponding as a rule to the natural syntactical division of the matter and in any case ending with a complete name or word. Further assistance is afforded by the frequent occurrence of certain *key-characters*, many of them referred to below, which provide clues to the nature and reading of the combinations immediately preceding or following them.

For aid in the second task, already in part lightened by these same 'guide-post' characters, the student is referred to the general explanations which follow, as well as to the special references under individual characters in the Dictionary.

Apart from an unaccompanied *kakihan*,¹ which in any case may be eliminated as a mere unreadable sign, the simplest form of signature consists of one of the artist's individual names, such as his ordinary *nanori*² (Examples I. and II. on next page), his pseudonym (III. to V.), art-name³ (VI., VII.), or even *zokumiō*⁴ (VIII.). His surname alone may also occasionally be found.

Dealing for the moment with Example I., reference to the Dictionary will reveal other possible ways of pronouncing the characters in question, such as, for instance, *Sei-chō*. (The student will have already gathered that the hybrid readings *Sei-naga* and *Kiyo-chō* are virtually impossible.) Probability, however, points to *Kiyonaga*, seeing that 清 as *kiyo* and 長 as *naga*

¹ See p. 4.

² Chapter V., § 2, p. 75.

³ *Ibid.*, p. 69.

⁴ *Ibid.*, § 1, p. 70.

are among the commonest *nanori*-elements.¹ And probability becomes a certainty when this signature appears on a colour-print displaying the characteristics of the Torii School, and, in particular, of one of its shining lights, whose name the reference-books give definitely as *Kiyonaga*.

Mutatis mutandis, the same remarks apply to II. (*Nobu-iyē*), found on a sword-guard revealing the style of the famous Miōchin smith Nobuiye.

In III., IV. and V., *min* (*bin*), *kei* and *rin* are the only readings quoted in the Dictionary for the three final characters. Consequently the other three must equally be read in Sinico-Japanese as *sō*, *gioku* and *kō*, not as *munc*, *tama* and *mitsu*. (In III., *Shū-min* (*-bin*) is certainly a possible alternative, but the reference-books give no such name.)

Names of this type read in Sinico-Japanese are usually to be described as nicknames or art-names, or in some cases as semi-religious (lay-priestly)

EXAMPLES OF SIGNATURES.							
I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.	VII.	VIII.
清	信	宗	玉	光	湖	常	甚
長	家	珉	珪	琳	龍 齋	加 齋	吾
<p>I. <i>Kiyo-naga</i>² (on a print). II. <i>Nobu-iyē</i> (sword-guard). III. <i>Sō-min</i> (ditto). IV. <i>Giok(u)-kei</i> (netsuke). V. <i>Kō-rin</i> (painting). VI. <i>Kō-riū-sai</i> (print). VII. <i>Jō-ka-sai</i> (lacquer). VIII. <i>Jin-go</i> (sword-guard).</p>							

names, and may be accompanied by a Buddhist title such as 入道 *Niūdō*, 法印 *Hōin*, 法眼 *Hōgen*, 法橋 *Hokkiō*, or by a suffix referring to honourable old age and retirement from worldly affairs, such as 翁 *-ō*, 叟 *-sō*, 老人 *-rōjin*, 居士 *-koji*, 隱士 *-inshi*, 道人 *-dōjin*, and so forth (see Chapter V., Art-names, p. 70).

Examples VI. and VII. follow the rule laid down for this class of art-name (*dōgō*) in the same part of Chapter V., where another useful group of key-characters will be found.

¹ Chapter V., § 2, C, p. 80.

² 'Long hyphens' have been inserted in these and subsequent examples merely in order to indicate the reading of each separate character. They should ordinarily be omitted.

When forming part of a longer signature, the *dōgō* is commonly placed by itself in a separate column preceding the other name (or names).

The *zokumiō* type of name (VIII.) is dealt with in Chapter V., §1 (p. 70 f.), an examination of which will reveal another group of key-characters, particularly as finals. One of these finals, by the way, 門 *mon*, may be found used in a different manner in a long signature, after the name of the artist's master, being then read . . . *no mon*, 'pupil of . . .'; see below, p. 95.

* * * * *

Perhaps the most usual enlargement of the single-name signature is (again apart from the *kakihan*) some word or phrase *immediately* following it and corresponding to our 'fecit', 'pinxit', etc. Such are: 作 *saku* or *tsukuru*, 製 *sei* or *tsukuru*, 造 *zō* or *tsukuru*, all meaning 'made'; 畫 *gwa* or *yegaku*, 筆 *no hitsu*, 圖 *no dzu*, 'painted' or 'drew'¹; 刀 *no tō*, 'carved'; 彫 *chō* or *horu*, 刻 *koku*, *horu* or *kizamu*, 鑄 *sen*, *kizamu* or *chiribamu*, 'chased' or 'engraved'; 鑄 *iru*, 'cast'; 寫 *utsusu*, 'copied', or often 'drawn from nature'; 識 *shiki*, 'wrote' (as author); 書 *sho*, 'wrote' (as penman); 編輯 *no henshū*, 'compiled'. Others are quoted in the Dictionary.

Combinations of some of these are found, such as 製作 *seisaku*, 彫刻 *chōkoku*, 鑄造 *chūzō*. The added prefix² 之 *kore* [æw], 'this' (acc.), is common; e.g., 作之 *kore wo tsukuru*, 彫刻之 *kore wo chōkoku*, 'made or engraved this'.

Other prefixes to be looked out for are the qualifying words seen in 正筆 *no shō-hitsu*, 'genuine drawing by . . .'; 謹造 *kin-zō*, 'respectfully made'; 戲畫 *ki-gwa*, 'drawn in fun' (or sometimes 'as an amateur'), or some longer adverbial phrase, such as: '(made) of sentoku', 'of foreign iron', 'at such-and-such a place', and so forth (see later, p. 96).

The above class of phrase (with or without the prefixes) immediately follows the artist's name (last name, of course, if more than one).³ In fact—once more apart from the *kakihan* and a readable seal-mark, if present—it indicates the end of the whole signature and its accompaniments.

* * * * *

¹ One or other of the three characters in this little group, following the name of the designer not being the actual craftsman, will be read in the same way but translated 'after the design of . . .'. The third, following the name of a place, building or piece of scenery, is similarly to be read *no dzu*, but translated 'a picture of . . .'.

² Note that this character is *written after* the verb, though *read before* it (compare note on p. 95).

³ The possibility of there being two (or even more) artists' signatures on the same work should not be overlooked.

Working *backwards*, on the other hand, from the artist's final name, we may expect to find one or more of the following:—

- (a) The surname; (b) the clan-name; (c) an individual name of another type (see *antea*); (d) an honorary official title and (or) a Court rank of honour; as well as statements of—
- (e) The artist's abode or birthplace, or the place where the work was made; (f) the date; (g) the artist's relationship (son, brother, pupil, etc.) to some other artist; (h) his age; (i) the name of his patron or customer; (j) that of the artist whose design he has followed; (k) his profession; (l) his change of name; and (m) miscellaneous information, such as a reference to the material used for the object, the particular technique employed in making it, and so forth.

IX.	X.	XI.	XII.	XIII.	XIV.	XV.	XVI.
鳥	明	桂	奈	梶	埋	明	武
居	珍				重 忠	珍	藤 藏
清	信	永	良	川	義 氏	紀	原 守
長	家	壽	作	作	作	宗	永
						介	道

IX. *Tori-i* (family-name) *Kiyo-naga* (nanori). X. *Miō-chin* (f.) *Nobu-iyē* (n.). XI. *Katsura* (f.) *Yei-ju* (n.). XII. *Na-ra* (f. or school-name) *saku* ('make'). XIII. *Kaji-kawa saku* (see last). XIV. *Ume-tada* (f.) *uji* ('family') *Shige-yoshi* (n.) *saku*. XV. *Miō-chin* (f.) *Ki* (clan-name) [*uo*]¹ *Mune-suke* (n.). XVI. *Mu-sashi[-no]-kami* (title) *Fuji-wara* [*no*] *Naga-michi* (clan and n.).

Taking these in order:—

- (a) The surname (family-name), as pointed out on p. 68, usually consists of two characters (Examples IX., X., XII. to XV.), although the student must be on the look-out for those of one only (XI.), of three, or even more. The following is a list of the commonest

¹ The words in square brackets must be inserted in reading, although not represented by characters.

final characters employed in family-names, together with their most usual readings in this connection. They are arranged roughly in order of frequency:—

田 -ta, -da, 山 -yama, 川 -kawa, -gawa, 井 -i, 本 -moto, 村 -mura, 坂 -saka, -zaka, 崎 -saki, -zaki, 原 -hara, -bara, -wara, 澤 -sawa, -zawa, 橋 -hashi, -bashi, 野 -no, 部 -be, 島 -shima, -jima, 谷 -ya, -tani, -dani, 尾 -o, 屋 -ya, 津 -tsu, -dzu, 岡 -oka, 木 -ki, -gi, 瀬 -se, 藤 -tō, -dō, 塚 -tsuka, -dzuka, 子 -ko, -go, 口 -kuchi, -guchi, 浦 -ura, 戸 -to, -do, 寺 -ji, -tera, -dera, 江 -ye, 邊 -be, -nabe, 越 -koshi, -goshi, -goye, 林 -bayashi, 森 -mori, 沼 -numa, 波 -nami, -ba, -wa, 松 -matsu, 石 -ishi, 平 -daira, -hira, 生 -ū, 上 -uye, -nouye, -kami, -gami, 下 -shita, -noshita, 内 -uchi, -nouchi, 方 -kata, -gata, 永 -naga, 宮 -miya, -nomiya, 倉 -kura, -gura, 海 -umi, -mi, 見 -mi, 里 -ri, 代 -shiro, 城 -shiro, -ki, -gi, 根 -ne, 間 -ma, 賀 -ga, -ka, 地 -ji, -chi, 佐 -sa, 良 -ra, 中 -naka, 居 -i, 淵 -buchi, 目 -me, 羽 -wa, -ba, 垣 -gaki, 場 -ba, 月 -tsuki, -dzuki, 町 -machi, 葉 -ba, 來 -ki, -ku, 家 -ke, -ge, -ya, 出 -de, -dzu, 手 -te, -de.

The word '氏 *uji*, 'family', is sometimes affixed to the surname (Example XIV).

- (b) The clan-name (XV., XVI.) is usually placed immediately before the last individual name (generally a *nanori* read in pure-Japanese), being itself preceded by (if it does not replace) the surname. A list of the most usual clan-names is given on p. 67, and affords another set of key-characters. Several of them (e.g., *Ki* 紀 in Example XV.) are written with one character only. The word 朝臣 *ason* ('courtier') is sometimes inserted between the clan-name and the *nanori* (藤原朝臣利貞 *Fujiwara no ason Toshisada*), especially in the signatures of swordsmiths.
- (d) Example XVI. includes an (honorary) official title. See pages 81 f. and especially 84 (F. 4).
- (e) The simplest statement of the artist's place of abode consists of a single name, e.g., of a province, district or town. The names of the provinces are recapitulated in Chapter VII., 104, and should be committed to memory. They may be quoted in several forms, such as: 長門 *Nagato* ('[of the province of] N. '); 長門國 *Nagato no kuni* ('[of] the province of N. '); 長州 *Chōshū*, 長陽 *Chōyō* (same); 長藩 *Chōhan* ('[of] the daimiate of Chō[shū]');

東武 *Tōbu* ('[of] Eastern Bu[shū]'); 南紀 *Nanki* ('[of] Southern Ki[shū]'). (Some more key-characters are revealed here.)

The province-name may precede one or more of the following names, in order as given:—

- (1) The *kōri* or administrative division of a province, quoted as . . . 郡 . . . *gōri*, 'so-and-so *kōri*'. This is but rarely found on art-objects, and then chiefly on sword-blades.
- (2) The town (commonly). The most frequent finals in town-names virtually coincide with those given above for surnames (p. 93).
- (3) A location within the town (ward, street, building, 'bank of the river,' etc.).

XVII.	XVIII.	XIX.	XX.	XXI.
越	長	長	於	筑
前	州	陽	武	八 州
住	住	萩	州	幡 箱
	人	住	忠 江	於 崎
			辰 戶	境
			作	內

XVII. *Echi-zen* [*no*]¹ *jū* ('residing in E.'). XVIII. *Chō-shū* [*no*] *jū-nin* ('a resident of C.'). XIX. *Chō-yō* (= *Chō-shū*) *Hagi* (town) [*no*] *jū*. XX. *Oite Bu-shū* *Ye-do* (read *B. Y. ni oite*, 'at Y. in B.') *Tada-toki* (artist's name) *saku* ('fecit'). XXI. *Chiku-shū* (province) *Hako-zaki* (town) *Hachi-man* (temple) *oite kei-dai* (read *keidai ni oite*, 'in the precincts [of the temple]').

The address thus made up of one or more names may, if standing alone, be understood to denote the artist's residence, but this is more definitely indicated by the suffix 住 or 住人, read . . . *no jū*, . . . *no jūnin*, ('residing in', 'inhabitant of'; see Examples XVII. to XIX.). A cognate suffix is 産 *no san*,

¹ See note on p. 92.

'native of'. On the other hand, 於 . . . *ni oite*, although read *after* the address, is written *before* it¹ (sometimes merely before the last item in it); it may be translated 'at' or 'in', and denotes the place where the object was made (see Examples XX., XXI.).

- (f) The methods of quoting dates are fully set out in Chapter IV. Obvious key-characters are those for 'year' (年, or less commonly 歲), for 'month' (月), and for 'day' (日); also for the numerals, the seasons, the cycle-indications and the *nengō*.
- (g) The artist's relationship to another artist is indicated by a word such as: 子 *no ko*, 男 *no nan*, 忝 *no segare* ('son of'); 門 *no mon*, 門弟 (人, 生, 流, 葉) *no mon-tei* (-jin, -sei, -riū, -yō), 弟子 *no deshī* ('pupil of'); 弟 *no tei* ('younger brother of'); and so forth—immediately following the name of the father, master, etc. *Ni-sei* 二世 or *ni-dai*[-me] 二代[目] is equivalent to our 'II.', 'second of the name', etc.
- (h) Statements of age are dealt with on p. 42, where a compact group of key-characters may be distinguished.
- (i) The patron's name preceded by the word 依 (*ni yotte*, 'in accordance with') and followed by 好 (*no konomi*, 'the desire or taste of') would be read *nanigashi no konomi ni yotte*, 'by desire of So-and-so.' See further under 依 in the Dictionary (eight strokes).

The honorific 君 *-kun*, or 殿 *-dono*, equivalent to our 'Mr.', may be inserted immediately after the patron's name.

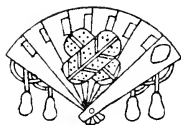
A common phrase, especially on colour-prints, is 應需 *motome ni ōjite* (*ōzu*, if anonymous), 'by special request'.

- (j) The source of the design may be acknowledged by quoting the designer's name with a suffix like 圖 *no dzu*, 筆 *no hitsu*, meaning '[after] the drawing by . . .', and with or without the prefix 以 (*teo motte*); thus: [以] 利壽圖 *Toshinaga no dzu* [*teo motte*], 'after a design by T.' 做安親作 *narau Yasu-chika saku*, read *Yasuchika no saku ni naranu*, 'copying the work or style of Y.', is another possibility. The word 寫 *utsusu*, 'copying', is also to be looked out for.
- (k) Phrases indicating the artist's profession are naturally in great variety. Some of the more common are:—on prints and drawings, 繪師 *yeshi*, 'draughtsman', 大和畫工 (or 師) *Yamato gicakō*

¹ *More sinico*—these inscriptions making a pretence of being written in Chinese, although naturally readable only in Japanese.

(or *yeshi*), 'Japanese painter'; on metalwork, 堀物師 (or 司) *horimonoshi*, 'chaser', 鑄物師 *imonoshi*, 'founder'; on swords, 日本鍛冶宗匠 *Nihon kaji-sōshō*, 'master-smith of Japan'; and so forth. The boastful phrases 中興開山 *chūkō kaisan*, 'rehabilitator of the family's fortunes', and 天下第一 *tenka-ichi*, 'unique in the world (or in Japan)', may be alluded to here. The latter is especially common on metal mirrors.

- (l) Of phrases indicating a change of name, 前北齋爲一 *zen Hokusai Iitsu*, 'I, formerly [known as] H.', is a well-known instance. Besides 前, the words 先 *saki no*, 'formerly', and 改 *aratame*, 'changed', are also used in this connection (see their entries in the Dictionary).
- (m) The use of 以 *motte*, lit. 'using', has already been referred to in paragraph (j). Preceding the name of a material it is to be read as follows: 以南蠻鐵 *namban-tetsu iwo motte*, '(made) of foreign iron', 以釘 *kugi iwo motte*, '(made) out of a nail'. Phrases describing methods of manufacture are found in too great variety to be summarised here. A number of them will be found in the Dictionary.



CHAPTER VII.

NUMERICAL CATEGORIES.

The Chinese, and the Japanese following in their train, yield to no other nation in their love for the more or less artificial grouping in numbered series of interrelated subjects. The present selection of these 'Numerical Categories,' extensive as it may appear, comprises the most important only of the Japanese examples and excludes many of purely historical or technical interest. Several of them are mere transcripts from Chinese or other sources, while most of the remainder are formed on Chinese models. All, or nearly all, have been selected with an eye to the interpretation of the titles or sub-titles of certain colour-prints, numbers of which were produced in series alluding, directly or indirectly, to one or other of the categories cited. Punning versions are not unusual, and several of these are quoted in the subjoined list.

TWO.

1. RIŌ-GI¹ 兩儀, or RIŌ-SEI 兩性 (especially for the two sexes). The Two Primordial Forces of Nature: Yō 陽, the Male or Positive Principle, and In 陰, the Female or Negative Principle, quoted together as *inyō* (the Chinese *yin-yang*).
2. NI-Ō 二 (or 仁) 王. The Two Deva Rāja or Guardian Kings: Taishakuten 帝釋天 (Indra), and Bonten 梵天 (Brahma).
3. WAKA-NISEI 和歌二聖. The Two Japanese Gods of Poetry: Kakinomoto no Hitomaro 柿本人麿, and Yamabe no Akahito 山邊赤人.

THREE.

4. SAN-SAI 三才 or SAN-KIOKU 三極. The Three Powers of Nature: 1 Heaven, *ten* 天; 2 Earth, *chi* 地; 3 Man, *jin* 人. See also p. 30, B.
5. SAN-ZE 三世. The Three States of Existence: 1 Past, *zense* 前世; 2 Present, *konze* (Bud. *konze*) 今世; 3 Future, *gose* 後世.
6. SAN-KŌ 三光. The Three Luminaries: 1 Sun, *jitsu* 日; 2 Moon, *getsu* 月; 3 Stars, *sei* 星.
7. SAN-GOKU 三國. The Three Countries: India; China; Japan.

¹ The 'long hyphens' here inserted in the titles should ordinarily be omitted and the various elements written as one word in each instance.

8. SANGA NO TSU 三箇都, or SAN=TO 三都. The Three Chief Cities of Japan: Kiōto 京都; Yedo 江戸; Ōsaka 大阪.
9. SANGA NO TSU 三箇津. The Three Chief Japanese Ports in olden times: 1 Hakata 博多 in Chikuzen; 2 Anotsu 安濃津, now Tsu 津, in Ise; 3 Bōnotsu 坊ノ津 in Satsuma.
10. SAN=DAI-KA 三大河. The Three Largest Rivers of Japan: 1 Kiso-gawa 木曾川; 2 Tone-gawa 利根川; 3 Shinano-gawa 信濃川.
11. [NIHOX] SAN-KIŪ-RIŪ [日本] 三急流. The Three Swiftest Streams of Japan: 1 Fuji-kawa 富士川 in Suruga; 2 Mogami-gawa 最上川 in Ushū; 3 Kuma-gawa 球磨川 in Higo.
12. SAN=DAI-KIŌ 三大橋. The Three Chief Bridges in Japan.
 1 Seta-no-karashi 瀬田唐橋.
 2 Uji-hashī 宇治橋.
 3 Yamazaki-bashi 山崎橋.
13. [NIHOX] SAN[-FŪ]-KEI [日本] 三[風]景. The Three Chief Sights of Japan.
 1 Itsuku-shima 嚴島, or Miya-jima 宮島, in Aki.
 2 Ama-no-hashidate 天橋立 in Tango.
 3 Matsu-shima 松島 in Ōshū.
14. SAN=SEN-JIN 三戰神. The Three War Gods of Japan.
 1 Marishi-ten 摩利支天. (Marici Deva).
 2 Daikoku-ten 大黒天 (Mahākāla).
 3 Bishamon-ten 毘沙門天, or Tamon-ten 多門天 (Vais'ravana).
 The YUMIYA-SAN=SEN 弓矢三天, three divinities who protected warriors, were:--
 1 Marishi-ten (see above).
 2 Ben[zai]-ten 辨[才] or 財[天] (Sarasvatī).
 3 Bishamōn-ten (see above).
15. SAN=gŭ 三宮. The Three Empresses: Reigning, Dowager, and Arch-dowager.
16. SAN=kō 三公, or SAN=tai 三台. See p. 81, and the next.
17. SAN=ju 三壽. The Three Long-lived Personages of Mythology.
 1 Seiōbo 西王母 (Hsi-wang-mu).
 2 Tōbōsaku 東方朔 (Tung-fang So).
 3 Jūōjin 壽老神 (Shou-lao).
 The SAN=chō-ju-jin 三長壽人, or SAN=chō-mei 三長命 were:--
 1 Urashimatarō 浦島太郎.
 2 Tōbō-saku (as above).
 3 Miura-no-ōsuke 三浦大助 (Yoshiaki 義明).

Purely Japanese are the *SAN-kō* 三公: Urashimatarō, Takeshiuchi-no-sukune 武内宿禰, and Miura-no-ōsuke. (See also 16.)

18. *SUSUI-SAN-KIō* (or -*SEI*) 酢吸三教(聖). The Three *Sake* (or rather Vinegar) Tasters
 - 1 Shaka 釋迦 (the Buddha).
 - 2 Kōshi 孔子 (Confucius).
 - 3 Rōshi 老子 (Lao Tzu).
19. *WAKA-SAN-JIN* 和歌三神. The Three *Kami* of Japanese Poetry: Uwa-, Naka-, and Soko-tsutsuo-no-mikoto. This title is sometimes punningly written 若三人, 'three young people'.
20. *SHOKU-SAN-KETSU* 蜀三傑. The Three Heroes of the Chinese State of Shu (Shoku).
 - 1 Kwanu 關羽 (Kuan Yü).
 - 2 Rīubi 劉備 (Liu Pi), also called Gentoku 玄德 (Hsüan Tê).
 - 3 Chōli 張飛 (Chang Fei).
21. [*KŌKEI*]-*SAN-SHŌ* [虎溪] 三笑. The Three Laughters of the Tiger Gorge (Hu-ch'i), China.
 - 1 Keiyen-hōshi 惠遠法師 (Hui-yen).
 - 2 Tōyemmei 陶淵明 (T'ao Yüan-ming).
 - 3 Rikushūsei 陸修靜 (Lu Hsiu-ching).
22. *SAN-CHŪ* 三忠. The Three most faithful Supporters of the Imperial Throne in the Middle Ages.
 - 1 Taira no Shigemori 平重盛.
 - 2 Fujiwara no Fujifusa 藤原藤房.
 - 3 Kusunoki Masashige 楠正成.
23. *SAM-PITSU* 三筆. The Three Great Calligraphers of the 9th century.
 - 1 Saga-tennō 嵯峨天皇, Emperor.
 - 2 Tachibana no Hayanari 橘逸勢.
 - 3 Kōbō-daishi 弘法大師, priest.
24. *SAN-SEKI* 三蹟. The Three Great Calligraphers of the 10th century.
 - 1 Ono no Michikaze (popularly Dōfū) 小野道風 (for whom Prince Kaneakira-shinnō 兼明親王 is sometimes substituted).
 - 2 Fujiwara no Yukinari 藤原行成.
 - 3 Fujiwara no Sukemasa (佐理).
25. *SAN-KISHA* 三騎射. The Three Sports of the Middle Ages combining horsemanship and archery.
 - 1 Yabusame 流鏑馬.
 - 2 Kasakake 笠掛.
 - 3 Inuōmono 犬追物.

- 26.** SAN-KIOKU 三曲. The Three Musical Instruments: drum, *samisen*, and flute.
- 27.** SAN-DAI-SHŪ 三代 (or 大) 集. The Three Great Anthologies, Nos. 1 to 3 of the *Hachidaishū* (83).
- 28.** SAMBIKI-ZARU 三匹猿. The Three Mystic Apes: *Mi-zaru*, *Iwa-zaru*, and *Kika-zaru*.
- 29.** SAM-BŌ 三寶. The *Triratna* or Three Treasures of Buddhism: the Buddha, the Law, the Priesthood. The word *Bupphōsō* 佛法僧 expresses the three.
- 30.** SAN-SHŪ(-JU) [NO SHINKI or NO JINGI], or MIKUSA NO KANDAKARA 三種神器. The Three Regalia of the Empire (see under 八 and 天 in the Dictionary).
- 31.** SAN-zō 三藏. The *Tripitaka* or Three Classes of Buddhist Scriptures.
 1 *Kiō* 經 or *sūtra* 修多羅.
 2 *Ritsu* 律 or *vinaya* 毘尼.
 3 *Ron* 論 or *abhidharma* 阿毘曇.
- 32.** SAN-KIŌ 三教. The Three Religions: Shintō, Buddhism, Confucianism.
- 33.** SAN-RIAKU 三略. See 66.
- 34.** SAN-JŪ 三從. The Three Obediences due from a woman: to parents, to husband, and to the son who has inherited his father's position.
- 35.** SHŌ-CHIKU-BAI, the three plants symbolical of longevity. Sometimes known as SAIKAN NO SAN-YŪ 歲寒三友, 'the Three Friends of the Cold Season'.
 1 Pine, *shō*, *matsu* 松.
 2 Bamboo, *chiku*, *take* 竹.
 3 Plum, *bai*, *ume* 梅.
- 36.** SETSUGEKKWA. The Three Friends of the Poet (see also p. 30, B.).
 1 Snow, *setsu*, *yuki* 雪.
 2 The Moon, *getsu*, *tsuki* 月.
 3 Flowers, *kwa*, *hana* 花.
- 37.** SAN-SHIBAI 三芝居. The Three Chief Popular Theatres in Yedo during the 18th century.
 1 Nakamura-za 中村座.
 2 Ichimura-za 市村座.
 3 Morita-za 森田座.

FOUR.

- 38.** SHI-KIŪ 四宮 or SHI-JIN 四神. The Four Guardians of the Cardinal Points.
1. E. and left: 青龍 *Seirō*, the Green Dragon.
 2. N. and back: 玄武 *Gembu*, the Dusky Warrior (serpent and tortoise).
 3. S. and front: 朱雀 *Shujaku* or 朱鳥 *Shuchō*, the Red Bird.
 4. W. and right: 白虎 *Biakko*, the White Tiger.
- 39.** SHI-[DAI]-TENNŌ 四[大]天王. The *Catur Mahā-rāja* or Four Guardian Gods of the Quarters of Heaven.
1. East: Jikoku 持國 (*Dhritarāshtra*).
 2. South: Zōchō 增長 (*Virūdhaka*).
 3. West: Kōmoku 廣目 (*Virūpāksha*).
 4. North: Bishamon (see **14**).
- 40.** SHI-KI 四季 (or 氣), sometimes SHI-JI 四時. The Four Seasons.
- 1 Spring, *shun, haru* 春.
 - 2 Summer, *ka, natsu* 夏.
 - 3 Autumn, *shū, aki* 秋.
 - 4 Winter, *tō, fuyu* 冬.
- 41.** SHI-HŌ 四方, or SHI-KIŌKU 四極. The Four Cardinal Points. See **77**, 1, 3, 5, 7.
- 42.** SHI-MIN 四民, or SHI-NŌ-KŌ-SHŌ 士農工商. The Four Classes of Japanese.
- 1 *Shi, samurai* 士, 侍. (For other terms see under 武 in the Dictionary, eight strokes.)
 - 2 *Nō* 農 or *hiakushō* 百姓, farmers.
 - 3 *Kō, takumi* 工, craftsmen.
 - 4 *Shō, akindo* 商, merchants.
- Nos. 2 to 4 form the *heimin* 平民, 'common folk'.
- 43.** SHI-SEI 四姓. The Four Great Clans (see p. 67).
- 1 Fujiwara 藤原 (*Tōshi* 藤氏).
 - 2 Taira 平 (*Heike* 平家).
 - 3 Minamoto 源 (*Genji* 源氏).
 - 4 Tachibana 橘.
- 44.** SHI-DAISHI 四大師. The Four most famous Priests having the exalted title of *Daishi* (see p. 87).
- 1 Dengiō 傳教 (*Saichō* 最澄).
 - 2 Kōbō 弘法 (*Kūkai* 空海).
 - 3 Jikaku 慈覺 (*Yemnin* 圓仁).
 - 4 Chishō 智證 (*Yenchin* 圓珍).
- 45.** SHI-TEN[NŌ] 四天[王]. Various groups of the Four Chief Retainers of celebrated Japanese warriors.

RAIKŌ NO SHITENNŌ (those of Minamoto no Yoritomo or Raikō

源賴光):—

- | | |
|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1 Watanabe no Tsuna 渡邊綱. | 3 Urabe no Suyetake 卜部季武. |
| 2 Usui no Sadamitsu 碓井貞光. | 4 Sakata no Kintoki 坂田公時. |

YOSHITSUNE NO SHITENNŌ (those of Minamoto no Yoshitsune 源義經):—

- | | |
|-----------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1 Kamada Morimasa 鎌田盛政. | 3 Satō Tsuginobu 佐藤繼信. |
| 2 His brother Mitsumasa 光政. | 4 His brother Tadanobu 忠信. |

YOSHINAKA (or KISO) NO SHITENNŌ (those of Minamoto no Kiso

Yoshinaka 源木曾義仲):—

- | | |
|---------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1 Imai Kanehira 今井兼平. | 3 Tate Chikatada 楯親忠. |
| 2 Higuchi Kanemitsu 樋口兼光. | 4 Nenoi Yukichika 根井幸親. |

ODA-SHITEN (those of Oda Nobunaga 織田信長):—

- | | |
|---------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1 Shibata Katsuiye 柴田勝家. | 3 Niwa Nagahide 丹羽長秀. |
| 2 Takigawa Kazumasu 澁川一益. | 4 Akechi Mitsuhide 明智光秀. |

Those of Tokugawa Iyeyasu 德川家康:—

- | | |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1 Sakai Tadatsugu 酒井忠次. | 3 Ii Naomasa 井伊直政. |
| 2 Sakakibara Yasumasa 榊原康政. | 4 Honda Tadakatsu 本多忠勝. |

46. SHI-SHO 四書. The Four Great Chinese Classics.

- | | |
|--------------------------|------------------------|
| 1 Daigaku 大學 (Ta-hsüeh). | 3 Rongo 論語 (Lun-yü). |
| 2 Chūyō 中庸 (Chung-yung). | 4 Mōshi 孟子 (Mêng-tzu). |

The WAKA-SHI-SHO 和歌四書 are the Four Great Classical Romances in Japanese.

- | | |
|--------------------------|---------------------|
| 1 Yamato Monogatari 和物語. | 3 Taketori M. 竹取物語. |
| 2 Sumiyoshi M. 住吉物語. | 4 Utsubo M. 鞆物語. |

47. SHI-KUN-SHI 四君子. The Four Noble Plants.

- | | |
|--------------------|---------------------------|
| 1 Ran 蘭 (orchid). | 3 Ume 梅 (plum). |
| 2 Take 竹 (bamboo). | 4 Kiku 菊 (chrysanthemum). |

48. SHI-GEI 四藝. The Four Accomplishments. (See also **67.**)

- | | |
|-----------------------------|---|
| 1 Kin 琴 (playing the koto). | 3 Sho 書 (literary work or calligraphy). |
| 2 Ki 碁 (the game of go). | 4 Gaku 畫 (painting or drawing). |

49. SHI-JŌ 四情. The Four Passions. (See also **74.**)

- | | |
|-----------------|----------------------|
| 1 Ki 喜 (joy). | 3 Ai 哀 (grief). |
| 2 Do 怒 (anger). | 4 Raku 樂 (pleasure). |

50. SHI-SUI 四睡. The Four Sleepers, i.e., the two boy-sennin Kanzan 寒山 and Jittoku 十德, with the priest Bukan-zenji 豐干禪師 and his white tiger.

FIVE.

51. Go-GIŌ 五行. The Five Elements.

- | | |
|----------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1 <i>Ki</i> 木 (wood). | 4 <i>Kane</i> 金 (metal). |
| 2 <i>Hi</i> 火 (fire). | 5 <i>Midzu</i> 水 (water). |
| 3 <i>Tsuchi</i> 土 (earth). | |

52. Go-SHIKI 五色. The Five Colours.

- | | |
|---------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1 <i>Sei</i> 青 (blue or green). | 4 <i>Biaku</i> 白 (white). |
| 2 <i>Ō</i> 黃 (yellow). | 5 <i>Koku</i> 黑 (black). |
| 3 <i>Seki</i> 赤 (red). | |

They correspond, though not in the same order, to the next group.

52A. Go-KIN 五金. The Five Metals.

- | | |
|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1 <i>Kin</i> 金, Gold (yellow). | 4 <i>Tetsu</i> 鐵, Iron (black). |
| 2 <i>Gin</i> 銀, Silver (white). | 5 <i>Suzu</i> 錫, Tin (blue). |
| 3 <i>Dō</i> 銅, Copper (red). | |

53. Go-GAKU 五嶽 (or 岳). The Five Peaks (*icu yo*) or Sacred Mountains of China. They have supplied art-names for several painters and others.

- 1 East: 泰山 *Tai-zan* (T'ai Shan in Shantung).
- 2 West: 崑山 *Kwa-zan* (Hua Shan in Shensi).
- 3 North: 恒山 *Kō-zan* (Hêng Shan in Chihli).
- 4 South: 衡山 *Kō-zan* (Hêng Shan in Hunan).
- 5 Centre: 泰室 *Taishitsu* or 嵩山 *Shū-zan* (T'ai 'Shih, Sung Shan, in Honan).

There is also a Japanese group of *gogaku*—Takachiho, Kongō-zan, Nioi-zan, Hiyei-zan and Atago-yama.

54. Go-CHI-NIORAI 五智如來. The Five Buddhas of Wisdom (*Tathāgata*).

- | | |
|---|---------------|
| 1 Dainichi Niorai 大日如來 (in the centre). | |
| 2 Ashuku 阿閼 N. | 3 Hōshō 寶性 N. |
| 4 Amida (or Mida) [阿] 彌陀 N. | 5 Shaka 釋迦 N. |

55. Go-JŌ 五常. The Five Cardinal Virtues or 'Moral Constants'.

- | | |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1 <i>Jin</i> 仁 (benevolence). | 4 <i>Chi</i> 智 (intelligence). |
| 2 <i>Gi</i> 義 (justice). | 5 <i>Shin</i> 信 (good faith). |
| 3 <i>Rei</i> 禮 (decorum). | |

56. Go-SETSU 五節 (or Go-SEKKU 五節句). The Five Great Festivals of the Japanese year.

- 1 *Jinjitsu* 人日 (7th day of 1st month).
- 2 *Jōmi* 上巳 (3rd day of 3rd month).
- 3 *Tango* 端午 (5th day of 5th month).
- 4 *Shichiseki* 七夕 (7th day of 7th month).
- 5 *Chōyō* 重陽 (9th day of 9th month).

Each has one or more alternative names:--

1 *Nanakusa* 七種 (see **73**). 2 *Hina* 雛 *no sekku*. 3 *Shōbu* (or *Ayame-no*) 菖蒲 *-setsu*; *Nobori* 幟 *no sekku*. 4 *Tanabata* 織女; *Hoshiai* 星合. 5 *Kiku* 菊 *no sekku*.

57. GO-KIŌ 五經. The Five Chinese Classics.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1 <i>Yeki-kiō</i> 易經 (<i>I-ching</i>). | 4 <i>Shunjū</i> 春秋 (<i>Ch'un-ch'iu</i>). |
| 2 <i>Sho-kiō</i> 書經 (<i>Shu-ching</i>). | 5 <i>Reiki</i> 禮記 (<i>Li-chi</i>). |
| 3 <i>Shi-kiō</i> 詩經 (<i>Shih-ching</i>). | |

58. NASHITSUBO NO GO-KASEN 梨壺五歌仙. See **70**.

SIX.

59. MUTSU(or MU)-TAMA-GAWA 六玉河 (or 川). The Six Streams called Tama-gawa.

- 1 Ide 井出 (or Hagi 萩) *no Tama-gawa*, in Yamashiro.
- 2 Nose 野瀬 *no T.*, in Yamato.
- 3 Tōi 搦衣 (or Kinuta 碓) *no T.*, in Settsu.
- 4 Kōya 高野 *no T.*, in Kishū.
- 5 Chōbu 調布 *no T.*, in Musashi.
- 6 Noda 野田 (or Chidori 千鳥) *no T.*, in Mutsu.

A punning variant of the title is *Mutsu-tama-gao* 六玉顔, 'six jewel faces'.

60. ROKU-JIZŌ 六地藏. The Six Forms of the divinity Jizō.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1 <i>Yemmiō</i> 延命 <i>-Jizō</i> | 4 <i>Jichi</i> 地持 <i>-J.</i> |
| 2 <i>Hōshō</i> 法性 <i>-J.</i> | 5 <i>Hōin</i> 法印 <i>-J.</i> |
| 3 <i>Hōshō</i> (or <i>Hōshū</i>) 寶性 <i>-J.</i> | 6 <i>Kengai</i> 懸崖 or <i>Darani</i> 陀羅尼 <i>-J.</i> |

61. ROKU-KWANNON 六觀音. The Six Forms of the divinity Kwannon.

- | | |
|--|-----------------------------------|
| 1 <i>Senju</i> 千手 <i>-Kwannon</i> . | 4 <i>Jūichimen</i> 十一面 <i>-K.</i> |
| 2 <i>Shō</i> 聖 <i>-K.</i> | 5 <i>Juntei</i> 准胝 <i>-K.</i> |
| 3 <i>Medzu</i> (or <i>Batō</i>) 馬頭 <i>-K.</i> | 6 <i>Nio-i-rin</i> 如意輪 <i>-K.</i> |

62. ROKU-BU-TEX 六武天. The *Shitennō* (**39**) together with the *Ni-ō* (**2**).

63. ROK-KASEN 六歌仙. The Six Poetical Geniuses of the ninth century. The numbers in square brackets refer to the order in the Hundred Poets series (**106**).

- 1 Ariwara no Narihira 在原業平. [17]
- 2 Sōjō Henjō 僧正偏照. [12]
- 3 Ono no Komachi 小野小町. [9]
- 4 Kisen-hōshi 喜撰法師. [8]
- 5 Ōtomo no Kuronushi 大伴黑主.
- 6 Fumiya (vulg. Bunya) no Yasuhide 文屋康秀. [22]

A list of six twelfth and thirteenth century poets is sometimes quoted as *Shin* 新-*rokkasen* and includes Nos. 86, 91, 95, 97 and 98 of the 100 Poets (106), together with Fujiwara no Toshinari 藤原俊成.

The title *rokkasen* is punningly written in prints as 六佳 (or 花撰, 'six elegant selections'), 六家撰, '[six courtesans] chosen from six houses', 六嫁撰, 'six bridal selections', or 六花扇, 'six decorative fans'.

64. ROKU-YEPU 六衛府. See p. 84.

65. RIKU-CHŌ 六朝. The Six Dynasties of China from 250 to 589 A.D.

- | | |
|--------------------------|-------------------|
| 1 Go 吳 (Wu). | 4 Sei 齊 (Ch'i). |
| 2 Tōshin 東晉 (Tung Chin). | 5 Rō 梁 (Liang). |
| 3 Sō 宋 (Sung). | 6 Chin 陳 (Ch'en). |

66. RIKU-TŌ SAN-RIKU 六韜三略. The six volumes of the military treatise attributed to Kiōshiga (Taikōbō, China, 12th century B.C.), and the three of the *Heihō* 兵法 (*Ping Fa*), a similar work ascribed to the mythical personage Kōsekikō. They comprise the following:—

Bun 文 -tō, *Bu* 武 -tō, *Riō* 龍 -tō, *Ko* 虎 -tō, *Hiō* 豹 -tō, *Ken* 犬 -tō; also *Jō*-上, *Chū*-中, and *Ge*-下 -*riaku*.

67. RIKU-GEI 六藝. The Six Accomplishments. (See also 48.)

- | | |
|-----------------------------|--|
| 1 <i>Rei</i> 禮 (etiquette). | 4 <i>Gio</i> 御 (horsemanship). |
| 2 <i>Gaku</i> 樂 (music). | 5 <i>Sho</i> 書 (literature and calligraphy). |
| 3 <i>Sha</i> 射 (archery). | 6 <i>Sū</i> 數 (mathematics). |

SEVEN.

68. SHICHI-FUKU-JIN 七福神. The Seven Luck Gods.

- | | |
|--------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1 Yebisu 蛭子 or 戎 or 惠比須. | 5 Bishamon[-ten] 毘沙門[天]. |
| 2 Daikoku[-ten] 大黒[天]. | 6 Ben[zai]-ten 辨[財 or 才]天. |
| 3 Fukurokuju 福祿壽. | 7 Jurōjin 壽老神. |
| 4 Hotei [-oshō] 布袋[和尚]. | |

69. SHIKU-RIN SHICHI-KEN-JIN 竹林七賢人 (*Chu-lin ch'i hsien*). The Seven Sages of the Bamboo Grove (China, 3rd century A.D.).

- | | |
|----------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1 Kiōshū 向秀 (Hsiang Hsiu). | 5 Genkan 阮咸 (Yüan Hsien). |
| 2 Keikō 嵇康 (Ch'i Kang). | 6 Genseki 阮籍 (Yüan Chi). |
| 3 Riūrei 劉伶 (Liu Ling). | 7 Ōjū 王戎 (Wang Jung). |
| 4 Santō 山濤 (Shan Tao). | |

The title is on certain colour-prints punningly written 七軒人 *shichikenjin*, meaning '[seven courtesans] from seven houses'.

- 70. NASHITSUBO NO SHICHI-KASEN** 梨壺七歌仙. The Seven Maids-of-Honour to the Empress Jōtō-monin (988-1074) who were famed for poetry. The first and last three appear in the list of the Hundred Poets (**106**) as Nos. 57, 58, 59, 61, 62, 60; the fourth is No. 22 in the later list of Thirty-six Poets (**100**). The first five of the Seven are also known as the *Nashitsubo no gokasen*.

- 71. NANA-KOMACHI** 七小町. Seven episodes in the career of the poetess Ono no Komachi 小野小町.

- | | |
|-----------------------------|-----------------|
| 1 Sōshi-arai Komachi 草紙洗小町. | 5 Amagoi 雨乞 K. |
| 2 Sekidera 關寺 K. | 6 Ōmu 鸚鵡 K. |
| 3 Kiyomidzu 清水 K. | 7 Sotoba 卒塔婆 K. |
| 4 Kaigiō 戒行 K. | |

- 72. SHICHI-[HON-]YARI** 七[本]鎗. The 'Seven Spears', i.e., the seven most valiant spearmen at various battles. Those of the contest at Shidzu-ga-take 賤ヶ岳 (1583) are the most famous:—

- 1 Fukushima Masanori 福島正則.
- 2 Katō Kiyomasa 加藤清正.
- 3 Wakizaka Yasuharu 脇坂安治.
- 4 Hirano Nagayasu 平野長泰.
- 5 Katō Yoshiaki 加藤喜明.
- 6 Katagiri Katsumoto 片桐且元.
- 7 Kasuya Takenori 糟屋武則.

- 73. AKI NO NANA-KUSA** 秋七草. The Seven Plants of Autumn, usually grown and grouped together.

- 1 Hagi 萩 (*Lespedeza bicolor*).
- 2 Susuki 薄 (*Eulalia japonica*) or Obana 芒 (*Miscanthus sinensis*).
- 3 Kuzu 葛 (*Pueraria thunbergiana*).
- 4 Nadeshiko 撫子 or Tokomatsu 常夏 (*Dianthus superbus*).
- 5 Ominameshi 女郎花 (*Patrinia scabiosaeifolia*).
- 6 Fujibakama 蘭 (*Eupatorium chinense*).
- 7 Asagao 薔 (*Convolvulus major*).

The *nanakusa no wakana* 七種[若菜] are the seven sorts of vegetables eaten on the festival of *jinjitsu* (see **56**).

- 74. SHICHI-dō** 七情. The Seven Passions, i.e., the *Shijō* (**49**) together with *Ai* 愛 (love), *Aku* 惡 (hatred), and *Yoku* 慾 (desire).

- 75. SHICHI-dō** 七道. The Seven *Dō* or Groups of Provinces (excluding the Gokinai and Yezo). See **104**.

EIGHT.

76. HAK-KE 八卦 (*pa kua*). The Eight Divinatory Trigrams.

- | | | | |
|---|---|--|--|
| 1 |  | <i>Ken, Inui 乾</i> (Chinese <i>ch'ien</i>). N.W. | |
| 2 |  | <i>Da 兌</i> (<i>tui</i>). W. | |
| 3 |  | <i>Ri 離</i> (<i>li</i>). S. | |
| 4 |  | <i>Shin 震</i> (<i>chên</i>). E. | |
| 5 |  | <i>Son, Tatsumi 巽</i> (<i>sun</i>). S.E. | |
| 6 |  | <i>Kan 坎, 沼</i> (<i>k'an</i>). N. | |
| 7 |  | <i>Gon, Ushitora 艮</i> (<i>kên</i>). N.E. | |
| 8 |  | <i>Kon, Hitsujisaru 坤, 埴</i> (<i>k'un</i>). S.W. | |

77. HAK-K[W]Ō 八荒 or **HAK-KIOKU 八極**. The Eight Points of the Compass. Compare the foregoing.

- | | |
|------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1 <i>Tō, Higashi 東</i> (E.) | 5 <i>Sei (Sai), Nishi 西</i> (W.) |
| 2 <i>Son, Tatsumi 巽</i> (S.E.) | 6 <i>Ken, Inui 乾</i> (N.W.) |
| 3 <i>Nan, Minami 南</i> (S.) | 7 <i>Hoku, Kita 北</i> (N.) |
| 4 <i>Kon, Hitsujisaru 坤</i> (S.W.) | 8 <i>Gon, Ushitora 艮</i> (N.E.) |

78. HACHI-DŌ 八道. The Eight Groups of Provinces, sc., the *Shichi-dō* **75**, together with the Hokkaidō (Yezo, constituted a *dō* in 1868).**79. ŌMI-HAK-KEI 近江八景**. The Eight Views of Lake Ōmi (Biwa).

- 1¹ *Ishiyama no shūgacatsu 石山秋月* ('the Autumn Moon at Ishiyama').
- 2 *Hira no bosetsu 比良暮雪* ('Lingering Snow on Mt. Hira').
- 3 *Seta no sekishō 瀬田夕照* ('Evening Glow at Seta').
- 4 *Mii no banshō 三井晩鐘* ('the Evening Bell at Mii-dera').
- 5 *Yabase no kihan 矢橋歸帆* ('Returning Sailboats at Yabase').
- 6 *Awadzu no seiran 粟津晴嵐* ('Glorious Sunset Sky at Awadzu').
- 7 *Karasaki no yau 唐崎夜雨* ('Night Rain at Karasaki').
- 8 *Katata no rakugan 堅田落雁* ('Wild-geese alighting at Katata').

¹ There is actually no fixed order in this and analogous series.

The above list is a direct imitation of the Chinese 瀟湘八景 *Hsiao Hsiang pa ching* (*Shōshō-hakkei*) or Eight Views on the Hsiao and Hsiang Rivers (in Hunan):—

- 1 *Tōtei* (洞庭, lake) *no shūgwatsu* (*Tung-ting ch'iu yüeh*).
- 2 *Kōten* (江天, 'river sky') *no boetsu* (*Chiang tien mu hsüeh*).
- 3 *Gioson* (漁村, 'fishing hamlet') *no sekishō* (*Yü ts'un hsi chao*).
- 4 *Yenji* (遠寺, 'distant temple') *no banshō* (*Yüan ssu wan chung*).
- 5 *Yembo* (遠浦, 'distant shore') *no kihan* (*Yüan p'u kwei fan*).
- 6 *Sanshi* (山市, 'hill town') *no seiran* (*Shan shih ch'ing lan*).
- 7 *Shōshō* (the two rivers) *no yau* (*Hsiao Hsiang yeh yü*).
- 8 *Heisa* (平沙, 'flat sands') *no rakugan* (*P'ing sha lo yen*).

Other Japanese districts have their *hakkei*, usually in identical phraseology. Thus, the corresponding localities in the *Kanazawa* (金澤, near Yokohama) *-hakkei* are:—

- | | |
|--|-------------------------|
| 1 <i>Seto</i> 瀬戸. | 5 <i>Ottomo</i> 乙 鱧. |
| 2 <i>Uchi-kawa</i> 内川. | 6 <i>Susaki</i> 洲 崎. |
| 3 <i>Nojima</i> 野 島. | 7 <i>Koidzumi</i> 小 泉. |
| 4 <i>Shōmiō</i> 稱名 (<i>Shōmiō-ji</i> , tem.). | 8 <i>Hira-kata</i> 平 瀉. |

Those of a *Yedo-kinkō* (江戸近郊, 'environs of Yedo') *-hakkei* list are:—

- | | |
|--------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1 <i>Tama-gawa</i> 玉川. | 5 <i>Giōtoku</i> 行 徳. |
| 2 <i>Asuka-yama</i> 飛鳥山. | 6 <i>Shibaura</i> 芝 浦. |
| 3 <i>Koganei</i> 小金井. | 7 <i>Adzuma-sha</i> 吾 嬬 社. |
| 4 <i>Ikegami</i> 池上. | 8 <i>Haneda</i> 羽 根 田. |

A different phraseology appears in the list *Tama-gawa jūkei* 玉川風景 (the Tama River of Musashi province):—

- 1 *Seta no kōtō* 瀬田黄稻 ('yellowing rice').
- 2 *Okamoto no kōyō* 岡本紅葉 ('autumn foliage').
- 3 *Okura no yoru no ame* 大藏夜雨 ('night rain').
- 4 *Fuji no seisetsu* 富士晴雪 ('clear weather after snow on Mt. Fuji').
- 5 *Noborito no shukugan* 登都宿雁 ('geese at rest').
- 6 *Futago no gioshū* 二子漁舟 ('fishing boats').
- 7 *Yoshizawa no giōgetsu* 霞澤曉月 ('moon at dawn').
- 8 *Kawanobe no yūkeburi* 川部夕煙 ('evening smoke').

In colour-prints the term *hakkei* may be punningly written 八競, 'eight rivalries,' or 八契, 'eight assignments,' etc. The name *Omī* is subject to similar *jeux de mots* (see under 合 and 愛 in the Dictionary, six and thirteen strokes).

79A. HAS-SHŌ-JIN 八將神. The Gods of the Eight Compass-points.

- | | |
|------------------|-----------------|
| 1 Taisai 太歲. | 5 Saiha 歲破. |
| 2 Taishōgun 大將軍. | 6 Saishetsu 歲殺. |
| 3 Daion 太陰. | 7 Ōban 黃幡. |
| 4 Saikiō 歲刑. | 8 Hiōbi 豹尾. |

Except with No. 2, the suffix *-jin* 神 may be added to these names.

80. HAS-SEN (*pa hsien*) 八仙. The Eight Chief Rishi (*Sennin*) or Taoist Immortals.

- 1 Shōriken 鐘離權 (Chung-li Ch'üan).
- 2 Chōkwarō 張果郎 (or 老) (Chang Kuo-lao).
- 3 Riōtōhin 呂洞賓 (Lü Tung-pin).
- 4 Sōkokkiū 曹國舅 (Ts'ao Kuo-chiu).
- 5 Tekkai or Ritekkaï [李] 鐵拐 (Li T'ieh-kuaï).
- 6 Kanshōshi 韓湘子 (Han Hsiang-tzu).
- 7 Ransaikwa 藍采和 (Lan Ts'ai-ho).
- 8 Kasenko 何仙姑 (Ho Hsien-ku).

81. HAK-KEN-SHI 八犬士. The Eight Dog Heroes of Bakin's novel *Hakken-den* 八犬傳.

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Inudzuka Shino ² 犬塚信乃. | Inuda Kobungo 犬田小文吾. |
| Inuyama Dōsetsu 犬山道節. | Inumura Daikaku 犬村大角. |
| Inugai Gempachi 犬飼現八. | Inugawa Sōsuke 犬川惣介. |
| Inuye Shimbei 犬江親兵衛. | Inuzaka Kenō ¹ 犬阪毛野. |

82. HAS-SHŌ 八省. The Eight Ministries of the Imperial Government. See p. 82.**83.** HACHI-DAI-SHŪ 八大集. The Eight Famous Anthologies of Japanese Verse. Nos. 1 to 3 are known as the *Sandaishū* (27).

- | | |
|------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1 <i>Kō-kin-shū</i> 古今集. | 5 <i>Shi-kwa-shū</i> 詞花集. |
| 2 <i>Gō(Kō)-sen-shū</i> 後撰集. | 6 <i>Kin-yō-shū</i> 金葉集. |
| 3 <i>Shūi-shū</i> 拾遺集. | 7 <i>Sen-zai-shū</i> 千歲集. |
| 4 <i>Gō-shūi-shū</i> 後拾遺集. | 8 <i>Shin-ko-kon-shu</i> 新古今集. |

NINE.

84. GOSHO 御所 (or Kōjō 皇城) NO KUMON 九門. The Nine Gates of the ancient Palace at Kiōto.

- | | |
|-------------------|------------------|
| 1 Impu-mon 般富門. | 6 Kenrei 建禮-mon. |
| 2 Bifuku 美福-mon. | 7 Jōtō 上東-mon. |
| 3 Anki 安徽-mon. | 8 Yōmei 陽明-mon. |
| 4 Shujaku 朱雀-mon. | 9 Sōheki 藻壁-mon. |
| 5 Taikem 待賢-mon. | |

¹ Commonly pronounced *Shinō*, *Kenō*.

TEN.

- 85.** JIK-KAN, JUK-KAN 十干. The Ten Cyclical Signs or 'Stems'. See p. 63.
86. JĒ-DAI-DESHI 十大弟子. The Ten Great Disciples of the Buddha.
 1 Kashō 迦葉 or 嘉祥 (Kāśyapa).
 2 Anan 阿難 (Ānanda).
 3 Sharihotsu 舍利弗 (Śāriputra).
 4 Mokkenren or Mokuren 目[隼]連 (Maudgalyāyana).
 5 Anaritsu 阿那律 (Aniruddha).
 6 Shubodai 須菩提 (Subhūti).
 7 Furuna 富樓那 (Pūrṇa).
 8 Kasenyen 迦旃延 (Kātyāyana).
 9 Ubarimitsu 優波離密 (Upāli).
 10 Ragora 羅睺 (or 怛 or 吼) 羅 (Rāhula). (See **95**).

TWELVE.

- 87.** JĒ-XI-SHI 十二支. The Twelve Horary or Zodiacal 'Branches'. See p. 63. Punningly written 十二史, 'twelve histories', in a print-series.
88. JĒ-XI-KA-GETSU 十二個月 (or JĒ-XI-KŌ 十二候). The Twelve Months. See p. 45.
89. JĒ-XI-JI 十二時. The Twelve 'Hours' of the day. See p. 47.
90. JĒ-XI-Ō 十二王 or JĒ-XI-TEN 十二天. The Twelve Heavenly Deities of Buddhism.
 1 Jiten 地天. 7 Bonten 梵天.
 2 Gwatten 月天. 8 Nitten 日天.
 3 Bishamon-ten 毘沙門天. 9 Ishana-ten 伊舍那天.
 4 Fūten 風天. 10 Taishaku-ten 帝釋天.
 5 Suiten 水天. 11 Kwaten 火天.
 6 Rasetsu-ten 羅刹天. 12 Yemma-ten 炎 (or 閻) 魔天.
91. CHŪSHINGURA JĒ-XI-DAN 忠臣藏 十二段. The Twelve Acts of the famous play *Chūshingura* (compare **101**).
 Act I. (*daijō* 大序). *Tsurugaoka shinzen* 鶴ヶ岡神前 ('Before the [Hachiman] shrine at Tsurugaoka').
 Act II. (*nidamme* 二段目). *Momonoī no yashiki* 桃ノ井ノ屋敷 ('Momonoī's mansion').
 Act III. (*sandamme*¹ 三段目). *Kamakura denchū* 鎌倉殿中 ('the Palace at Kamakura').
 Act IV. *Hangwan seppuku* 判官切腹 ('the Suicide of [Yenya] Hangwan').

¹ And so on for the remaining acts.

- Act V. *Yoichibei ōshi* 與一兵衛横死 ('the Murder of Yoichibei').
 Act VI. *Kampeī sumika* 勘平住家 ('the Dwelling of [Hayano] Kampei').
 Act VII. *Ichiriki ageya* 一力揚屋 ('the Ichiriki Brothel').
 Act VIII. *Tōkaidō michiyuki* 東海道旅行 ('the Journey along the Tōkaidō').
 Act IX. *Yamashina bessō* 山科別莊 ('the Country-seat at Yamashina').
 Act X. *Amagawa-ya sumika* 天川屋住家 ('the Dwelling of Amagawa [Gihei]').
 Act XI. *Gishi yonchi* 義士夜討 ('the Night-attack of the Faithful Samurai').
 Act XII. *Sengaku-ji hikiage* 泉岳寺引上 ('the Withdrawal to the Sengaku Temple').

92. JŪ-XI-RITSU 十二律 or **JŪ-XI-CHŌSHI** 十二調子. The Twelve Tones or Key-notes of Chinese Music.

- 1 *Ichikotsu* 壹越 or *Taisō* 大簇. (1st month.)
- 2 *Dangin* 斷金 or *Kiōshō* 夾鐘. (2nd month.)
- 3 *Hōjō* 平調 or *Kosen* 姑洗. (3rd month.)
- 4 *Shōzetsu* 勝絕 or *Chūro* 中呂. (4th month.)
- 5 *Shimo-mu* 下無 or *Suihin* 蕤賓. (5th month.)
- 6 *Sōjō* 隻調 or *Rinshō* 林鐘. (6th month.)
- 7 *Fushō* 晷鐘 or *Isoku* 夷則. (7th month.)
- 8 *Ōshiki* 黃鐘 or *Nanro* 南呂. (8th month.)
- 9 *Rankei* 鸞鏡 or *Buyeki* 無射. (9th month.)
- 10 *Banshiki* 盤沙 or *Ōshō* 應鐘. (10th month.)
- 11 *Shinzen* 神仙 or *Ōshō* 黃鐘. (11th month.)
- 12 *Kami-mu* 上無 or *Tairo* 大呂. (12th month.)

The second names are also used as alternative designations for the twelve months, as shown above. See p. 45.

THIRTEEN.

93. FUJI-MI JŪSAN-SHŪ 富士見十三州. The Thirteen Provinces from which Mt. Fuji can be seen. They are Nos. 11 to 20, and 24 to 26 in the list of provinces (**104**).

FIFTEEN.

94. BENZAITEN JŪGO-DŌJI 辨財天十五童子. The Fifteen Sons of the goddess Benten.

- | | |
|-------------|--------------|
| 1 Aikiō 愛敬. | 3 Hikken 筆硯. |
| 2 Hanki 飯櫃. | 4 Giūba 牛馬. |

- | | |
|----------------|---------------------|
| 5 Inyaku 印 輪. | 11 Shusen 酒 泉. |
| 6 Jūsha 從 者. | 12 Ishō 衣 裳. |
| 7 Keishō 計 升. | 13 Shōmīō 生 命. |
| 8 Konzai 金 財. | 14 Tōchū 稻 粃. |
| 9 Kwantai 官 帶. | 15 Sensha 船 車. |
| 10 Sanyō 蠶 養. | (Extra) Zenzai 善 財. |

SIXTEEN.

95. JĪROKU-RAKAN 十六羅漢. The Sixteen Chief Arhats, Disciples of the Buddha.

- | | |
|--|-------------------------------|
| 1 Hatsuratasha 跋 羅 駄 闍. | 2 Kiadakabassha 迦 諾 迦 伐 蹉. |
| 3 Dakaharita 諾 迦 跋 釐 駄. | 4 Sohinda 蘇 頻 陀. |
| 5 Dakora 諾 矩 羅. | 6 Batsudara or Hattara 跋 陀 羅. |
| 7 Ragora. (See 86.) | 8 Nakasaina 那 伽 犀 那. |
| 9 Inkada 因 揭 陀. | 10 Hatsunabashi 伐 那 婆 斯. |
| 11 Ashita 阿 氏 多. | 12 Kari 迦 哩. |
| 14 Shubaka 戌 博 迦. | 13 Hottara 弗 多 羅. |
| 16 Chū(rarely Shuidahandaka 注 荼 半 託 迦. | 15 Handaka 半 諾 迦. |

The honorific suffix *-sonja* 尊者 is usually added to these names.

TWENTY-FOUR.

96. NĪJŪSHI-KI 二十四季. The Twenty-four Solar Terms or Agricultural Seasons of the Year (derived from China). *Those marked with an asterisk are more frequently quoted than the rest.

SPRING :

- 1 立 春 *Risshun** ('beginning of spring').
- 2 雨 水 *Usui* ('rain-water').
- 3 啓 蟄 *Keichitsu* ('awakening of insects').
- 4 春 分 *Shumbun** ('spring equinox').
- 5 清 明 *Seimei* ('clear weather').
- 6 穀 雨 *Kokuu* ('grain rains').

SUMMER :

- 7 立 夏 *Rikka** ('beginning of summer').
- 8 小 滿 *Shōman* ('lesser fulness').
- 9 芒 種 *Bōshu* ('grain in the ear').
- 10 夏 至 *Geji** ('summer solstice').
- 11 小 暑 *Shōsho* ('lesser heat').
- 12 大 暑 *Daisho* ('greater heat').

AUTUMN:

- 13 立秋 *Risshū** ('beginning of autumn').
- 14 處暑 *Shosho* ('limit of heat').
- 15 白露 *Hakuro* ('white dew').
- 16 秋分 *Shūbun** ('autumn equinox').
- 17 寒露 *Kanro* ('cold dew').
- 18 霜降 *Sōkō* ('hoar-frost descending').

WINTER:

- 19 立冬 *Rittō** ('beginning of winter').
- 20 小雪 *Shōsetsu* ('lesser snow').
- 21 大雪 *Daisetsu* ('greater snow').
- 22 冬至 *Tōji* ('winter solstice').
- 23 小寒 *Shōkan* ('lesser cold').
- 24 大寒 *Daikan* ('greater cold').

97. *NIJŪSHI-kō* 二十四孝. The Twenty-four (Chinese) Paragons of Filial Piety. A Japanese *nijūshikō* series is sometimes quoted. The title has been parodied in a print-series as 二十四好, 'twenty-four crazes'. The order of the Chinese series usually followed in Japanese books is as given below.

- 1 [Tai]shun (Chinese Shun) [大] 舜.
- 2 Mōsō (Mêng Tsung) 孟宗 or Kōbu (Kung Wu) 公武.
- 3 Kan no Buntei (Han Wên-ti) 漢文帝. 4 Teiran (Ting Lan) 丁蘭.
- 5 Binson (Min Sun) 閔損. 6 Sōsan (Tsêng Ts'an) 曾參.
- 7 Ōshō (Wang Hsiang) 王祥. 8 Rōraishi (Lao Lai Tzu) 老萊子.
- 9 Kiōshi (Chiang Shih) 姜詩.
- 10 Saishi (Ts'ui Shih) 崔氏 or Tō-fujin (T'ang Fu-jên) 唐夫人.
- 11 Yōkō (Yang Hsiang) 楊香. 12 Tōyei (Tung Yung) 董永.
- 13 Kōkō (Huang Hsiang) 黃香. 14 Kwakkio (Kuo Chū) 郭巨.
- 15 Shujushō (Chu Shou-ch'ang) 朱壽昌. 16 Yenshi (Yen Tzu) 劄子.
- 17 Saijun (Ts'ai Shun) 蔡順. 18 Yukinrō (Yü Ch'ien-lou) 度黔婁.
- 19 Rikuseki (Lu Ch'i) 陸績.
- 20 The brothers Denshin (T'ien Chên) 田眞, Denkei (T'ien Ch'ing) 田慶, and Denkō (T'ien Kuang) 田廣.
- 21¹, 22¹ The brothers Chōkō (Chang Hsiao) 張孝 and Chōrei (Chang Li) 張禮.
- 23 Gomō (Wu Mêng) 吳猛.
- 24 Kōteiken (Huang T'ing-chien) 黃庭堅 or Sankoku (Shan Ku) 山谷.

¹ Sometimes replaced by Chūyū (Chung Yu) 仲由 and Kōkaku (Chiang Ko) 江革. Ōhō (Wang Pao) 王褒 also appears in some lists instead of No. 20.

THIRTY-THREE.

98. SAIKOKU SANJŪSAN-SHO 西國三十三所. The 'Thirty-three Places' or temples sacred to Kwannon in Kiōto and the surrounding provinces.

- | | | | |
|-------------------------------|------------------|-------------|---------------|
| 1 Nachi-san 那智山. | } | In Kishū. | |
| 2 Ki-miidera 紀三井. | | | |
| 3 Kokawa-dera 粉川 (or 河) 寺.) | | | |
| 4 Makinō-dera 槇尾寺. | | In Idzumi. | |
| 5 Fujii-dera 藤井寺. | | In Kawachi. | |
| 6 Tsubosaka-dera 壺坂寺. | | | |
| 7 Oka-dera 岡寺. | 8 Hase-dera 長谷寺. | } | In Yamato. |
| 9 Nanyen-dō 南圓堂, at Nara. | | | |
| 10 Mimuroto-dera 三室戸寺.) | | | In Yamashiro. |
| 11 Kami-daigo-dera 上醍醐寺.) | | | |
| 12 Iwama-dera 岩間寺.) | | | |
| 13 Ishiyama-dera 石山寺.) | | | In Ōmi. |
| 14 Mii-dera 三井寺.) | | | |
| 15 Imagumano 今能野. | } | In Kiōto. | |
| 16 Kiyomidzu-dera 清水寺. | | | |
| 17 Rokuhara-dera 六波羅寺.) | | | |
| 18 Rokkaku-dō 六角堂. | | | |
| 19 Kō-dō 革堂. | } | | |
| 20 Yoshimine-dera 善峰寺. | | | |
| 21 Anō-ji 穴穂寺. | | In Tamba. | |
| 22 Sōji-ji 惣持寺. | | | |
| 23 Kachi(Katsu)-dera 勝尾寺. | } | In Settsu. | |
| 24 Nakayama-dera 中山寺. | | | |
| 25 Shin-kiyomidzu-dera 新清水寺.) | | | |
| 26 Hokke-zan 法華山. | } | In Harima. | |
| 27 Shoshia-zan 書寫山. | | | |
| 28 Nariai(Seisō)-ji 成相寺. | | In Tango. | |
| 29 Matsunoo-dera 松尾山. | | In Wakasa. | |
| 30 Chikubu-ji 竹生寺.) | | | |
| 31 Chōmei-ji 長命寺.) | | In Ōmi. | |
| 32 Kwannon-ji 觀音寺.) | | | |
| 33 Tanigumi-dera 谷汲寺. | | In Mino. | |

The names in the above list are as quoted in the famous print-series *Kwannon Reigen-ki*, but there are also alternatives. A further list of thirty-three belongs to Eastern Japan (*Bandō 坂東 sanjūsansho*), and still another to the district of Chichibu.

THIRTY-SIX.

- 99. SANJŪROK-KASEN 三十六歌仙.** The Thirty-six Poetical Geniuses of Japan anterior to the eleventh century. Twenty-six of them appear among the Hundred Poets (**106**) and are here quoted only by their numbers in that list. A punning variant of the title is *Sanjūrok-kassen* (合戰), 'thirty-six fights'. See also **100**.

- 1 to 15 [3, 35, 29, 19, 6, 4, 17, 12, 21, 33, 5, 9, 27, 44, 43].
 16 Fujiwara no Takamitsu 藤原高光.
 17 Minamoto no Kintada 源公忠. 18 [30].
 19 Saigū-no-niōgo 齋宮女御 (Yoshiiko-niō, poetess).
 20 Saishu Yorimoto 祭主頼基 (Ōnakatomi family). 21 [18].
 22 Minamoto no Nobuaki 源信詮. 23, 24 [28, 48].
 25 Fujiwara no Kiyotada 藤原清忠.
 26 Minamoto no Shitagau 源順. 27 to 29 [34, 42, 31].
 30 Fujiwara no Motoyoshi 藤原元喜.
 31 [38, also called Kodai-no-kimi 小大君].
 32 Fujiwara no Nakabuni 藤原仲文. 33 to 35 [49, 41, 40].
 36 Nakatsukasa 中務 (daughter of No. 4 in this list).

- 100. CHŪKO-SANJŪROK-KASEN 中古三十六歌仙.** The Thirty-six Poets of the Middle Ages, a later list, including another nineteen of the Hundred Poets. Compare **99**.

- 1 to 7 [56, 65, 47, 59, 69, 61, 46].
 8 Dōmiō-ajari 道命阿闍利 (Fujiwara). 9, 10 [51, 52].
 11 Taira no Sadabunni 平貞文. 12 [36].
 13 Ōye no Yoshikoto 大江嘉言.
 14 Minamoto no Michinari 源道成. 15 [63].
 16 Zōki-hōshi 増基法師.
 17 Ariwara no Motokata 在原元方. 18, 19 [23, 55].
 20 Ōnakatomi no Sukechika 大中臣輔親.
 21 Fujiwara no Takatō 藤原高遠.
 22 Uma-no-naishi 馬内侍 (Minamoto). 23 to 25 [59, 57, 53].
 26 Fujiwara no Nagayoshi 藤原長能. 27 [64].
 28 Jōtō-monin-no-chūjō 上東門院中將 (poetess).
 29 Kanemori-ō (or -no-ōgimi) 兼盛王.
 30 Ariwara no Munahari 在原棟梁. 31 [22].
 32 Fujiwara no Tadafusa 藤原忠房.
 33 Sugawara no Sukemasa 菅原輔正.
 34 Ōye no Masahira 大江匡衡.
 35 Ambō-hōshi 安法法師 (Minamoto no Shitagau 源趁).
 36 [62].

FORTY-SEVEN.

- 101.** SHIJŪSHICHI-GISHI 四十七義士. The Forty-seven Faithful Samurai (*rōnin*), avengers of the judicial murder of their lord Asano Takumi-no-kami Naganori 淺野内匠頭長矩 through the machinations of his enemy Kira Kōtsuke[-no-suke] Yoshinaka 吉良上野介義央. In the various plays (*Chūshingura*,¹ etc.) and romances founded on this episode of the early 18th century, the names of the personages concerned are altered for legal reasons, but are usually colourable imitations of the originals.

FIFTY-THREE.

- 102.** TŌKAI DŌ GOJŪSAN-TSUGI 東海道五十三次 (or -YEKI 驛).² The Fifty-three Post-stations on the Tōkaidō, the great highroad leading from Yedo to Kiōto along the southern coast. They are, in order, as follows:—

Start. Nihombashi 日本橋
(bridge in Yedo).

- 1 Shinagawa 品川.
- 2 Kawasaki 川崎.
- 3 Kanagawa 神奈川.
- 4 Hōdogaya 程ヶ谷.
- 5 Totsuka 戸塚.
- 6 Fujisawa 藤澤.
- 7 Hiratsuka 平塚.
- 8 Ōiso 大磯.
- 9 Odawara 小田原.
- 10 Hakone 函 (or 箱) 根.
- 11 Mishima 三島.
- 12 Numadzu 沼津.
- 13 Hara 原.
- 14 Yoshiwara 吉原.
- 15 Kambara 蒲原.
- 16 Yui 由比 (or 由井).
- 17 Okitsu 興津.
- 18 Yejiri 江尻.
- 19 Fuchū 府中.
- 20 Mariko 鞠子.

- 21 Okabe 岡部.
- 22 Fujiyeda 藤枝.
- 23 Shimada 島田.
- 24 Kanaya 金谷.
- 25 Nissaka 日坂.
- 26 Kakegawa 掛川.
- 27 Fukuroi 袋井.
- 28 Mitsuke 見付.
- 29 Hamamatsu 濱松.
- 30 Maizaka 舞坂.
- 31 Arai 新井 (or 新居).
- 32 Shirasuka 白須賀.
- 33 Futagawa 二川.
- 34 Yoshida 吉田.
- 35 Goyu 御油.
- 36 Akasaka 赤坂.
- 37 Okazaki 岡崎.
- 38 Chirīu 池鯉鮒.
- 39 Narumi 鳴海.
- 40 Miya 宮.
- 41 Kuwana 桑名.
- 42 Yokkaichi 四日市.

¹ Compare 91.

² Or even -TSUGI 對 ('set of 53').

ONE HUNDRED.

106. HIAKU-NIN-ISSHU 百人一首. 'A Hundred Poems by a Hundred Poets',¹ an anthology collected in 1235 by Fujiwara no Sadaiye (No.

97). The authors are always quoted in this connection as follows:—

- 1 Tenji-tennō 天智天皇 (38th Mikado).
- 2 Jitō-tennō 持統天皇 (Empress, 41st Mikado).
- 3 Kakinomoto no Hitomaro 柿本人麿. [xxxvi.]²
- 4 Yamabe no Akahito 山部赤人. [xxxvi.] } See also 3.
- 5 Sarumaru-dayū 猿丸太夫. [xxxvi.]
- 6 Chūnagon Yakamochi 中納言家持 (Ōtomo no Y.). [xxxvi.]
- 7 Abe no Nakamaro 安倍仲磨.
- 8 Kisen-hōshi 喜撰法師 (priest). [vi.]
- 9 Ono no Komachi 小野小町 (poetess). [vi., xxxvi.]
- 10 Semimaru 蟬丸 (courtier).
- 11 Sangi Takamura 參議篁 (Ono no T.).
- 12 Sōjō Henjō 僧正遍照 (Yoshimine Munesada, bishop). [vi., xxxvi.]
- 13 Yōzei-in 陽成院 (57th Mikado).
- 14 Kawara-no-sadaijin 河原左大臣 (Minamoto no Tōru).
- 15 Kōkō-tennō 光孝天皇 (58th Mikado).
- 16 Chūnagon Ariwara no Yukihiro 中納言在原行平.
- 17 Ariwara no Narihira 在原業平朝臣. [vi., xxxvi.]
- 18 Fujiwara no Toshiyuki 藤原敏行朝臣. [xxxvi.]
- 19 Ise 伊勢 (Fujiwara). [xxxvi.]
- 20 Motoyoshi-shinnō 元良親王 (prince, son of 13).
- 21 Sosei-hōshi 素性法師 (priest, Yoshimine Harutoshi, son of 12). [xxxvi.]
- 22 Fumiya (vulg. Bunya) no Yasuhide 文屋朝康. [vi., xxxvi.]
- 23 Ōye no Chisato 大江千里. [xxxvi.]
- 24 Kanke 菅家 (Sugawara no Michizane).
- 25 Sanjō-udaijin 三條右大臣 (F.³ no Sadakata).
- 26 Teishin-kō 貞信公 (F. no Tadahira).
- 27 Chūnagon Kanesuke 中納言兼輔 (F. no K.). [xxxvi.]
- 28 Minamoto no Muneyuki 源宗子朝臣. [xxxvi.]

¹ More literally 'a poem by each of a hundred people'.

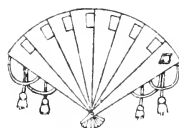
² Numerical references in square brackets indicate that the poet in question is also numbered among the Six Poets (vi.), the Thirty-six Poets (first list: xxxvi.; second: xxxvi), or the Nashitsubo no Shichikasen (vii.).

³ I.e., Fujiwara, and so throughout the list.

- 29 Ōshikōchi no Mitsune 凡河内躬恒. [xxxvi.]
 30 Mibu no Tadamine 壬生忠峯. [xxxvi.]
 31 Sakanouye no Korenori 坂上是則. [xxxvi.]
 32 Harumichi no Tsuraki 春道列樹.
 33 Ki no Tomonori 紀友則 (nephew of 35). [xxxvi.]
 34 Fujiwara no Okikaze 藤原奥風. [xxxvi.]
 35 Ki no Tsurayuki 紀貫之. [xxxvi.]
 36 Kiyowara no Fukayabu 清原深養父. [xxxvi.]
 37 Fumiya no Asayasu 文屋朝康 (son of 22).
 38 Ukon 右近 (poetess). [xxxvi.]
 39 Sangi Hitoshi 參議等 (Minamoto).
 40 Taira no Kanemori 平兼盛. [xxxvi.]
 41 Mibu no Tadami 壬生忠見 (son of 30). [xxxvi.]
 42 Kiyowara no Motosuke 清原元輔. [xxxvi.]
 43 Chūnagon Atsutada 中納言敦忠 (Fujiwara). [xxxvi.]
 44 Chūnagon Asatada 中納言朝忠 (son of 25). [xxxvi.]
 45 Kentoku-kō 謙德公 (F. no Koretada).
 46 Sone no Yoshitada 曾根好忠 (Sōtan, priest). [xxxvi.]
 47 Yekiō-hōshi 惠慶法師 (priest). [xxxvi.]
 48 Minamoto no Shigeyuki 源重之. [xxxvi.]
 49 Ōnakatomi no Yoshinobu Ason 大中臣能宣朝臣. [xxxvi.]
 50 Fujiwara no Yoshitaka 藤原義孝. [xxxvi.]
 51 F. no Sanekata Ason (實方朝臣). [xxxvi.]
 52 F. no Michinobu Ason (道信朝臣). [xxxvi.]
 53 Udai-shō Michitsuna no baba 右大將道綱母 (mother of F. no Michitsuna). [xxxvi.]
 54 Gidōsanshi no baba 儀同三司母 (Taka-ko, mother of F. no Korechika).
 55 Dainagon [F. no] Kintō 大納言[藤原]公任. [xxxvi.]
 56 Idzumi-shikibu 和泉式部 (daughter of Ōye no Masamune). [vii., xxxvi.]
 57 Murasaki-shikibu 紫式部 (daughter of F. no Tametoki). [vii., xxxvi.]
 58 Daini-[no-]sammi 大貳三位 (Kata-ko, daughter of F. no Nobutaka).
 59 Akazome-yemon 赤染衛門 (daughter of Taira no Kanemori). [vii., xxxvi.]
 60 Koshikibu-no-naishi 小式部内侍 (daughter of Tachibana no Michisada). [vii.]

- 61 Ise-no-tayū 伊勢大輔 (daughter of Ōnakatomi no Sukechika).
[vii., xxxvi.]
- 62 Sei-shōnagon 清少 (wrongly 正) 納言 (daughter of 42). [vii., xxxvi.]
- 63 Sakiō-no-tayū Michimasa 左京太夫道雅 (Fujiwara). [xxxvi.]
- 64 Gonchūnagon Sadayori 權中納言定頼 (son of 55). [xxxvi.]
- 65 Sagami 相模 (wife of Ōye no Kinsuke). [xxxvi.]
- 66 Daisōjō Giōson 大僧正行尊 (archbishop).
- 67 Suō-no-naishi 周防内侍 (daughter of Taira no Tsuginaka).
- 68 Sanjō-in 三條院 (67th Mikado).
- 69 Nōin-hōshi 能因法師 (priest, Tachibana no Nagayasu). [xxxvi.]
- 70 Rōzen-hōshi 良遵法師 (priest).
- 71 Dainagon Tsunenobu 大納言經言 (Minamoto).
- 72 Yūshi-naishinnō-ke Kii 祐子内親王家紀伊 (poetess).
- 73 Gonchūnagon Masafusa 權中納言匡房 (Ōye).
- 74 Minamoto no Toshiyori Ason 源俊頼朝臣 (son of 71).
- 75 Fujiwara no Mototoshi 藤原基俊 (son of Toshiye).
- 76 Hōshōji-niūdō Saki-no-kwampaku Dajōdaijin 法性寺入道前
關白太政大臣 (F. no Tadamichi).
- 77 Sutoku-in 崇徳院 (75th Mikado).
- 78 Minamoto no Kanemasa 源兼昌 (son of Toshisuke).
- 79 Sakiō-no-tayū Akisuke 左京大夫顯輔 (Fujiwara).
- 80 Taiken-monin Horikawa 待賢門院堀河 (daughter of Minamoto
no Akinaka).
- 81 Go-tokudaiji-sadaijin 後徳大寺左大臣 (F. no Sanesada).
- 82 Dōin-hōshi 道因法師 (priest, F. no Atsuyori).
- 83 Kōtaikōgū-no-tayū Toshinari 皇太皇后太夫俊成 (Fujiwara).
- 84 Fujiwara no Kiyosuke Ason 藤原清輔朝臣 (son of 79).
- 85 Shūnye-hōshi 俊惠法師 (priest, son of 74).
- 86 Saigō-hōshi 西行法師 (priest, Satō Norikiyo).
- 87 Jakuren-hōshi 寂蓮法師 (priest, F. no Sadanaga).
- 88 Kōka-monin-no-bettō 皇嘉門院別當.
- 89 Shikishi-naishinnō 式子内親王 (princess).
- 90 Impu-monin-no-ōsuke 殷富門院大輔 (? Fujiwara).
- 91 Go-kiōgoku-sesshō Saki-no-dajōdaijin 後京極攝政前太政大臣
(F. no Yoshitsune).
- 92 Nijō-in Sanuki 二條院讃岐 (poetess, Minamoto).
- 93 Kamakura-udaijin 鎌倉右大臣 (Minamoto no Sanetomo, third
Shōgun).

- 94 Sangi Masatsune 參議雅經 (Fujiwara).
- 95 Saki-no-daisōjō Jiyen 前大僧正慈圓 (Jichin, archbishop, son of 76).
- 96 Niūdō Saki-no-dajōdaijin 入道前太政大臣 (Saionji Kintsune).
- 97 Gonchūnagon Sadaiye 權中納言定家 (son of 83).
- 98 Junii Iyetaka 從二位家隆 (Fujiwara).
- 99 Go-Toba-no-in 後鳥羽院 (82nd Mikado).
- 100 Juntoku-in 順德院 (84th Mikado).



CHAPTER IX.

LIST OF THE RADICALS.¹

<u>1 STROKE</u>		<u>4 STROKES</u>	
1.* 一	20.* 勹	40.* 宀	81. 比
2.* 丨	21. 乚	41.* 寸	82. 毛
3. 丶	22.* 匸	42.* 小	83. 氏
4.* 丿	23. 匚	43. 尢	84. 气
5.* 乙 乚	24.* 十 十	44.* 尸	85.* 水 氵 氷
6. 丿	25. 卜 乚	45. 艸	86.* 火 灬
<u>2 STROKES</u>		46.* 山	87.* 爪
7.* 二	27.* 厂	47. 彡 彡	88. 父
8.* ㄣ	28. 厶	48.* 工 工	89. 爻
9.* 人 亻	29.* 又 又	49. 己	90. 月
10.* 儿	<u>3 STROKES</u>		91. 片
11. 入	30.* 口	50.* 巾	92. 牙
12.* 八 八	31.* 冂	51.* 干	93.* 牛 牛
13.* 冂	32.* 土 土	52. 乚	94.* 犬 犳
14.* 冫	33.* 士	53.* 广	<u>5 STROKES</u>
15.* 冫	34. 久	54.* 廴	74.* 月 月 𠂇
16. 儿	35.* 夂	55. 升	75.* 木 木
17. 冂	36.* 夕	56. 弋	76.* 欠
18.* 刀 刂	37.* 大	57.* 弓	77.* 止 止
19.* 力	38.* 女 女	58. 彡 彡	78. 彡
	39.* 子 子	59. 彡	79.* 爻
		60.* 彡	80. 毋
			100. 生

¹ The commoner (or at any rate the more important) radicals are here distinguished by an asterisk. Those desirous of pursuing the study of Chinese characters beyond the confines of this work will find it a great saving of time to be able to remember instinctively by number at least the examples so marked.

101. 用	126. 而	151. 豆 豆	<u>9 STROKES</u>	199. 麥 麥
102.* 田	127. 耒 耒	152. 豕	176. 面	200. 麻 麻
103. 疋	128.* 耳 耳	153. 豸	177.* 革	<u>12 STROKES</u>
104.* 疒	129. 聿 聿	154.* 貝	178. 韋	201. 黃
105. 殳	130.* 肉 月	155. 赤	179. 韭	202. 黍
106.* 白	131. 臣	156. 走	180. 晉	203. 黑
107. 皮	132. 自	157.* 足 足	181.* 頁	204. 黻
108.* 皿 皿	133. 至 至	158. 身 身	182. 風	<u>13 STROKES</u>
109.* 目	134.* 白 白	159.* 車	183. 飛	205. 黽
110. 矛	135. 舌	160. 辛	184.* 食 食	206. 鼎
111.* 矢 矢	136. 舛	161. 辰	185. 首	207. 鼓
112.* 石 石	137.* 舟 舟	162.* 辵 辵	186. 香	208. 鼠
113.* 示 示 示	138. 艮	163.* 邑 邑 (R)	<u>10 STROKES</u>	<u>14 STROKES</u>
114. 肉	139. 色	164.* 酉	187.* 馬	209. 鼻
115.* 禾 禾	140.* 艸 艸	165. 采	188. 骨	210. 齊
116.* 穴 穴	141.* 虎 虎	166. 里	189. 高	<u>15 STROKES</u>
117.* 立 立	142.* 虫	<u>8 STROKES</u>	190. 彭	211. 齒
<u>6 STROKES</u>	143. 血	167.* 金 金	191. 鬥	<u>16 STROKES</u>
118.* 竹 竹	144.* 行	168. 長	192. 鬯	212. 龍
119.* 米 米	145.* 衣 衣	169.* 門	193. 鬲	213. 龜
120.* 糸 糸	146. 酉	170.* 阜 阜 (L)	194. 鬼	<u>17 STROKES</u>
121.* 缶	<u>7 STROKES</u>	171. 求	<u>11 STROKES</u>	214. 命
122.* 网 网	147.* 見	172.* 隹	195.* 魚 魚	
123.* 羊 羊	148. 角	173.* 雨 雨	196.* 鳥	
124.* 羽 羽	149.* 言	174. 青	197. 鹵	
125. 老 老	150. 谷	175. 非	198. 鹿	

CHAPTER X.

BEGINNER'S LIST OF COMMON CHARACTERS.

The following is a carefully compiled list of some 250 of the characters most commonly used in Japanese local and family names and in the phrases accompanying signatures. They are arranged in the same order as in the Dictionary and each is followed by its *most usual* readings in this connection and a short clue to its meaning. To supplement it, the list of the Numerals (p. 37) and that of the commoner *nanori*-elements (p. 80) should also be studied, the characters and readings in these having for the most part been omitted here.

In order that the beginner may at the earliest moment familiarise himself with the characters in a size such as he will most frequently encounter not only in printed books but also in the signatures and inscriptions on small objects, they have been given here in the standard fount selected for the work, rather than in the larger main-entry size used in the Dictionary to facilitate rapid reference. It will be found that even in the more complex examples there is no loss of clarity.

Before taking the work into general use the beginner is strongly recommended to train himself to this familiarity with the ideographs and their use in Japanese names by studying and, if possible, getting by heart the contents of the present list, supplemented as shown above. An occasional dipping into the Dictionary, to see 'how the thing works out,' would also not be amiss.

As a succeeding stage in his apprenticeship, the student may proceed to acquire the characters used in Cycle-combinations and *Nengō* (pp. 60, 63), in the names of the Provinces (p. 120f.), and in several other groups of names in Chapter VII. He may also study with profit at this point the article on Typical Signatures (p. 89f.).

ONE STROKE.

一 ICHI, hito, kazu, 'one'.
 ノ no (*kana*-sign), 'of'.
 乙 oto, 'youngest'.

TWO STROKES.

入 NIČ, iri, iru, 'enter'.
 人 JIN, NIN, hito, 'man,
 person'.
 [Also several numerals.]

THREE STROKES.

小 SHŌ, Ko-, O-, 'small'.
 川 kawa, -gawa, 'river'.
 下 shimo, shita, 'lower'.
 口 kuchi, -guchi, 'mouth'.
 子 SHI, ko, ne, 'child,
 sign of the Rat'.
 々 (repeat-sign).
 ケ -ga- (*kana*-sign), 'of'.
 久 KIŪ, KU, hisa, 'ancient'.
 土 TO, DO, tsuchi, 'earth'.
 上 JŌ, kami, -gami, uye,
 -nouye, 'upper'.

大 DAI, TAI, ō, 'great'.
 女 JO, me, onna, 'woman'.
 丸 maru, 'round'.

山 SAN, -ZAN, yama,
 'mountain'.

[And several numerals.]

FOUR STROKES.

水 SUI, midzu, mi, 'water'.
 元 GEN, moto, 'origin'.
 戸 to, -do, 'door'.
 天 TEN, ama, ame,
 'heaven'.
 内 NAI, uchi, -nouchi,
 'inner, within'.
 手 TE, Ta-, 'hand'.

今 ima, 'modern, now'.

方 kata, 'direction'.

木 ki, -gi, 'tree, wood'.

太 TA, 'great'.

犬 inu, 'dog'.

中 CHŪ, naka, 'middle,
 amid'.

井 i, 'a well'.

月 GETSU, tsuki, -dzuki,
 'the moon, a month'.

日 NICHİ, hi, 'the sun, a
 day'.

FIVE STROKES.

永 YEI, naga, 'perpetual'.

代 DAI, shiro, 'reign, sub-
 stitute'.

北 HOKU, kita, 'north'.

正 SEI, SHŌ, masa, 'direct'.

玉 GIOKU, tama, 'gem'.

平 HEI, hira, taira, -daira,
 'level'.

石 SEKI, ishi, iwa, 'stone,
 rock'.

白 HAKU, shiro, Shira-,
 'white'.

矢 ya, 'arrow'.

生 Iku-, Iki-, -ū, 'life'.

立 tatsu, tachi, tate, 'set
 up'.

市 ichi, 'market or
 town'.

本 HON, moto, 'below,
 origin, book'.

左 SA, 'left'.

右 U, 'right'.

古 KO, furu, 'old'.

田 TA, -da, 'rice-field'.

目 ME, 'eye'.

SIX STROKES.

伊 I, 'this'.

仲 naka, 'central'.

次 JI, tsugu, 'to follow,
 succeed'.

竹 take, 'bamboo'.

江 KŌ, ye, 'estuary'.

池 ike, 'pond'.

地 JI, 'earth, place'.

羽 U, ha, -ba, 'feathers'.

西 SEI, SAI, nishi, 'west'.

舟 Funā-, 'boat'.

多 TA, 'many'.

名 NA, 'name, fame'.

安 AN, A-, yasui, 'easy'.

守 mori, 'defend'.

寺 JI, tera, -dera, 'Bud.
 temple'.

吉 KICHI, yoshi, 'lucky'.

有 ari, 'be'.

光 KŌ, mitsu, 'brilliant'.

米 yone, 'rice'.

辻 tsuji, 'crossroads'.

成 SEI, nari, 'become'.

SEVEN STROKES.

作 SAKU, 'make, *fecit*'.

住 JŪ, sumi, -zumi, 'dwell'.

佐 SA, 'assist'.

坂 saka, 'ascent'.

阪 saka, 'ascent'.

杉 sugi, 'cryptomeria'.

村 mura, 'village'.

利 RI, toshi, 'gain'.

町 CHŌ, machi, 'town,
 ward, street'.

足 ashi, 'leg, foot'.

貝 kai, -gai, 'shell'.

見 mi, 'see'.

里 RI, sato, 'hamlet'.	花 hana, -bana, 'flower'.	海 KAI, umi, Un-, -mi, 'sea'.
兵 HEI, 'military'.	府 FU, -FU, 'capital, gov-	浦 ura, 'shore'.
谷 ya, tani, -dani, 'valley'.	ernment department'.	孫 SON, mago, 'grand-
角 KAKU, sumi, tsuno,	虎 tora, 'tiger'.	child'.
'horn, angle'.	武 BU, MU, take, 'brave'.	峯 HŌ, mine, 'hilltop'.
赤 SEKI, aka, 'red'.	岡 oka, 'mound'.	姫 hime, 'princess'.
志 SHI, 'record'.		根 ne, 'root'.
尾 o, 'tail'.		神 SHIN, JIN, kami, 'a

NINE STROKES.

EIGHT STROKES.	保 HO, yasui, 'to keep'.	郎 -RŌ, -RŌ- (element in
沼 numa, 'marsh'.	後 GO, 'after'.	names of men).
治 JI, 'government'.	津 tsu, 'harbour'.	軒 KEN, 'house-front'.
波 HA, -BA, nami, 'a wave'.	洋 nada, 'ocean'.	郡 GUN, kōri, -gōri, 'dis-
河 kawa, -gawa, 'river'.	垣 kaki, -gaki, 'fence'.	trict'.
阿 A-, 'a spot'.	城 jō, shiro, ki, -gi, 'castle'.	栗 kuri, -guri, 'chestnut'.
松 matsu, 'pine-tree'.	峠 tōge, 'mountain-pass'.	馬 BA, uma, -ma, 'a horse'.
林 hayashi, -bayashi,	柳 yanagi, Yana-, yagi,	翁 ō, 'old man'.
'grove'.	'willow'.	桑 kuwa, 'mulberry'.
板 ita, 'board'.	秋 aki, 'autumn'.	鬼 KI, oni, 'spirit, demon'.
明 MEI, mīō, ake, 'clear'.	星 hoshi, -boshi, 'star'.	島 TŌ, shima, -jima,
所 tokoro, 'place'.	重 jū, shige, 'weighty'.	'island'.
門 MON, kado, 'gate'.	泉 SEN, idzumi, 'a spring'.	眞 Ma-, 'real'.
社 yashiro, 'Shintō shrine'.	亭 TEI, 'pavilion'.	倉 kura, -gura, 'a store-
取 tori, 'take'.	室 muro, 'cellar'.	house'.
長 CHŌ, naga, 'long'.	春 SHUN, haru, 'thespring'.	高 kō, taka, -daka, 'high'.
金 KIN, KON, kane, Kana-,	南 NAN, minami, Mina-,	宮 miya, -nomiya, 'palace,
'metal, gold'.	-nami, 'south'.	shrine'.
宗 SŌ, shū, mune, 'prin-	前 ZEN, mae, 'fore'.	脅 waki, 'side'.
cipal'.	甚 JIN, 'very'.	原 hara, -bara, -wara,
定 TEI, sada, 'establish'.	若 waka, 'young'.	'moorland'.
來 RAI, -ki, -ku, 'arrive'.	茂 MO, shige, 'luxuriant'.	
妻 tsuma, -dzuma, 'wife'.	柴 shiba, 'brushwood'.	
東 TŌ, higashi, 'east'.	染 some, 'dye'.	
奈 NA, 'how, why?'	屋 ya, 'house'.	
幸 KŌ, 'good luck'.	風 FŪ, kaze, Kaza-, 'wind'.	
青 AO, 'bluish-green'.		
岩 iwa, 'rock, reef'.		
岸 kishi, -gishi, 'preci-		
pice'.		

TEN STROKES.

條 jō, 'item, district'.	深 fuka, 'deep'.
浪 nami, 'wave'.	清 SEI, kiyo, 'pure'.
酒 Saka-, 'sake, rice-wine'.	淺 asa, 'shallow'.
	堀 hori, -bori, 'moat'.
	崎 saki, -zaki, 'headland'.
	梅 BAI, umē, 'plum-tree'.

ELEVEN STROKES.

御 GO, Mi-, O- (honorific
prefix).
深 fuka, 'deep'.
清 SEI, kiyo, 'pure'.
淺 asa, 'shallow'.
堀 hori, -bori, 'moat'.
崎 saki, -zaki, 'headland'.
梅 BAI, umē, 'plum-tree'.

野 <i>no</i> , 'moorland'.	越 <i>echi</i> , <i>koshi</i> , - <i>goshi</i> ,	縣 <i>ken</i> , 'prefecture'.
部 <i>-be</i> , 'a gild'.	- <i>goye</i> , 'cross over,	龜 <i>kame</i> , - <i>game</i> , 'tortoise'.
勘 <i>kan</i> , 'consider'.	<i>pass</i> '.	
鳥 <i>chō</i> , <i>tori</i> , <i>To</i> -,	間 <i>ma</i> , 'room, interval'.	SEVENTEEN STROKES.
'bird'.		濱 <i>hama</i> , 'beach'.
堂 <i>dō</i> , 'hall'.	THIRTEEN STROKES.	磯 <i>iso</i> , 'beach'.
鹿 <i>shika</i> , <i>ka</i> , - <i>ga</i> , 'deer'.	傳 <i>den</i> , 'transmit'.	總 <i>sō</i> , 'generally'.
庵 <i>an</i> , 'hut'.	源 <i>gen</i> , <i>Minamoto</i> ,	鍛 <i>tan</i> , <i>kitau</i> , 'forge
造 <i>zō</i> , <i>tsukuru</i> , 'make,	'source'.	[<i>iron</i>]'.
<i>fecit</i> '.	塚 <i>tsuka</i> , - <i>dzuka</i> , 'mound'.	齋 <i>sai</i> , 'studio'.
區 <i>ku</i> , 'town-ward'.	猿 <i>saru</i> , <i>Sa</i> -, 'monkey'.	EIGHTEEN STROKES.
國 <i>koku</i> , <i>kuni</i> , 'country,	鈴 <i>suzu</i> , 'small bell,	織 <i>ori</i> , 'weave'.
<i>province</i> '.	<i>grelot</i> '.	豐 <i>hō</i> , <i>bu</i> , <i>toyo</i> , 'abun-
	新 <i>shin</i> , <i>nii</i> , <i>ara</i> , 'new'.	<i>dance</i> '.
TWELVE STROKES.	葉 <i>ha</i> , - <i>ba</i> , 'leaf'.	藏 <i>zō</i> , <i>kura</i> , 'treasury'.
湯 <i>yu</i> , 'hot water'.	道 <i>dō</i> , <i>michi</i> , 'way, cir-	NINETEEN STROKES.
渡 <i>watari</i> , <i>Wata</i> -, 'ferry'.	<i>cuit</i> '.	瀬 <i>se</i> , 'rapids'.
須 <i>su</i> , various meanings.	FOURTEEN STROKES.	瀧 <i>taki</i> , - <i>daki</i> , 'waterfall'.
猪 <i>l</i> , <i>ino</i> -, 'wild-boar'.	塲 <i>-ba</i> , 'place, site'.	繪 <i>ye</i> , 'picture'.
陽 <i>yō</i> , 'the male principle	福 <i>fuku</i> , 'luck'.	羅 <i>ra</i> , 'gauze'.
in nature'.	與 <i>yo</i> , 'and'.	藤 <i>tō</i> , - <i>dō</i> , <i>fuji</i> , 'wistaria'.
勝 <i>shō</i> , <i>katsu</i> , <i>kachi</i> , 'con-	熊 <i>kuma</i> , - <i>guma</i> , 'a bear'.	關 <i>kwan</i> , <i>seki</i> , - <i>zeki</i> , 'bar-
quer'.	圖 <i>dzu</i> , 'picture'.	<i>rier</i> '.
朝 <i>chō</i> , <i>asa</i> , 'dawn,	FIFTEEN STROKES.	邊 <i>-be</i> , - <i>nobe</i> , - <i>nabe</i> ,
<i>dynasty</i> '.	德 <i>toku</i> , 'virtue'.	'vicinity'.
都 <i>to</i> , 'capital city'.	稻 <i>hīa</i> -, 'growing rice'.	TWENTY STROKES.
雲 <i>un</i> , <i>kumo</i> , 'cloud'.	墨 <i>boku</i> , <i>sumi</i> , 'ink'.	寶 <i>hō</i> , <i>takara</i> , 'treasure'.
曾 <i>so</i> , 'ever'.	寫 <i>utsusu</i> , 'copied, drew,	TWENTY-ONE STROKES.
黑 <i>kuro</i> , - <i>guro</i> , 'black'.	<i>pinxit</i> '.	櫻 <i>sakura</i> , - <i>zakura</i> ,
富 <i>fu</i> , <i>tomī</i> , <i>To</i> -,	樂 <i>ra</i> ku, - <i>ra</i> , 'pleasure'.	'cherry-tree'.
'wealth'.	SIXTEEN STROKES.	鶴 <i>tsuru</i> , - <i>dzuru</i> , 'the
森 <i>mori</i> , 'forest'.	衛 <i>ye</i> , 'defend'.	<i>crane</i> '.
喜 <i>ki</i> , 'rejoice'.	澤 <i>sawa</i> , - <i>zawa</i> , 'marsh'.	TWENTY-FOUR STROKES.
畫 <i>gwa</i> , 'draw, paint,	橋 <i>hashi</i> , - <i>bashi</i> , 'bridge'.	鹽 <i>shio</i> , - <i>jio</i> , 'salt'.
<i>pinxit</i> '.	橫 <i>yoko</i> , 'athwart'.	
菊 <i>kiku</i> , 'chrysanthem-	錦 <i>nishiki</i> , 'brocade'.	
<i>mum</i> '.	龍 <i>riō</i> , <i>riū</i> , <i>tatsu</i> , 'dragon'.	
筆 <i>fude</i> , 'brush, <i>pinxit</i> '.		
賀 <i>ka</i> , <i>ga</i> , 'congratulate'.		

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS,
REFERENCES AND METHODS OF CONTRACTION
EMPLOYED IN THE DICTIONARY.¹

anct. = ancient.	mod. = modern.
arm. = armourer.	mus. = musician.
bat. = battlefield.	myth. = mythical.
Bud. = Buddhist.	n. = individual name (generally ex- cluding <i>zokumiō</i>).
cap. = capital.	n. poet = individual name borne by (among others) a poet. So for
cas. = castle.	n. swo. (swordsmith), etc.
Chin. = Chinese.	occ. = occasionally.
creat. = creature.	pal. = palace.
d. = divinity (Shintō or Buddhist).	pers. = personage.
dist. = district.	pot. = potter.
dram. pers. = <i>dramatis persona</i> .	pr. = province.
esp. = especially.	ptr. = painter.
f. = family-name (surname).	r. = river. ²
f. arm. = surname borne by (among others) an armourer or armourers.	sculp. = sculptor, carver.
So with 'f. ptr.' (by a painter), etc.	sev. = several.
fest. = festival.	sub. = suburb.
hist. = historical (of Japan).	swo. = swordsmith.
Impl. = Imperial.	t. = town, city or hamlet.
is. = island. ²	t. text. = town noted for textile work.
k. = <i>kōri</i> (administrative division of a province; see note 1 on p. 10).	(So with analogous abbreviations.)
lacq. = lacquerer.	tem. = temple.
leg. = legendary.	text. = textile worker.
m. = mountain or hill. ²	tit. = title.
met. = metalworker.	wom. n. = woman's name.
	<i>zok.</i> = <i>zokumiō</i> (see p. 70 f).

The sign I stands for the character under notice.

(i), (ii), (iii), etc., after a Chinese character, indicate the number of its strokes.

¹ In all abbreviations where applicable, the singular embraces also the plural.

² See note 3 on p. 10.

* * * * *

Japanese words or phrases entered as explanations without further comment include the following:—

rakan: disciple of the Buddha (see p. 112).

sennin: Taoist wonder-worker or hermit (*rishi*).

‘Mikado’: Emperor or reigning Empress—the term is not commonly used in Japan and is employed in this work for convenience only. (N.B. In quoting the names of Emperors, Empresses, Princes and Princesses, the title-suffix is usually omitted here—solely for the sake of brevity.)

jorō: courtesan (*oiran*).

nengō: year-period, era (see p. 43).

mon: heraldic badge.

Genji Chapters: see p. 117.

ken, ku: modern administrative divisions, of Japan (‘prefectures’) and of Tōkiō (‘arrondissements’) respectively.

kōri: administrative division of a province (see p. 10, note 1).

zokumiō, nanori: see pp. 70 f, 75 f.

nō, jōruri, kiōgen: various types of dramatic performance.

‘*Ōmi* and other *hakkei*’: see p. 107 f.

‘Tōkaidō stage’, ‘Nakasendō stage’: see pp. 116, 124. Some of the stages on the highroads Kōshū- and Nikkō-kaidō are also referred to, but not by number, nor are they dealt with as series.

‘paragon’: For the Twenty-four Paragons, as also the Hundred Poets, see pp. 113, 125 f.

* * * * *

The following methods of contraction in the quoting of Examples and their readings are frequently made use of in the Dictionary. In such cases the *long hyphen* or short dash (—, technically a half-em rule) is employed to indicate that the name is *not* to be hyphenated at that point when written out in full. On the other hand, the *ordinary hyphen* (-) is used wherever its retention in such circumstances is desirable.¹

CONTRACTED EXAMPLES.

IN FULL.

Under the character 津:

- | | |
|--|---|
| (a) 下 Tsu -shita, 爪 -dzume, 打 津 下 Tsushita, 津 爪 Tsudzume, -uchi, 江 -ye, . . . (t.). | 津 打 Tsuchi, 津 江 Tsuye, . . .
—all names of towns. |
| (b) 津 Tsu (t.); Tsu -no-kuni 國 (pr.), -da 田 (t.). | 津 Tsu (town); 津 國 Tsu-no-kuni (province); 津 田 Tsuda (town). |
| (c) 大津 Ōtsu (t.); Ōtsu-ye 繪 (kind of picture). | 大津 Ōtsu (town); 大津 繪 Ōtsu-ye (kind of picture). |

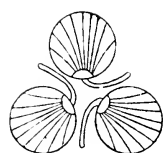
Also:

- | | |
|---|---|
| (d) 三 又 (岩, 森) 山 Mitsu-mata (-iwa, -mori) -yama (m.). | 三 又 山 Mitsumata-yama;
三 岩 山 Mitsuiwa-yama;
三 森 山 Mitsumori-yama—all names of mountains. |
| (e) 三 間 (or 軒) 町 Sangen-chō (street). | 三 間 町 or 三 軒 町 Sangen-chō (name of a street). |
| (f) 辨 [才 or 財] 天 Ben[zai]ten (d.). | 辨 天 Benten, a divinity also known as 辨 才 天 Benzaiten or 辨 財 天 Benzaiten. |

It will be observed from examples (d) to (f) that:—

- (1) A character set within *round brackets* or parenthesis is capable, when substituted for the one (never more) immediately preceding it, of forming a new and independent example. The reading for the new character, if different, is similarly set within its own parenthesis at the appropriate point.
- (2) Characters and readings set within *square brackets*, on the other hand, indicate *not* substitutions, but *additional* matter, to be inserted at option or as circumstances dictate.

¹ Observe that in the lists of readings immediately following the main entry of each character *ordinary* hyphens are used without this special significance.



DICTIONARY OF CHARACTERS.

[For method of arrangement and meaning of abbreviations and references, see pages 1 to 19, 137 to 139 and compare the footnotes on this page and the next.]

ONE STROKE.

一 [Complex synonyms (used for distinctness, but not alternatively in names): 壹, less commonly 弌.] ICHI, ITSU; hitotsu, hito-; kazu, Hajime, (masa, nobu); zok., ichi (in all positions, see pp. 71, 73). hitotsu, hito-, ('one, single, only, first, whole, complete, entirely'). See also pp. 37, 41, 42, 71-73, 88. Used in a *mon* of the Tanuma of Sagara. 1.

[Compare 市¹ (v).²] 一 天 萬 乘 國 Ittenbanjō-no-kuni (poet. for 'Japan'); see also Titles (below) and under 萬 (xiii). 一 志 Isshi (k. of Ise). 一 頭 山 Hitotsumuri-yama (m.). 一 瀬 川 Ichimose(Hitotsuse)-gawa (r.). 一 谷 Ichi-no-tani (valley, bat.).

Towns³: 一 本 木 Ippongi ('one tree', cf. p. 40); 一 口 Imoarai (f. met.⁴); 一 宇 口 山 Ichi-ukuchiyama, 條 -jō (also dist. of Kiōto, f. and both Mikado), 條 (or 乘) 谷 -jōgatani, 乘 -jō (f. swo.⁵), 庫 -kura; 一 色 I[s] -shiki (f. met.), 身 殿 (wrongly 田) -shinden; 一 戸 Ichino⁶ -he (f.), 宮 -miya

¹ Under which character other names beginning with *Ichi-* are quoted (and may suggest readings for any examples beginning with the character 一 but not quoted thereunder).

² To be found under Five Strokes.

³ This and similar headings cover all Examples as far as the first full-stop (period), in this case up to and including 'Hitokubota'.

⁴ I.e., 一 口 Imoarai, besides being the name of a town (village), is also a family-name (surname), used by (among others) a metalworker.

⁵ Ichijō, so written, is also the art-name of a well-known metalworker, but as a general rule all similar references, of regular formation and pronunciation, are omitted throughout the work.

⁶ An example of epenthetic *no* (genital 'postposition'), which in the case of certain place-names (rarely with surnames) may be represented by the *kana* sign ノ (see p. 25); sometimes optionally, as in 一 ノ 戸 Ichinohe (t.). Similar remarks apply to epenthetic *ga* ヶ (same force, e.g., 八 ヶ 岳 Yatsu-ga-dake (m.); see p. 24 (3)).

(f. met.; Kazunomiya as n. swo.; see also Titles below), 迫 -hazama (f.), 渚 -su, 瀬 -se (pot.¹; f. ptr.); 一 日 市 **Hito**-ichi, 窪 田 -kubota.

一 石 橋 Ichi-koku-bashi (bridge in Yedo), 文 字 屋 -monji-ya, 力 屋 -riki-ya (brothels).

OTHER SURNAMES: 一 噌 Issō (mus.); 一 宮 善 Ikuze; 一 二 三 Hifumi; 一 川 **Ichi**-kawa (ptr.), 丸 -maru (n. swo.), 山 -yama, 文 字 -moji, 木 -ki (also Hitotsugi), 坂 -saka, 町 田 -machida, 尾 -o, 河 -kawa, 松 -matsu (also Hitomatsu), 城 -jō, 森 -mori, 萬 田 -mada, 塙 -ba; 一 見 **Hito**-mi, 圓 -maru; 一 柳 **Hitotsu**-yanagi (some read Ichirū as f. met.), 橋 -bashi (ptr.).

OTHER PERSONAGES: 一 目 連 Ichimokuren (d.); 一 角 Ikkaku (*sennin*; Ikkaku -sennin 仙人, *nō*-title); 一 休 Ikkiū, 一 遍 Ippen (priests); 一 〆 御 部 屋 Ichi-no-oheya, 小 一 條 院 Koichijō-no-in (hist. pers.); 一 元 Hitomoto, 一 筆 Hitofude (*jōrō*; see also Locutions below); 一 九 Ikku, 一 馬 Kazuma,² 一 聲 Hitokoye² (n.). 一 向 Ikko (Bud. sect). 一 谷 二 葉 軍 器 Ichi-no-tani Futaba Gunki (*jōruri*).

TITLES: 一 天 君 (守) *itten-no-kimi* (-no-shu), 一 天 萬 乘 君 *ittembanjō-no-kimi*, 一 人 *ic.ijin* (the Emperor; last also as *ichinin*, 'one person', and as *ichi-no-hito*, title of the Kwampaku); 一 院 *ichi-in* (see 本, v), 宮 -no-miya, 御 (or 皇) 子 -no-miko (Emperor's eldest child), 所 -no-tokoro (the Kwampaku), 上 -no-kami (the Sadaijin, cf. p. 81); 一 學 Ichigaku, 一 間 太 *Ittōta* (see p. 86); 一 國 一 人 *ikkoku-ichinin*, 一 世 一 等 *issei-ittō* ('the foremost or only [artist] of his province, of his generation').

LOCUTIONS: 一 代 *ichidai* ('a lifetime, dynasty, reign, régime'; *ichidai-ki* 記, 'a biography', *ichidai-dzuyē* 圖 繪, 'an illustrated ditto'); 一 里 塚 *ichiridzuka* ('a milestone'); 一 家 *hitotsuya* ('a lonely house'); 一 筆 *hitofude* ('a few lines,' women's epistolary phrase), *ippitsu* ('[drawn with] one stroke of the brush').

一 'A vertical stroke'. Used in dictionaries to indicate a repetition of the character under notice. 2.

丿 HETSU, HECHI; *Itaru. itaru* ('to reach [to the ground]'). As *hetsu*, 'a left-hand stroke.' 4.

¹ Standing by itself, 'pot.' has direct reference to the heading 'Towns' and indicates Ichinose as a town connected with the ceramic industry. (The reference 'n. pot.' would have been used to indicate that Ichinose was *also* a potter's individual name, and would in that case have followed the surname-reference 'f. ptr.')

² The more normal (or at least more obvious) readings 'Ichiba' and 'Issei' are equally possible in these two cases. Similarly, 一 田, quoted in the preceding paragraph as 'Ichiyama (f.)', might just as well be read 'Ituzan (n.)', a normally formed individual name. Note 5 on p. 141 applies here with equal force.

ノ A *katakana* form (see p. 25), read *no* and as such appearing in several names with a possessive force (see note 6 on p. 141).

、 CHU; *Shirushi*. 'A dot, mark'. Regarded as an old form of 主 (*yu*), also as a contraction of 注 (*yu*). 3.

乙 ITSU, OTSU; *O*; *oto*; *zok.*, *Oto.* *oto-* ('youngest'); see p. 130. As *otsu* or *kinoto*, the second of the *jikkan* (see p. 63). 5.

[Compare 音 (*ix*.)] | Kinoto (*t.*) | 訓 **Oto**-kuni (*k.* of Yamashiro; *f.*), -kun (same *k.*), 島 -jima (*is.*), 供 -gu (or Ottomo, *t.*), 部 -be (*t.*; *f.* met.), 艘 -mo (or Ottomo, *t.*), 津 -tsu, 葉 -ba (*f.*), 骨 -bone (*f.*, also Okkotsu), 姫 -hime (*d.*), -me (*Genji*, Chap. *xxi.*). | 子, | 女; see p. 130 (first also *otone*, second 'Rat' day of first month).

TWO STROKES.

八 or ハ Script forms of 八 (p. 145). The second also a *katakana* (see pp. 24, 25); 實 ハ 某 *jitsu wa nanigashi*, 'really So-and-so', on colour-prints, indicating a person's real name.

一 [Complex synonyms: 貳, 弐.] |1, N1; *futa-*, *futatsu*; *zok.*, *ji* (in all positions), rarely *Ni-* (see also Examples). *futatsu*, *futa-* ('two, second, double'). See pages 37, 41, 42, 71-73, 88, 97, 112, 113. Used as a *mon* by the Yamanouchi daimiō (see also 八, p. 145). Distinguish from 二, a *katakana* phonetic read *ni* (see p. 25). 7.

[Compare 仁, 丹 (*iv*), 似 (*vi*)] | 戸 *Ninohe* (*k.* and *t.* of Ōshū; *f.*). | 方 *Futakata* (*k.* of Tajima); *Nigata* (*t.*). | 荒山 *Futa[a]ra-yama* or *Nikō-zan* (old name for *Nikkō-zan* 日光山, *q.v.*, *iv*). | 子 (上) 山 *Futa-go(-gami)-yama*, | 上岳 *Nijō* (*Jijō*)-ga-dake (*m.*). | ケ瀬越 *Nikase-goye* (*pass*). | 見浦 *Futami-no-ura* (*shore*). | 河 (間) 川 *Ni-gō (-ken)-gawa* (*r.*).

OTHER TOWNS: | 日市 *Futsukaichi*; | 井宿 *Futatsuijuku*; | 木島 **Ni**-gishima, 本松 -honmatsu, 本楠 -honkusu, 本樹 -hong, 村 -mura (*Ninomura* as *f.* ptr.), 部 -bu, 階堂 -kaidō (*tem.*; *f.*), 箇 -ka, 宮 -nomiya (*f.* lacq.; *tit.* of Emperor's second child); | 川 **Futa**-gawa (*Tōkaidō* stage 33; *f.*), 見 -mi (*f.*), 居 -i or -tsui, 俣 -mata (*f.*), ツ屋 -tsuya, 榮 -baye.

| 條 *Nijō* (*dist.* of *Kiōto*; 76th *Mikado*; *n.* poetess; *cas.* -jō 城). | 月堂 *Nigwatsu-dō* (*tem.*).

OTHER SURNAMES: | 王 *Niō* (*n. swo.*; also for 仁王, see p. 97); | 木 *Nikki* (*ptr.*); | 柳 *Futatsuyamagi*; | 上 **Nino**-uye (also *Futagami*, 谷 -tani, 松 -matsu, 神 -kami (also *Futagami*, *f.* ptr.); | 山 **Futa**-yama,

井 -i. 本 -moto. 荒 -ra. 渡 -watari. 葉 -ba (n.; 'stripling'; also Niwa as f.), 橋 -bashi.

丨 位尼 Nii-no-ama (= Masa-ko as widow of Minamoto no Yoritomo).
 丨 日 坊 Futsukabō (poet). 丨 三 Fumi (won. n.); 丨 三 次 Fumiji (zok.).
 丨 人 淨 Ninin-Shidzuka (nō); 丨 人 大 名 Ninin-daimiō. 丨 千 石 Jisen-seki,
 丨 九 十 八 Nikujūhachi (kiōgen). 丨 十 六 夜 nijūrokuya (moon fest., '26th night', esp. of 7th month). 丨 毛 老 人 ni(ji)mō no rōjin ('greybeard').

丁 TEI, CHŌ; O; (atsu). yohoro, yoboro (one liable to corvée service in early times). As *tei* or *kinoto*, the 4th of the *jūnishi* (see p. 63); as *tei*, also 'a man, person'; as *chō*, 'a leaf' of a book, 'block' of houses (p. 10, note 2). Used as a contraction of 町 (vii). 1.

丨 Yorō (t.; f.). 丨 渡 Yohoro-no-watari (ford). 丨 子 Yoboroko (f.; n.); *chōji* ('a clove', heraldic motive); *Chōji-ya* 屋, brothel. 丨 野 Yoborono (t.; f.). Chōno (f.). 丨 固 Tei-ko (Ting Ku, Chin. hero), 關 -ran (Lan, paragon); 丨 令 威 Teirei (Ting-ling Wei, *seinin*).

厂 GAN. *icao* ('a cliff'). Also used as a contraction of 雁 (xii), e.g., as *Karigane* (f.), and occasionally of 應 (xvii). 27.

了 RIŌ; (masa). *owaru* ('to finish'); *satoru* ('to understand'); *sadameru* ('to settle'). Distinguish from 子 (iii). 6. 丨 阿 彌 Riōami (n.).

又 YŪ. U; (mata); *zok.*, Mata-, -mata. *mata* ('again, also, and'). See p. 130. 29.

[Compare 保 (ix), 股 (viii).] 丨 原 Matawara (f.). 丨 子 Mata-ko (Empress).

又 GAI (KAI). *karu* ('to mow'); *osameru* ('to govern'). 4.

刀 TŌ, DŌ; TŌ. *katana* ('a knife, sword'); ... *no tō* ('carved by'). Distinguish from 力 (ii). 18.

丨 伊 To-i (anct. dist. of China), 根 坂 -ne-zaka (m.), 根 山 -neyama (t.), 禰 -ne (f.). 丨 自 *toji* (title, lit. 'housewife').

乃 [Synonyms: 迺, 迺.] DAI (TAI), NA; NA, NO. *nanji* ('you'); *sunawachi* ('then, that is'). As a phonetic (*manyōgana*), *no* ('of'). 4.

[Compare 野 (xi), 能 (x).] 丨 生 崎 Nō-zaki (cape). 丨 登 呂 瀧 Notoro-no-taki (fall). 丨 美 No-mi (t.; f.), 木 -gi, 野 -no (f.).

冂 KEI, KIŌ. Used as a contraction of 同 (vii). 13.

几 KI. Simple form of 机 (vi). 16.

八 [Script forms: 八, 𠂇; complex synonym: 捌] HATSU, HACHI: YA, HA; yatsu-, ya-; (yatsu-, ya-); *zōk.*, see p. 71 f. yatsu-, ya- ('eight, eighth', anctly. 'many'). See pp. 37, 41, 42, 48, 107-108, as well as the two next entries. Used as a *mon* on the banners of the Owari Tokugawa; also, surmounted by 二 (p. 143), as part of the chief *mon* of the Koide (daimiō). 12.

[Compare, for **Ya-**, 矢 (v), 谷 (vii), 屋 (ix), 家 (xi), 彌 (xviii), and, for **Hachi-**, 蜂, 鉢 (xiii); see also the two next entries.] 大 | 洲 (or 島) 國 Ōyashima-no-kuni (anct. name for Japan). | 丈 島 Hachijō-jima (is., text.).

KŌRI: | 東 Hattō or Yattō (of Inaba pr.); | 代 Yatsushiro (Higo and Kōshū; t. pottery; Yashiro as f.); | 上 **Ya-**gami (Kawachi and Inaba; t. met.), 女 -me (Chikugo, mod.; anct. dist. of Kiūshū), 名 -na (Mikawa), 東 -tsuka (Ildzumo, mod; f.; n.), 部 -be or 田 部 -tabe (Settsu), 橋 -bashi or -base (Hōki; Yatsubashi as f., n. mus., *jorō* and art-motive), 頭 -dzu (Inaba, mod.).

MOUNTAINS: | 日 見 山 Yōkami-yama; | 相 (also 雙) 山 Hassō-zan (two m.); | 尾 **Hachi-**o-yama, 面 山 -men-zan; | 海 山 **Hak-**kai-zan, 甲 田 山 -kōda-yama, 高 山 -kō-zan (or Yataka-yama), 溝 山 -kō-zan (or Yamizo-yama); | [ヶ] 岳 **Yatsu-**ga-dake, 石 山 -ishi-yama.

OTHER TOWNS: | 鹿 Yōka; | 日 市 (市 場, 町) Yōka-ichi (-ichiba, -machi); | 幡 Yawata (Nakasendō stage 24; f.; d.; Yawata-hama 濱, t., -shirazu 不知, grove), Hachiran (same d.; H.-gū 宮, tem., n. sw.), Hatsuma; | 丁 目 Hatchōme; | 多 喜 Hataki; | 戸 **Hachi-**nohe, 王 子 -ōji (or Hachōji, text.), 屋 or 家 -ya, 森 -mori (f.), 濱 -hama; | 川 **Ya-**kawa (but Hachikawa-dani 谷, valley), 五 原 -gohara, 木 -gi (f. ptr., met.), 田 -da (see also Surnames), 尾 -o (f. ptr.), -tsuo, 牧 -maki, 知 -chi, 津 合 -tsuai, 重 原 -ibara, 神 -kami (f.), 祐 -keshi (f.), 島 -shima (pot.; f.; *nō*; also for 屋 島, t.), 瀬 -se; | 房 **Yatsu-**busa, 面 -omo.

IN YEDO: | 景 坂 Hakkei-zaka (hill); | 見 橋 Yatsumi-bashi (bridge); | 小 路 Yatsu-kōji, | 丁 堀 Hatchō-bori, | 官 (軒) 町 Hak-kwan (-ken) -chō, | 重 洲 町 Yakesu-chō (streets). IN KIŌTO: | 條 Hachijō (dist.; f.); | 坂 Yasaka- 塔 -tō (pagoda), 社 -no-yashiro (the Gion Temple). | 軒 屋 Hachikenya (part of Ōsaka). | 釣 Yatsuri (anct. pal.).

OTHER SURNAMES: 大 | 木 Ōyagi; | 太. | 田, | 多 Hachida. Hatsuda, or Hatta; | 角 島 Hakashima; | 月 朔 田, | 湖 Hodzumi (see also below); | 道 Yamichi (met.), Musashi; | 木 Yagi (ptr., met.; whence Yagi-shita 下, -ta 田, -oka 岡, -hara 原, -hashi 橋, -sawa 澤); | 州 **Ya-**su,

178/61
178/61

羽 -ba, 坂 -saka (met.), 村 -mura, 杉 -sugi, 里 -zato, 谷 -ya, 重垣 -yegaki, 重櫛 -yegushi, 馬 -uma, 國生 -kufu, 隅 -sumi, 劔 -tsurugi.

OTHER PERSONAGES: 一 耳皇子 Yatsumimi-no-ōji (Prince Shōtoku); 一 重垣姬 Yayegaki-hime (myth. pers.); 一 角楯(灘)右衛門 Hakkaku Tate(Nada)yemon (wrestlers); 一 千代 Yachio (poetess); 一 潮ノ子 Yashio-no-ko (court-lady); 一 汐, 一 入 Yashio, 一 重桐 Yayegiri (*jōrō*); 一 箭 Hachiya, 一 雲 Yakumo (n.); 一 咫烏 Yatagarasu (d.); 一 頭大蛇 Yamata-no-orochi (dragon of Susa-no-o).

一 勾連歌 Haku-renga, 一 尾地藏 Yao-jizō, 一 幡髻 Yawata-muko (*kiōgen*). 一 犬士 Hakkenshi, 一 犬傳 Hakken-den (see p. 109). 一 咫鑑 yata-no-kagami, 一 尺瓊曲 (or 勾) 玉 yasakani-no-magatama (the Mirror and Gem of the Impl. Regalia, see p. 100, **30**). 一 艘飛 *hassō-tobi* (Yoshitsune's leap). 一 朔 *hassaku* (fest., first day of 8th month).

八十 HACHIJŪ; yaso-; *yaso-*; *zok.*, Yaso- (but 一 一 郎 Hachijūrō). *yaso* ('eighty').

一 一 島 Yaso-shima (is.; f.), 瀬 -se (f.; r.), 宮 -no-miya (princess), 子 -ko (poetess), 手 -de (swo.).

八百 HAPPIAKU; yao; *yao-*; *zok.*, Yao-. *yao* ('eight hundred').

一 一 屋 Yaoya (f., lit. 'greengrocer': Yaoya O-Shichi 阿七, *jōruri* and its heroine). 一 一 里 Yaori (n.).

入 JŪ (JU), NŪ; iri, iru-; (*iri, iru, nari*). *iru* ('to enter, set [as the sun], require'); *ireru* ('to insert'); *-ire* ('a container, case'). 11.

一 間 Iruma (k. of Musashi; t.; f.); Iruma-gawa 川 (r.; f. ptr.; *kiōgen*). 一 佐山 Iruya-yama (m.). OTHER TOWNS: 一 善 Niūzen (f.); 一 部 Irube; 一 江 Iri-ye (f.; lit. 'inlet, arm of the sea'), 來 -ki, 野 -no (f.; r.).

OTHER SURNAMES: 一 西 Nissai; 一 戸野 Nittono; 一 鹿 Iruka (n.); 一 山 Iri-yama (see also below), 矢 -ya (ptr.), 田 -ta, 交 -majiri, 村 -mura, 屋 -ya (also dist. of Yedo), 澤 -zawa.

一 滅釋迦 Niūmetsu no Shaka (the Buddha about to enter *nirvāna*). 一 口 *irikuchi* ('an entrance'). 一 山 *niū-zan*, 道 -dō (Bud. tit.; see also 親 (xvi) and pp. 70, 90), 梅 -bai (the rainy season, roughly the 6th month), 京 -kiō, 城 -jō ('entering Kiōto, one's castle'), 津 -shin, 船 -sen ('entering harbour', latter also as *irifune*, 'a homeward-bound vessel').

人 [Script form: 人] JIN, NIN; hito; *hito*, *Hito*, (*-bito*, *kiyo*); *zok.*, Nin-, -hito. *hito* ('a human being, mankind, person, people'). See pp. 39, 40, 97. As *-jin* after a place-name, 'native of'. 9.

丨 穴 **Hito**-ana, 吉 -yoshi (t.), 首 -kōbe (t.); Mu-u as f., 見 -mi (f. ptr.), 尾 -o (f.), 磐 -wa (n.), 馬 -uma (*kiōgen*). 丨 𠬞 *ningiō* ('a doll, figure'); *ningiō-shi* 師 or 工, 'doll-maker'; *Ningiō-chō* 町, street of Yedo. 大 丨 *ushi* (tit.), *otona* ('an adult'). 丨 𠬞 *jinjitsu* (see p. 104, **73**). 丨 物 *jimbutsu* ('a human being, human figure, personality'). 丨 皇 *nin nō* (the Emperors from Jimmu-tennō onwards), 間 -*gen* ('mankind'), 足 -*soku* ('a coolie'), 魚 -*gīo* ('a merman, mermaid'), 相 -*sō* ('physiognomy').

十 [Complex synonyms: 拾, rarely 五五 (i.e., two fives, 五.) SHC, JC (JITSU-, JUTSU-); SO, TO: *to, so*; (*kazu, mitsu, tō*): *zoku*, see p. 71 f. *tō, to, -so* ('ten, tenth'). See pp. 37, 41, 42, 110-112. Used as a subsidiary *mon* by the Ogasawara and Shimadzu (*daimiō*, main families), also, within a ring, by the Naitō of Takatō. 24.

[Compare homophones under 戸 (p. 173).] 丨 勝 Tokachi (pr.). 丨 市 Toichi (k. of Yamato; f. ptr.), Tōchi (same k.). 丨 方山 Jippō-zan, 丨 文字岳 Jūmonji-dake (m.). 丨 國 (曲) 峠 Jik-koku(-k[i]oku)-tōge (passes). 丨 符浦 Tō-no-ura (shore). 丨 輪田沼 Towada-numa (lake). 丨 川 To-gawa (r.), Togawa (f.). 丨 津川 Totsu-kawa (r.). 丨 萬坪 Jūmantsubo (plain). 丨 二莊瀧 Jūnisō-no-taki (fall).

TOWNS: 丨 日町 Tōkamachi; 丨 河 Sogō; 丨 三 Jūsan (also pass. -tōge 峠, and lagoon, -gata 潟); 丨 二所 Jūnisho. 丨 字坊 Jūji-bō (tem.). OTHER SURNAMES: 丨 Mogiki (lit. 'tree-trunk', i.e., 木, 'tree', without the branches; see also Personages); 丨 字 Jūji (ptr.; lit. 'the character 十', 'a cross'); 丨 摩 Tōma (ptr.); 丨 寸見 Masumi (cf. *masukagami* below); 丨 二佛 Ochifurui; 丨 七夜月 Kanō; 丨 八女 Wakairo; 丨 代田 Soshirōda; 丨 木 **To**-toki, 束 -tsuka, 秋 -aki, 時 -toki (ptr., pot.), 鳥 -tori.

PERSONAGES: 丨 王 Jū-ō (the Ten Kings of Hades); 丨 一面 Jūichimen (see p. 104, **61**); 丨 Jū, 丨 二神 Jūnishin, 丨 重 Mitsushige, 丨 銘 Mitsukata (swo.); 丨 寸神 Jissungami (dram. pers.); 丨 かね Togane, 丨 返 Tokayeri (*jorō*); 丨 四屋 Jūshiya (n.). 丨 束 (or 握) 劔 Totsuka-no-tsurugi (sword). 丨 六夜記 Izayoi-no-ki (classic).

LOCUTIONS: 丨 干, 丨 二支, see p. 110. 丨 日 *tōka* ('the tenth day' of a month, 'ten days'); *tōka* -yebisu 恵比須 (fest., 10th of 1st month. -no-sechiye 節會 (fest., 15th and 16th of 1st month); 丨 三 (五. 六) 夜 *jū-san(-go,-roku)-ya* (moon-festivals, nights of the 13th, 15th, 16th, esp. of the 8th month; 16th also read *izayoi*); 丨 寸鏡 *masukagami* ('a ten-inch, hence bright, mirror': the *masu* is for *ma-sumi* 眞澄, 'truly bright'); 丨 種香 *jishshukō* (variety of the Perfume Game).

七 [Complex synonyms (not used alternatively in names): 質, less commonly 柒.] SHITSU, SHICHI (HICHI in Tōkiō dialect); nana; *zok.*, shichi (in all positions, but see Examples). *nanatsu*, *nana-* ('seven, seventh'). See pp. 37, 41, 42, 48, 105, 106, and 35, note 5. 1.

1 美 Shichimi, Shitsumi (k. of Tajima). 1 里濱 Shichiri-ga-hama (coast). MOUNTAINS: 1 面山 Shichimen-zan; 1 座山 **Nana**-kura-yama, 越峯 -koshi-mine, 時雨岳 -shigure-ga-dake, 見峠 -mi-tōge (pass). 1 瀧 Nana-taki (fall).

TOWNS: 1 ノ 戸 Shichinohe; 1 二 會 Nanai; 1 日 市 Nanu- (Nano)kaichi; 1 [ツ] 山 **Nana**-[tsu]yama, 久里温泉 -kuri-no-yu, 井 -i, 北田 -kitada, 里 -sato (f.: *jorō*; also Shichiri as f.), 尾 -o. OTHER SURNAMES: 1 寸 五 分 Kutsuwada; 1 五 三 Shime (also as *zok.*-initial; as *shime* or *shimenawa*, the sacred straw rope of Shintō); 1 見 Nana-mi, 澤 -zawa.

1 日 *nanuka* ('the seventh day' of a month, 'seven days'); Nanuka-ben 辨 (= Fujiwara no Sadamichi 定通), -kwampaku 關白 (= F. no Michikane 道兼). OTHER JORŌ: 1 人 Nana-ndo, 衣 -goromo, 越 -koshi, 綾 -aya. 1 騎落 Shichiki-ochi (*kiōgen*). 1 夕 *shichiseki* (see p. 103, 56). 1 重鍛 *nanaye-kitaye* ('sevenfold forging'). 1 子 *nanako* (for 魚子, granulation of metal).

九 [Complex synonyms (not used alternatively in names): 仇, less commonly 玖.] KIC, KU: *KU*; *zok.*, Ku- (1 萬 Kuma-l. *kokonotsu*, *kokono-* ('nine, ninth'). See pp. 37, 41, 42, 48, 71-73, 109. Used as chief *mon* by the Kuki 1 鬼 of Ayabe. Distinguish from 丸 (p. 161). 5.

[Compare 久 (p. 157), 玖 (viii).] 1 州 Kiūshū (is., division of Japan). 1 ノ 戸 Kunohe (k. and t. of Ōshū). 1 十 1 *kujūku* ('99'), *tsukumo* ('dishevelled'); Tsukumo-jima 島 (is.), -bashi 橋 (bridge in Yedō); but 1 十 1 里濱 Kujūkuri-no-hama¹ (coast). 1 重峠 Kokonoye-tōge (pass). 1 頭龍川 Kudzuriū-gawa (r.).

OTHER TOWNS: 1 日 市 Kokonokaichi; 1 一 色 村 **Ku**-ishikimura, 子 谷 -shiya, 久 平 -giūdaira, 世 渡 -zeto, 谷 -tani (pot.), 度 山 -doyama, 艘 泊 -sōdomari. 1 條 Kujō (dist. of Kiōto; f.); Kujō-jima 島 (dist. of Ōsaka), -haitei 廢帝 (85th Mikado, renamed Chūkiō 仲恭 in 1870).

OTHER SURNAMES: 1 鬼 **Ku**-ki, 戸 -nohe, 里 -nori (met.), 野 -no. 1 頭龍 Kudzuriū (d.). 1 郎 判 官 Kurō-hangwan (= Minamoto no Yoshitsune 義經). 1 佛 Kubutsu, 1 年 坊 Kunembō (n.). 1 三 子 Kumi-ko (wom. n.). 1 世 戶 Kuzeto (*nō*). 1 重 Kiūchō (poet), Kokonoye (*jorō*, lit. 'ninefold'). 1 尼 [妖] 狐 *kiūbi no kitsune* (myth. 'nine-tailed fox').

¹ Also written 白里濱, where 白 represents 百 'a hundred' minus = 'one'.

力 RIOKU, RIKI; *Chikara*, *Tsutomu*; *zok.*, Riki-. *chikara* ('strength, power, ability'). Distinguish from 刀 (p. 144). 19.

𠂇 丸 Rikimaru, 𠂇 石 Chikaraishi (f.). 大 𠂇 之 助 Dairikinosuke (*zok.*). 𠂇 士 *rikishi* ('a wrestler').

卜 BOKU; (*ura*). ('divination'). 25.
[Compare 浦.] 𠂇 部 Urabe (f.; anct. gild; tit., see p. 82).

𠂇 or 𠂇 Not a Chinese character, but used as a seal-mark outside a letter (across the folds), or as meaning 'total' in a bill—in each case called *shime* ('closed').

THREE STROKES.

小 SHŌ; KŌ, O (WŌ); Kō-, O-; (O-); *zok.*, Kō-. *chiisashi*, *sukoshi* ('small, lesser'). As Kō- in street-names (see p. 10, note 2). Forms, within a ring, the *mon* of the Ogasawara 小 笠 原 (*daimiō*). Distinguish from 少 (p. 163). 42.

[For Examples see under the second character, except the following.]

大 𠂇 路 Ōoji (t.). 𠂇 𠂇 山, in prints, for 𠂇 野 山 Onoyama (*jōrō*). 𠂇 𠂇 月, see p. 47.

川 [Original form: 𣶒 (the radical).] SEN; kawa; (*kawa*). *kawa* ('a river'). As *-gawa*, rarely *-kawa*, in names of rivers. Distinguish from one of the *hiragana* for *tsu* (see p. 32). 47.

[Compare 河 (VIII).] KŌRI: 大 𠂇 Ōkawa (Sanuki, mod.; t.; f. met. sculp.; n.; Ō-kawa as r.); 𠂇 上 **Kawa**-kami (Bitchū; t.; f. ptr., met.), 邊 -be or -nabe (Dewa; both as t. and f.), -be (Settsu), -nabe or -nobe (Satsuma). 𠂇 中 島 Kawanakajima (dist. of Shinano). 𠂇 名 (or 奈) 崎 Kawana-saki (cape). 𠂇 内 𠂇 Sendai-gawa, 𠂇 手 𠂇 Kawade-gawa (r.).

OTHER TOWNS: 大 𠂇 野 Ōkawano; 小 𠂇 Ogawa (f. ptr., met., sculp.; O-gawa as r.; also Kogawa as f.); 𠂇 口 **Kawa**-guchi (Nikkōkaidō stage; f. ptr., met.), 内 -uchi (also Sendai), 𠂇 内 -nouchi, 井 -i (f.), 本 -moto (f. pot.), 古 -ko, 𠂇 石 -noishi, 尻 -jiri, 合 -i (f. ptr.), 𠂇 江 -noye, 村 -mura (f. ptr., met.), 奈 -na, 俣 -mata, 前 -maye, -mai, 度 -tabi, 面 -mo (f.), 島 -shima (f. ptr., met.), -jima, 島 田 -shimada, 崎 -saki (Tōkaidō stage 2; f. ptr., lacq.), 野 -no (f.), 部 -be (f. met., swo.), -nobe, 渡 -tari, 棚 -tana or -dana, 越 -goye (f.), 路 -ji (f.), 登 -nobori, 樋 -doi.

IN YEDO: 𠂇 河 岸 Kawa-gashi, 𠂇 瀬 石 町 Kawase-koku-chō (streets); 𠂇 島 屋 Kawashima-ya (brothel).

OTHER SURNAMES: 川 Kawa (met., for 川原 Kawarabayashi): 小 川 Okawado: 川又 **Kawa**-mata, 久保 -kubo, 元 -moto, 戸 -do (Kawanoto as *jorō*), 手 -de, 北 -kita, 田 -da, 地 -ji, 名 -na, 西 -nishi, 那邊 -nabe, 角 -zumi, -kado, 谷 -dani, 治 -ji, 松 -matsu (ptr.), 枝 -yeda (ptr.), 岸 -kishi, -gishi, 相 -i, 畑 -bata, 浪 -nami, 原 -bara, -ra, 添 -zoye, 勝 -katsu (met.), 喜田, 喜多 -kita, 隅 -zumi (met.), 端 -bata (ptr.), 窪 -kubo (ptr.), 幡 -bata, 澄 -zumi, 橋 -hashi, 鍋 -nabe (ptr.), 瀬 -se.

川上 部 Kawakanimoto (anet. smith). 川上 地 藏 Kawakami-jizō (*kiōgen*). 川開 *kawa-biraki* (fest., 20th of 7th month), 狩 -gari ('river-fishing').

兀 GOTSU (KOTSU), GOCHI. 'To cut off the feet.' As *kotsu*, 'to be bald, bare'. 10.

万 Common synonym of 萬 (XIII), '10,000'. Distinguish from 方 (p. 175). 1.

三 [Complex synonym (not used alternatively in names, except Mikawa, pr.): 參] SAN; MI, SA; mitsu-, mi-; (*mi*-, *mitsu*, *kazu*), 川子 *mine*, 川千 *michi*; *zok.*, see p. 71 f. and Examples, *fin.* *mitsu*, *mi*- ('three, third'). See also pp. 37, 41, 42, 88, 97 f., 114, 115. Used in the *mon* of the Inaba (daimiō, several branches), also of the Kōno' (extinct towards 1600). 1.

[Compare, for **San**-, 山 (p. 162), and, for **Mi**-, 美 (IX), 御 (XI)] 川韓 Sankan (the three ancient kingdoms of Korea; *Sankan-seibatsu* 征伐, Empress Jingō's expedition). 川 (or 參) 河 Mikawa (pr.; f.); 川州 Sanshū, 川陽 Sanyō (same pr., former also *jorō*). ISLANDS: 大 川 島 Ōmi-shima; 川宅島 Miyake-jima; 川倉島 Mikura-shima.

KōRI: 川戸 Sannohe (Dewa; t.; f.: also Mito as f.); 川上 **Mi**-kami (Bingo; f. ptr., met.: m., -yama), 川方 -kata (Wakasa; t.; f.), 川木 -ki (Sanuki; cas.; f. ptr., pot.; also Mitsugi as f., n. swo.), 川井 -i (Chikugo; see also Temples: Mitsui as f.), 川次 -yoshi (Bingo; t.), 川池 -ike (Chikugo; t.), 川好 -yoshi (Ashū; t.; f. ptr., swo.: r.), 川根 -ne (Hizen), 川重 -ye (Ise; mod. *ken*; t.; f.), 川浦 -ura (Sagami; f. ptr., met., pot.; brothel, -ya 屋), 川原 -hara (Chikugo and Awaji; t. swo.: f. ptr.: m., -yama), 川野 -no (Sanuki; f.; Minu as n. poet), 川島 -shima (Echigo, also read Santō; Settsu, mod.; t., Tōkaidō stage 11; tem.; f. ptr.: r.), 川溪 -tani (Bingo; t.; f.), 川瀨 -tsuna (Chikugo; f.), -nuna (same k.), 川養基 -yaki (Hizen, mod.), 川豊 -toyo (Sanuki, mod.).

OTHER MOUNTAINS: 川瓶山 Sanbe(Mikame)-yama; 川峯山 Mitsumine-san; 川又 (岩, 森) 山 Mitsu-mata(-iwa, -mori)-yama; 川尾山 Mio-san; 川角 (神, 笠, 國) 山 Mi-kado(-kami, -kasa, -kuni)-yama. 川坂 (島, 國) 峠 Mi-sakat(-shima, -kuni)-tōge (passes). OTHER RIVERS: 川途河 Sandzu-no-kawa, vulg. Sōdzu-kawa, the Buddhist Styx, whence Sandzu-no-kawa (vulg.

Shōtsuka)-no-baba 婆 (d.): 一 面 川 Mime(Miomoto)-gawa; 一 日 野 川 Mikano-gawa. 一 尊 窟 Sanzon-kutsu (cave).

OTHER TOWNS: 一 反 田 **San**-danta, 田 -da (pot.; f.; also Mita as dist. of Yedo and f.), 在 -zai, ケ 所 -gasho, 屋 -ya, 條 -jō (also dist. of Kiōto; 67th Mikado; f. actor), ノ 宮 -nomiya, 宮 -nomiya (f. ptr.), ノ 倉 -nokura, 箇 -ga; 一 本 木 **Sam**-bongi, 本 松 -bonmatsu, 見 -mi or -i, 枚 橋 城 -maibashi-jō (cas.): 一 俣 **Mitsu**-mata (also Minomata; both as f.), 瀬 山 -zeyama; 一 刀 屋 **Mi**-toya, 川 -kawa, 川 内 -kawachi, 木 里 -kizato, 中 -naka, 井 樂 -iraku, ケ 日 -kanichi or -kkabi, 日 月 -kadzuki (f. pot.), 日 市 -kkaichi, 代 -yo, [ツ] 石 -tsuishi, 田 井 -tai, 田 尻 -tajiri, 机 浦 -tsukuyeyura, 宅 -yake (f. ptr., met.), 成 -nari, 佐 -sa, 坂 -saka (f.), 良 -ra, 良 坂 -rasaka, 谷 -tani (f. ptr., met., sculp.; r.), 角 -sumi (f. met.), 角 ノ 浦 -suminoura, 尾 川 -tokawa, 依 -yori, 河 内 -kōchi (pot.), 林 -bayashi (f.), 芳 野 -yoshino (f.), 津 -tsu (f.), -to, 津 濱 -tsugahama, 面 -omote, 春 -haru (Mitsuharu as *jorō*), 若 -waka, 留 (or 富) 野 -tono (Nakasendō stage 41), 栖 -su (f.), 納 -nō, 草 -kusa (f. ptr.), 崎 -saki, 國 -kuni (f. sculp., actor), 渡 -watari, 隅 -sumi (f.), 雲 -kumo (f.), 葛 -katsura, 廐 -mmya, 輪 -wa (tem.; f. ptr., pot.; n. sculp.; nō), 輪 崎 -wazaki, 嶽 -take (f.), 澤 -sawa (f.), 瀬 -se (f.), ツ 瀬 -tsuze.

IN YEDO: 一 河 島 Mikawajima (dist.); 一 十 間 堀 Sanjukkembori, 一 筋 町 Misuji-chō, 一 年 (崎, 間 or 軒) 町 San-nen(-zaki,-gen)-chō (streets); 一 井 店 Mitsui-dana or -no-mise ('the M. shop'). OTHER TEMPLES: 一 井 寺 Mii-dera (monastery, also called Onjō-ji; nō; 一 井 晚 鐘 *Mii no banshō*, one of the *Ōmi-hakkei*); 一 十 一 間 堂 Sanjūsangen-dō; 一 室 戸 寺 Mimuroto-ji.

OTHER SURNAMES: 大 一 輪 Ōmiwa; 一 文 字 屋 Sammonjiya (met.); 一 枝 Saigusa (ptr.; lit. a plant-name; *saigusa-matsuri* 祭, fest.); 一 方 一 所 Saiissho; 一 阿 彌 **San**-ami (swo.), 條 西 -jōnishi, 階 屋 -gaiya; 一 石 **Mitsu**-ishi, 村 -mura (also Mimura, f. ptr., met.), 柳 -yanagi, 淵 -buchi (Mibuchi), 森 -mori (Mimori, ptr.), 間 -ma, 橋 -hashi (ptr.); 一 山 **Mi**-yama, 刀 谷 -toya, 手 代 -tejiro, 毛 -ke, 戸 見 -tomi, 平 -hira, 田 村 -tamura, 矢 -ya, 守 -mori (n.), -kami, 吉 -yoshi, 吉 屋 -yoshiya, 尾 -o (ptr.), 尾 谷 -onoya, 阪 -saka, 里 -sato, 貝 -gai, 河 口 -kawaguchi, 松 -matsu, 牧 -maki, 岡 -oka, 保 屋 -ōya, 津 川 -tsugawa, 津 澤 -tsuzawa, 砂 -suna, 室 戸 -murodo, 品 -shina (see also p. 88), 榊 -masu (actors), 家 -ke, 畠 -hata (ptr.), 笠 -kasa (swo.), 堀 -bori, 野 村 -nomura, 善 -yoshi (clan; f. swo.), 須 -su, 統 -mune, 越 -koshi, 富 -tomi, 袴 -hashi, 増 -masu, 穂 o, 熊 -guma (ptr.), 輪 田 -wata, 繩 -nawa, 瀧 -taki.

OTHER PERSONAGES—DEITIES: 面大黒 Sammen-daikoku; 寶荒神 Sambō-kōjin (for *sambō*, see p. 100, 29). CHINESE: 風子 Sampūshi (San-fēng-tzu, *sennin*); 藏法師 Sanzō-hōshi (San-ts'ang or Hsüan-hsiao, priest; for *sanzō*, see p. 100, 31); 笑 Sanshō (see p. 99, 21; *nō*). JAPANESE: 條 Sanjō-宮 -no-miya (=Prince Mochihito 以仁), 町 -no-machi (court-lady), 右大臣 -udaijin (=Fujiwara no Sadakata 定方, No. 25 of the Hundred Poets¹), 小鍛冶 -no-kokaji (=Munetaka 宗近, swo.); 羽 Mitsu-wa (poet), 見宿彌 -mi-no-sukune; 日月丸 Mikadzukimaru (swo.); 浦大介 Miura-no-ōsuke (see pp. 98, 99); 國町 Mikuni-no-machi (court-lady); 小馬 Kosamba (author); 勝 Sankatsu (actor, *geisha*). OTHER JORŌ: 花 Mitsu-hana, 春 -haru; 人 Mi-hito, 千歳 -chitose, 代里 -yosato, 吉野 -yoshino, 室野 -murono. MYTH. PERS.: 國小女郎 Mikuni-kojorō; 目小僧 Mitsume-kozō (ghost). DRAM. PERS.: 公 Sankō (see also pp. 82, 98); 番叟 Sambasō.

和 Sanna, 鬼 Mitsuki, 嘉喜 Mikaki (n.). ZOKUMŌ (cf. also p. 71 f.): 郎 Saburō; 二, 次, 治 Sōji, -sōji, -soji, but 介 Sansuke, etc.; 重郎 Miyerō or more regularly Sanjūrō; 甫右衛門 Sabuyemon; and, initially, 千 Michi-, 代 Miyo-, 男, 保, 穗 Mio-, 津 Mitsu-, 輪 Miwa-, etc.

HISTORIES: 國志 (or 誌) Sangoku-shi; 代實錄 Sandai-jitsuroku. KIŌGEN: 人片輪 Sannin-katawa; 人百姓 Sannin-hiakushō; 本柱 Sambombashira. LOCUTIONS: 元 *san-gen* (New Year's Day), 朝 -chō (morning of the same), 世相 -zesō ('a fortune-telling book'), 々九度 -sankudo (part of the wedding ceremony). 論 Sanron (Bud. sect).

𠂔 SHUKU, CHIKU. 'A step with the right foot'. Used incorrectly (esp. in prints) for 干 below. 7.

于 U; U, NI; (yuki). *kokoni* ('here'); *oite* ('at, in'); *yuku* ('to go'). 7. [Compare homophones under 宇 (v).] 吉 Ukitsu (Yū Chi, *sennin*). 蘭盆 *ura[m]bon* (*ullambana*, a day of the *Bon* fest.). 時, before a date, *toki ni* . . . , 'at the date of . . .', a Chinese locution.

干 KAN. *tate* ('a shield'); *hiru* ('to ebb, dry up'); *okasu* ('to oppose'); *migawa* ('a river-bank'). Distinguish from 干 (p. 155). 51.

[Compare homophones under 日 (iv) and 立 (v).] 城 Tateki, 河岸 Hikawagishi, Higashi (f.). 十 *jikkan*, *jukkan* (see p. 110); 支 *ye-to* (p. 63); 支干 *shi-kan* ('the *jūnishi* and the *jikkan*', see *ibid.*).

¹ The sobriquets of several other Fujiwara are similarly formed.

工 KŌ, KU; *Tsukasa, Takumi*. *takumi* ('art, craft, skill'). As *kō*, in composition, also 'a workman, craftsman'; after a name, . . . *no kō*, 'the work of', in early woodcuts, 'printed by'. Distinguish from the *katakana* **工** and **𠂔** (see p. 32), which are read *ye* (*e*) and are sometimes (in script) used indiscriminately for 衛 in the *zokumiō*-endings *-hei* (*-bei*), *-zayemou*, *-yemon* (see pp. 72-3). 48.

月 Kutsuki, 藤 Kudō (f.). 大 Daiku (f., lit. 'carpenter'); Daiku-chō 町 (street of Yedo), -hara 原 (f.). 夫 *kuju* ('an invention'); 細 saiku ('art work').

下 KA, GE; *GE*: shimo, shita, -noshita, -moto; *moto*, (*shimo*). *shimo*, *shita*, *moto* ('below, lower, inferior'); *kudaru* ('to descend, leave the capital'); *kudasu* (transitive form); *kudasaru* ('to condescend, grant'). As *ge*, 'the second' of two or 'third' of three (p. 39); see also p. 83. 1.

野 Shimotsuke (pr., anctly. Shimo-tsu-kenu; f.; n.; also Shimono as f.). 總 Shimōsa (pr., anctly. Shimo-tsu-fusa; n.). 島 Shimo-jima (is.; f.). KŌRI: 座 Geza or Shimo-tsu-asakura (Chikuzen); 毛 **Shimo**-ge, -tsu-[mi]ke (Buzen), 北 -kita (Ōshū), 妻 -tsuma (Chikugo; t.; f.), 道 -michi (Bitchū; see also Locutions), 縣 -agata (Tsushima). 山 Ge-san (m.), Shimo-yama (t.; f.). 谷 Shimo-dani (valley); Shimodani (f.); Shitaya (dist. of Yedo, mod. *ku* of Tōkiō; f.).

OTHER TOWNS [for further examples (including street-names) where 下 is a mere directional prefix (Shimo-), see under the second character]: 呂 Gero; 風江 Oroshiye; 仁田 **Shimo**-nita, 手渡 -tedo, 方 -kata (f.), 加江 -nokaye, 市 -ichi (lacq.), 田 -ta, -da (f. ptr.), 江 -noye, 名 -miō, 庄 -noshō, 坂 -saka (f. or n. sw.), 村 -mura (f.), 里 -sato (f.), 松 -matsu, 部 azabe, 保 -noho, 原 -hara, -bara (f.), 淵 -buchi, 郡 -gōri, 梨 -nashi, 賀茂 -gamo, 館 -date, 關 -noseki (now Akamagaseki), -seki, 灘 -nada. 京 Shimo-kiō (the eastern part of Kiōto).

OTHER SURNAMES: 大 Ōshita (met.); 石 Oroshi; 濃 Susogo (lit. a robe with darker hem); 司 Gesu (ptr.); 條 Gejō, also Shimōjō (ptr.); 川 **Shimo**-kawa, 山佐 -yamasa, 毛野 -tsukenu (S. no Komaro 古麿, hist. pers.), 平 -daira, 竹 -dake, 江 -ye, 佐 -sa, 阪 -saka, 河 -kawa, 河邊 -kōbe (ptr.), 阿久津 -akutsu, 枝 -yeda, 津 -tsu, 秋 -aki, 振 -buri, 連 -tsura, 船尾 -funao, 笠 -gasa, 間 -tsuma, 曾根 -sone, 郷 -gō, -sato, 藏 -gura, 瀬 -se, 澤 -sawa.

馬將軍 Geba-shōgun (= Sakai Tadakiyo 酒井忠清); 手内匠 Heta-no-naishō (poet); 萌少將 Shimomoye-no-shōshō (poetess).

LOCUTIONS: 𠂔 *kudari* ('from Kiōto and Ōsaka', of an actor); 元 *kagen* (fest., 15th of 10th month); 手 *heta* ('a bungler, smatterer', cf.

上手: 丨部 *shimobe* ('a servant'); 丨地司 (or 師) *shitajishi* ('preparer of grounds', esp. in metalwork); 丨女 *ge-jo* ('maidservant'), 向 *-kō* ('home-ward journey', from Kiōto or a temple), 品 *-hin* ('inferior class'), 畧 *-riaku* ('etc.', 'rest of quotation omitted'), 編 *-hen* ('last volume,' of two or three), 道 *-dō* ('the [easy] way down' from a temple), 馬 *-ba* ('spot where one must dismount'), 乘 *-jō* (ditto, incl. palanquin), 足 *-soku* (where the sandals must be removed).

口 丨; *Kakou*. *meguru* ('to surround'). An ancient contraction of 國 (XI) and 圍 (XII). 31.

口 KŌ, KU; KU: *kuchi*: (*aki, hiro*). *kuchi* ('mouth, opening, entrance'). 30.

Towns [for further examples where 口 as *Kuchi-* is a mere directional prefix, 'approach to', see under the second character]: 大 丨 *Ōkuchi* (f.); 丨戸 *Kuchi-nohe*, [之] 津 *-notsu*, 羽 *-ba* (f.), 林 *-nohayashi*. 丨無池 *Kuchinashi-no-ike* (water). 小 丨 *Oguchi, Koguchi*, 丨分田觀世 *Kumodekwanze* (f.). 丨人 *Kuchūdo* (n.). 丨真似婿 *Kuchimane-muko* (*kiōgen*).

巳 SHI; (*mi, ware*); *zok.*, *Mi-*, *-mi*, 丨代 *Miyo-*. See p. 63. Confused with the two next, esp. with the reading *mi*. 49.

丨野 *Mino*, 丨斐 *Konomi* (f.).

巳 丨; *I*; *kore, Owari, (oto)*. *yamu* ('to stop'); *owaru* ('to cease'). Compare the foregoing. 49.

己 KI; KŌ; (*oto*). *onore, mi* ('self'); *tsuchinoto* (see p. 63). Compare the two foregoing. 49.

弓 KIC, KU; YU; (*yumi*). *yumi* ('a bow' for arrows). 57.

丨削 *Yu-ge* (old name for Kawachi pr.; t.; f. ptr.), 弦 *-dzuru* (t.; n.), 削田 *-geta*, 塙 *-ba* (f.), 月君 *-dzuki-no-kimi* (n.). 丨町 *Yumi-chō* (street of Yedo), 八幡 *-hachiman* (*nō*). 丨矢 *yumiya* ('bows and arrows, war'; epithet of Hachiman, d.; see also p. 98, 144). 丨張月 *yumiharidzuki* ('the crescent moon').

子 SHI, TSU (SU); KŌ, NE; *ko; ko; zok.*, 丨之 *Neno-*. *ko, musuko, musume* ('a child, son, daughter'; see pp. 95 and 135-6). See also p. 63. As *Shi* (Chinese *Tzu*), the personal name of Confucius; as *shi*, a mod. title, 'Viscount', also a name-ending (see pp. 69, 79). Distinguish from 了 (p. 144) and 子 (172). 39.

[Compare homophones under 古 (v).] 丨捨川 *Kosute-gawa*, 丨西川 *Netori-gawa* (r.). Towns: 大 丨 *Daishi* or *Daiko*; 丨生 *Ko-naji*, 安 *-yasu*

(f.), 浦 -ura (or Shiro). OTHER SURNAMES: 一 一 一 Nekoshi: 一 地上 Kochigami: 一 建 Kodate: 小 一 部 Chiisakobe (Ch. no Sabichi 鉏 鈞, no Sugaru 螺 贏, wrongly 栖 輕, hist. pers.). 一 英 or 一 嬰 Shiyei (Tzu Ying, senjin). 一 盜 Ko-nusubito (*kiōgen*).

LOCUTIONS: 一 持 *ko-mochi* ('a mother'), 供 -*domo* ('a child, children'), 寶 -*dakara* ('the precious little ones'); 一 々 *ne-noko* (day after first Hog day of 10th month), 祭 -*matsuri* (fest., first Rat day of same), 一 遊 -*nōhi* no *aschi* (fest.).

冂

Contraction of 同 (vii).

凡 or 九

HAN, BON; BO; (*chika, tsune*). *oyoso, subete*, ('in general'); *mina* ('all'). Distinguish from 丸 (p. 161). 16.

一 河内躬恒 Ōshikōchi no Mitsune (No. 29 of the Hundred Poets).

一 例 *hanrei* ('introduction' of a book).

刃 or 及

JIN, NIN. *ha, yaiba* ('edge, blade, weapon'). 18.

及

KIU, GŌ; (*chika*). *oyobu* ('to reach to, be equal to, result in, lie in one's power'); *oyobi* ('and', with nouns only). See 不 (p. 168). 29.

一 位 Nozokito (t.). 一 川 Obikawa, 一 部 Oyobibe (f.). 一 淵 Shikifuchi (n.).

个

Synonym of 箇 (xiv). 2. (N.B.—With the central stroke hooked below, 个, it is an old form of 丁 (p. 144), classed under radical 9.

千

[Complex synonym (not used alternatively in names): 仟.] SEN; *CHI*; *chi*; *chi-*, (*kazu*). *chi* ('a thousand, large number, infinity'). See pp. 38, 42, also the next entry. 24.

[Compare, for **Sen-**, 仟 (v), and, for **Chi-**, 知 (viii), 茅 (ix), 值 (x), 一 島 *Chi-shima* (the Kurile Islands). KŌRI: 一 智 **Chi**-dzu (*Shimōsa*), 頭 -dzu (same k.; t.: *Chigami* and *Sentō* as f.), 葉 -ba (*Shimōsa*; mod. *ken*; t.; f. ptr.: *moor, -ga-hara* 原). 一 種 濱 *Chikusa-ga-hama* (shore). 一 丈 岳 *Senjō-dake*, 一 光 寺 山 *Senkōji-yama* (m.). 一 早 峠 *Chihaya-tōge*, 一 坂 越 *Chisaka-goye* (passes).

RIVERS: 一 鳥 玉 川 *Chidori no Tama-gawa* (see p. 104, 59); 一 保 (草, 歲) 川 *Chi-o(-kusa,-tose)-gawa*; 一 隅 (or 曲) 川, for 筑 摩 川 *Chikuma-gawa*. WATERS: 一 波 沼 *Semba-no-numa*; 一 蛇 池 *Senja-ga-ike*. FALLS: 一 手 瀧 *Senju-ga-taki*; 一 伊 瀧 *Chihiro-no-taki*; 一 束 瀧 *Senzoku-no-taki*.

OTHER TOWNS: 小 一 谷 *Ojiya*; 一 廐 *Semmaya*; 一 足 *Senzoku* (f.); 一 早 **Chi**-haya (cas.; f.), 々 和 -*chiwa* (f.), 々 屋 -*chiya*, 草 -*kusa* (f. met.).

國 -kuni, 種 -kusa (f.; n.). IN YEDO: | 住 **Sen**-ju (sub.; f.), 束 -zoku (sub.), 駄ヶ谷 -dagaya (dist.), 駄木町 -dagi-chō (street), 束池 -zoku-no-ike (pond); | 年町 Chitose-chō (street). | 本通 Sembon-dōri (street of Kiōto).

OTHER SURNAMES: | **Sen** (tea-ceremony experts): | 本 **Sem**-bon, 羽波, 塙 -ba (last ptr.); | 川 **Sen**-gawa, 手 -ju (epithet of Kwannon, d.; *nō*), 手院 -juin (swo.), 田 -da (also Chita), 秋 -shū (also Chiaki), 家 -ge, 野-no, 崎 -zaki, 賀 -ga, 装 -jō; | 坂 **Chi**-saka, 々輪 -chiwa, 役湊 -burinominato, 村 -mura, 柄 -gara, 屋 -ya, 馬 -ba, 原 -hara (ptr.), 鳥 -dori (n. *gorō*; semi-mythical birds), 勝 -katsu, 賀浦 -gaura (Chiganoura as n. wrestler), 萱 -gaya, 熊 -kuma, 澤 -sawa.

OTHER PERSONAGES: | 姬 **Sen**-hime (wife of Toyotomi Hideyori), 人切 -ninkiri (Benkei, priest), 壽丸 -jumarū (swo.), 任丸 -tōmaru, 也, 彌 -ya (n.); | 引 **Chi**-biki, 年, 歳 -tose (n.; last also *gorō* and tit. of dancer), 枝子 -ye-ko (poetess), 島前 -shima-no-maye (leg. pers.), 春 -haru (n.; *gorō*), 船 -bune (*gorō*).

| 秋不易 *senshū-fuyeki* ('unchanged for a thousand autumns, immutable'); | 秋萬歳 *senshū-manzai* (New Year greeting); | 箇寺參 *sengaji-mairi* ('pilgrimage to a thousand temples', Nichiren sect); | 金 *senkin* ('[worth] heaps of money').

千代 SENDAI; chiyo; *chiyo*; *zok.*, Chiyo-. *chiyo* ('a thousand ages, long life, eternal'). See the foregoing and compare remarks on p. 76.

| | Chiyo (f. met.; wom. n.). | | 川 **Chiyo**-gawa (r.; f.; also Sendai-gawa as r.), 池 -ga-ike (pool in Yedo), 田町 -da-machi (street of Yedo), 田 -da, 倉 -gura (f.), 姫 -hime (daughter of Tokugawa Iyemitsu), 鶴 -dzuru (swo.), 能 -nō, 童子 -dōji (n.). | | 萩 Sendai-hagi (play).

ヶ A katakana sign, read normally *ke*, but *ga* as a genitival postposition appearing occasionally in geographical names (see p. 24).

乞 KITSU, KOCHI. *kou*, *motomeru* ('to beg, pray for'). 5. | 巧奠 *kikkōten* (fest., = *Tanabata*, p. 103, 56).

々 Indicates the repetition of the preceding character, e.g., 佐々木, for 佐佐木, Sasaki (Sa-sa-ki).

勺 or 勺 SEKI, SHAKU. *momme* (see pp. 65, 66). 20.

夕 SEKI, JAKU. *yū*, *yūbe*, also | 部 *yūbe* on a print ('evening'). 36. | 張 **Yū**-bari (t.), | 夕岡 -hi-no-oka (mound in Yedo), 霧 -giri (poetess; *gorō*; *Genji* Chapter xxxix), 顔 -gao (ditto, iv; *nō*; 'the night-flowering gourd'). LOCUTIONS: | 照 *seki-shō* ('evening glow', in the *Omi*

and other *hakkei*), 様 -yō ('the aspect of e. '); 涼 *yū-suzumi* ('enjoying the cool of e. '), 風 -nagi (e. calm'), 日 -hi ('the setting sun'), 晴 -bare ('clear weather at e. '), 映 or 榮 -baye ('the glow of sunset'; *Yūbaye, jorō*), 立 -datsu ('e. rain'), -dachi ('a squall, sudden shower').

久 KIC, KU; *KU*; *hisa*; *hisa*, *Hisashi*, (*tsune*); *zok.*, *Kiū*, less commonly *Hisa-* (but see Examples). *hisashi* ('long-continued, enduring, ancient'). 4.

[Compare 九 (p. 148), 玖 (vii); for Kubo-, 窟 (xiv); for Kuru-, 來 (viii), 栗 (x).] KōRI: 世 **Ku**-ze (Yamashiro; t.; f.), 米 -me (Hōki and Iyo; Mimasaka, mod.; t.; f.; see also Personages and p. 86), 米北條 -mehokujō, 米南條 -menanjō (Mimasaka, old), 慈 -ji (Settsu; t.; r.), 良 [岐] -raki (Musashi). 賀島 *Hisaka-jima* or *Kuga-shima* (is.). 能山 *Kunō-zan*, 須里山 *Kusuri-yama*, 須夜岳 *Kusuya-ga-dake* (m.). 下川 *Kuge-gawa*, 江川 *Hisaye-gawa* (r.). 栖鼻 *Kusumi-hana* (cape). 保谷濱 *Kubodani-no-hama* (beach).

OTHER TOWNS: 大保 *Ōkubo* (f. ptr., met.); 寶寺 *Kiūhōji*; 居 **Hisa**-i, 野 -no (f.), 堅 *kata*, ノ濱 -nohama; 々利 **Ku**-kuri (f.), 々野 -kuno, 千田 -chita, 木野 -kino, 田見 -tami, 尻 -jiri (pot.), 住 -jū (*Kusumi* and *Hisazumi* as f.), 地 -chi, 米田 -meda (f.), 村 -mura (f. met.; also *Hisamura* as f.), 利 -ri (f.), 我暇 -ganawate, 志 -shi (f.), 保田 -bota (f. ptr., met.), 保澤 -bosawa, 津 -dzu, 畑 -bata, 美濱 -mihama, 能 -nō (f.), 留米 -rume, 留里 -ruri, 留島 -rushima (f.), 崎 -saki (f.), 喜 -ki (f.), 賀 -ga, 萬町 -mamachi, 禮 -re.

遠寺 *Kuon-ji* (tem.). 喜世 (or 萬字) 屋 *Kukimanji-ya* or 喜樓 *Kuki-rō* (brothel).

OTHER SURNAMES: 小 **Hisa**; 小江 *Okuye*; 小保 *Kokubo*; 我 *Koga* (*Kuga* as n.); 後 *Kiūgo*; 德 *Kiūtoku*; 下 **Ku**-moto (met.), -saka, 木村 -kimura, 代 -shiro, 米川 -megawa (*jorō*), 坂 -saka, 里 -ri, 貝 -gai, 志本 -shimoto, -jimoto, 保 -bo (ptr., met.), 保山 -boyama, 保井 -boi, 保寺 -bodera, 津見 -tsumi, 茲 -ji, 根崎 -nezaki (met.), 能木 -noki, 納 -nō, 隅 -sumi (ptr.), 連松 -rematsu, 須見 -sumi, 須美 -sumi (ptr.), 間 -ma (also *Hisama*, f. ptr.), 萬 -ma; 川 **Hisa**-gawa,¹ 山 -yama, 田 -ta, 永 -naga, 本 -moto, 吉 -yoshi, 光 -mitsu, 松 -matsu, 座 -za (ptr.), 富 -tomi, 繼 -tsugi.

OTHER PERSONAGES: 米仙 *Kume-sen* (Japanese *sennin*); 邇宮 *Kuni-no-miya* (prince); 子 *Hisa-ko* (princess); 免方 *Kume-no-kata*

¹ At least six of the surnames in this little group are of characteristic *nan ri* type—see p. 75 f. Other examples of similar construction will be found *passim* in the Dictionary.

(hist. pers.): 丨 曾 Kuso, 丨 邇子 Kuni-ko (poetesses). 丨 馬 Kiūma, 丨 郎 Kurō (zok.); 丨 馬人 Kumando (n.). ZOKUMIŌ-INITIALS: 丨 賀, 丨 我 Kuga-; 丨 萬, 丨 滿 Kuma-; 丨 米 Kume- (often written 糸). NENGŌ: 丨 安 Kiūan (1145-50), 丨 壽 Kiūju (1154-55). 丨 羅邊 *kurabe* (on prints, for 競, xx).

𠂔 Contraction of 允 (p. 174).

𠂔 KEN: MA. 'A shelter.' Generally found as a contraction of 摩 (xv) or 磨 (xvi), also of 麻 (xi). 53.

亡 BŌ, MŌ. *shinu* ('to die'); *horobu* ('to be destroyed'); *ushinau* ('to be bereft of'). 8.

丨 夫石 Bōfu-seki (rock). 丨 人 bōjin ('a deceased person'); 丨 靈 bōrei ('a ghost').

之 (Counted as four strokes.)

寸 SUN: SŪ, KI: *Hakaru*. *hakaru* ('to measure'). As *sun*, a measure of length (see p. 65). 41.

才 or 才 SAI, ZAI. As *sai*, 'talent, power', also a measure of capacity (see p. 65) and a contraction of 歲 (xiii), esp. in statements of age (p. 42). See also p. 97. 64.¹

[Compare 西 (vi), 齋 (xvii).] 丨 川 Sai-gawa (r.), 田 -da (t.: f. met.), 角 -dzuno (t.), 木 -ki (f.), 麿 -maro (n.). 丨 光 Tayemitsu (swo.). 丨 人 sai-jin, 女 -jo ('clever person, clever woman').

丈 CHŌ, JŌ; (*take*). *take* ('length'). As *jō*, a measure of length (see p. 65), also an honorific suffix, esp. to actors' names on placards, etc. 1. 丨 部 Hasebe (f.). 丨 人 Taketo (n.).

士 SHI; SHI, SU, O; (*hito*, *koto*, -o). *samurai*, *saburai* ('a man of the upper, military class', 'a gentleman'; see p. 101, 42; descendants of this class are now known as *shizoku* 丨 族). As *shi* or *koto*, also 'a man, person'; as *no shi* after the name of a province or smaller daimiate, 'in the service of . . .'; as -*shi*, a name-ending (see pp. 70, 74). Used in the *mon* of the Hisamatsu Matsudaira of Imaharu. 大 丨 *daishi* = 'man' on the mortuary tablets (*ihai*) of exalted persons. 33.

土 [Script variant: 土.] TO (DO), TSU: TO, DO; *tuchi*, *hani*, *hiji*; (*tuchi*, *hiji*). *tuchi* ('earth, clay, the ground'); *hani* ('clay'); *hiji* ('mud'). One of the Five Elements. As *to*, 'a country'; as *to* or *do*, 'a locality, local'. 32.

¹ It thus has a stroke less than its radical (手). Compare 王, from 玉 (rad. 96).

[Compare, for **To**-, 十 (p. 147), 戶 (173), 外 (vi), 登 (xii), 鳥 (xi), and, for **Tsuchi**-, 槌 (xiv).] | 佐 **To**-sa (pr.: one of its k.; t.; f. ptr.: n. poetess), 州 -shū (same pr.), 岐 -ki (k. and t. of Mino; f. ptr.). | 津山 Hanichi-no-yama (m.). | 師川 Hashi-gawa (r.).

OTHER TOWNS: | 毛 **To**-ge, 手 -de or 出 -ide (former also as *dote* or *tsutsumi*, 'an embankment', *Dote* as t. and f., *Dote*- as a prefix to street-names), 田 -da (also *Tsuchida* as t., f. ptr., met., lacq., and *Doda* as f.), 々 呂 -doro, 庄 -noshō, 谷 -dani, 畑 -bata, ヶ 崎 -gasaki, 頭 -gashira; | 肥 **Do**-i (f. swo.; also *Toi* as t.), 居 -i (f. ptr.); | 山 **Tsuchi**-yama (*Tōkaidō* stage 48; f.), 佐井 -sai, 浦 -ura, 崎 -zaki (also *Tozaki* as f.), 澤 -zawa; | 生 **Ha**-bu (f.; also *Haniū* as f.), 生田 -buta.

IN YEDO: | 器町 Kwarake-machi, | 富店 Dobu-dana, | 橋 Dobashi (streets; last as f., also *Tsuchihashi* as f.).

OTHER SURNAMES: | 作 **To**-tsukuri (ptr.; *Tsuhitsukuri* as n. poet), 倉 -kura, 志田 -shida, 崎田 -zakida; | 井 **Do**-i (ptr.), 井内 -iuchi; | 川 **Tsuchi**-kawa, 子 -ko, 上 -gami, 水 -mi, 門 -kado, 屋 -ya (ptr., met.), 師 -shi (ptr., also *Haji*), 御門 -mikado (83rd *Mikado*, also known as *Tosa-no-in* | 佐院), 野 -no, 藏 -gura (ptr.; *Dokura* as n. ptr.); | 方 **Hiji**-kata (ptr.), 形 -kata.

OTHER PERSONAGES: | 佐 [少] 掾 *Tosa[shō]jō* (*jōruri* chanters); | 佐太夫 *Tosadayū* (mus.); | 佐房 *Tosabō* (n.); | 佐局 *Tosa-no-tsubone* (court lady). *Nō*: | 車 *Tsuchi-guruma*, 蜘蛛 -gumo ('earth-spider', myth. creat. or name for the aborigines of *Idzumi* pr.). | 師臣 *haji-no-omi* (anct. tit.). | 部 *hanibe* (anct. gild). | 俵入 *dohiō-iri* (ceremonial entry of wrestlers). | 産 *miyage* ('a local souvenir'; e.g., *Yedo* 江戸 *m.*, 'a present from Y.'): *Miyage-no-kagami* / 鏡 (*kiōgen*).

上 SHŌ (JŌ), JŌ: *uye*, -nouye, *kami*, *kō*-, *age*, *aga*-; (*taka*, *kata*); *zok.*, *jō*-. *uye*, *kami* ('above, upper, superior'); *ue* (*exterior*); *ageru* ('to raise'); *noboru* ('to ascend'); *tatematsuri* ('respectfully submitted', written outside letters, petitions, etc.). As *jō*, 'the first' of a pair or trio (see p. 39); see also p. 88. 1.

[Compare, for **Uye**-, 植 殖 (xiv), for **Kami**-, 神 (x).] PROVINCES: | 總 *Kadzusa* (anctly. *Kami-tsu-fusa*); | 野 *Kōtsuke* or *Kōdzuke* (anctly. *Kami-tsu-kenu*; *Uyeno* as t., dist. of *Yedo* and f. met.; *Agano* as t., also f. pot.); | 州 *Jōshū* (*Kōtsuke* pr., also occ. *Kadzusa*). *KŌRI*: | 房 *Jōbō* (*Bitchū*); | 座 *Jōza* or *Kami-tsu-asakura* or *Kamisonari* (*Chikuzen*); | 毛 **Kami**-ge or -tsu[mi]ke (*Buzen*; also *Kōge*), 北 -kita (*Ōshū*), 妻 -tsuma (*Chikugo*; also *Kandzuma* and *Kōdzuma*; last as f.), 道 -michi (*Bitchū*; also *Jōdō*), 縣 -agata (*Tsushima*; f.). | 垂瀧 *Kamitare-no-taki* (fall).

OTHER TOWNS [for further examples (including street-names) where 上 is a mere directional prefix (Kami-), see under the second character]: 下 Jōge: 山 **Kami**-noyama, 三 [-no]mikawa (Kanimikawa as f.), 分 -bun or -bu, 方 -gata (= Kiōto and vicinity; f.), 市 -ichi, 市毛 -ichike (lacq.), 有知 -arichi or -uchi, 村 -mura (f. met. pot.; also Kammura as f. and Uemura as f.), 河内 -gōchi, 阿久津 -akutsu (f.), 牧 -moku, 金 -kane, 京 -kiō (= the western part of Kiōto), 畑 -nohata, 祖 -gumi, 根 -ne, 郡 -kōri, 澁垂 -shibotare (lacq.), 賀茂 -gamo or -kamo, 郷 -nogō, 遠野 -tōno (f.; also Uyedōno as f.), 瀧 -taki, 灘 -nada; 月 **Kō**-dzuki (f.; also Kamitsuki as f.), 津荒木 -tsuraki, 津浦 -tsuura; 田 **Uye**-da (text.; f. ptr. met.; also Kamida as f.), 野 -no (see Provinces above), 野原 -nohara (Kōshūkaidō stage); 石 **Age**-ishi, 尾 -o (Nakasendō stage 5), 松 -matsu (ditto 38; Uyematsu as f. ptr.), 倉 -kura (Uyekura as f.).

OTHER SURNAMES: 上 Uye, Kami (see also Titles below): 總屋 Kadzusa-ya (publisher); 川 **Kami**-kawa, 川井 -kawai, 山 -yama, 山佐 -yamasa, 水 -midzu, 毛野 -tsukenu, 司 -tsukasa, 代 -shiro, 出 -de, 舟尾 -funao, 有智 -uchi (cf. Towns; also as Kōdzuchi), 利 -ri, 坂 -saka (also Uyesaka), 床 -toko, 依知 -ichi, 河 -kawa, 松浦 -matsuura, 林 -bayashi (also Kambayashi), 岡 -oka (also Uyeoka), 泉 -idzumi, 柳 -yanagi (also Ueyanagi), 條 -jō (ptr.), 宮 -nomiya, 部 -be (ptr.), 領 -riō; 木 **Uye**-ki, 西 -nishi, 杉 -sugi (ptr.), 谷 -tani, 沼 -numa, 垣 -gaki, 原 -hara (ptr.), 島 -jima, 森 -mori, 澤 -zawa.

PERSONAGES: 宮太子 Jōgū-taishi (= Prince Shōtoku); 東門院 Jōtō-monin (Empress); Jōtō-monin-no-chūjō 中將 (poetess); 一[九]Kamiiichi [maru] (two swo.), SENNIN: 元夫人 Shōgen-fujin (Shang-yüan Fu-jên); 成公 Shōseikō (Shang Ch'êng-kung); 利劔 (wrongly for 鐘離權). TITLES: 上 shō, jō, uye, 上様 uye-sama (the Emperor; uye also for the Shōgun); 御 上 o-kami ('the Emperor, the Government'); 上皇 jōkō (abdicated Emperor); 上人, see p. 87; 上 alone, after a subject's name, -uye (for a parent, elder brother or sister), -no-uye (for a lady of high rank).

LOCUTIONS: 上古 jō-ko ('antiquity', the period from Jimmu-tennō to A.D. 645), 上巳 -mi or -shi (the Girls' Festival, see p. 103, 56), 上旬 -jun (first decade of month), 上元 -gen (15th day of 1st month), 上界 -kai (Bud. paradise), 上洛 -raku, 上京 -kiō ('visiting [the Emperor] in Kiōto'), 上版 -han, 上木 -boku, 上梓 -shi ('publishing, published,' lit. 'upon the printing-blocks'), 上手 -zu ('an expert'), 上戸 -go ('a toper'), 上品 -hin, 上等 -tō ('first class'), 上作 -saku ('best work'), 上編 -hen (or shōhen, 'Vol. I').

巾

KIN, KON. tenugui ('a towel'); kashiradzutsumi ('a head-cloth'); fukusa ('a wrapper'). 50.

五 Contraction of 五 (p. 170), 'five'.

大 DAI, TAI; or TA; O; ō-; ō-, (*uaga, osa, hiro, masaru; zok.*, Dai-ō-, *ōinaru* ('great, large, wide')). A seal-form is used in the *mon* of the Ōkubo 大久保 (*daimiō*, main family). Distinguish from 太 and 犬 (iv). 37.

[For Examples see under the second character, except the following.]

丨 之方 Dai-no-kata (mother of Tokugawa Iyeyasu). 小 丨 君 Kodai-no-kimi (see p. 115, 99). 小 丨 進 Kodaishin (poetess). NENGŌ: 丨 化 Taikwa (645-649); 丨 永 Tai (Dai)ei (1521-27); 丨 正 Taishō (1912 to date); 丨 同 Daidō (806-809); 丨 治 Tai (Dai)ji (1126-30); 丨 寶 Taihō (701-703). 丨 ノ 月. 丨 小 曆, see p. 47.

女 JO, NIO; ME: me; (*me, chika, yoshi, takai*). *onna* (*omina*), *me* ('a woman'); *musume* ('a girl, daughter'; see p. 130). Unless in immediate composition (see Examples), to be read *onna* in print-titles ('women's . . . , women as . . .'). As *-jo* (丨 史 *-joshi*) after women's names (see pp. 70, 79). 38.

丨 護 島 Niogo-no-shima (myth. is.). 丨 川 Onakawa, 丨 原 Onnawara, 丨 良 Mera, 丨 鹿 Mega (t.). 小 丨 淵 Onabuchi, 丨 篠 Meshino (f.). 丨 禍 Jokwa (Nü-kua or Yü-wa, Chin. myth. pers.). 丨 男 之 助 Meonosuke (*zok.*). 丨 郎 花 Ominameshi (*nō*).

TITLES: 丨 帝 *nio-tēi* (woman mikado, reigning Empress), 王 *-ō* (Emperor's female descendants to fourth generation); 丨 御 *nio-yō* (his secondary wife), 院 *-in* (or *nioin*, Dowager Empress become a nun), 房 *-bō* ('lady, wife', orig. a court title), 官 *-kwan* (or *niokwan* or *jokwan*), 孀 *-ju* (court-ladies).

LOCUTIONS: 丨 人 *nio-nin*, 性 *-shō* ('a woman, women'); 丨 中 *jo-chū* ('women'), 仙 *-sen* ('female *sennin*'), 歌 仙 *-kasen* ('a poetess'), 郎 *-rō* (in Yedo dialect *jōro*, 'a courtesan'), 用 *-yō* ('[for] ladies' use'), 子 *-shi*, 兒 *-ji* ('a little girl'); 丨 夫 狐 *miōto-gitsune* ('a pair of [magical] foxes').

丸 [More correct, though less usual form: 丸 (which distinguish from 凡. p. 155).] KWAN, GWAN; W.A: maru; *maru*. *marushi* ('circular'); *tama* ('a pill, bullet'). As *maru*, a practically meaningless suffix to names of men (as indicated on p. 74 and otherwise); also of ships, swords and parts of castles. 3.

[Compare 圓 (xii).] 丨 山 Maru-yama (m.; dist. of Yedo: f. ptrl., met.; n. wrestler). Towns: 丨 子 **Maru**-ko (f.; more usually Mariko as t.), 市 尾 *-ichibi*, 岡 *-oka* (f.), 柱 *-bashira* (pot.), 根 *-ne*, 森 *-mori*, 龜 *-game*. 丨 太 町 Maruta-machi (street of Kiōto). 丨 海 老 屋 Maru-yebi-ya (brothel).

OTHER SURNAMES: 小 | Maru; 小 | Komaru (pot.); 川 **Maru**-kawa, 女 -me, 毛 -mo (ptr.), 井 -i, 目 -me, 田 -ta, 地 -chi, 谷 -ya, 尾 -o, 屋 -ya (ptr., pot.), 茂 -mo, 野 -no, 澤 -sawa, 橋 -hashi.

井 Variant of 廿 (iv), 'twenty'. 24.

亾 Variant of 亡 (p. 158).

也 YA: YĀ: *nari, kore; zok., -ya. nari* ('to be'). Distinguish from 世 (v). 5.

山 SAN, SEN; *yama; yama, (taka). yama* ('a mountain, hill'). As *san* (-zan), also 'a Buddhist temple': see also p. 35. A seal-form figures in the *mon* of the Masuyama 増山 (daimiō). 46.

| 陽道 Sanyōdō, | 陰道 Sanindō (two divisions of Japan, see pp. 121-2). | 城, anctly. | 春, Yamashiro (pr.; f.); | 州 Sanshū (occ. for same pr.). | 伏國 谷 Yama-bushi (-kuni)-dani (valleys). 大 | Dai-sen, Ō-yama (m.); Ōyama (t.; f. met.). | 中湖 Yamanaka-ko or -no-umi, 小 (or 湖) | 池 Koyama-no-ike (lakes).

KŌRI: | 武 Sambu (Kadzusa, mod.); | 本 **Yama**-moto (Higo, Chikugo, Dewa: f. ptr., met., swō., lacq., pot., sculp., actor), 田 -da (Kōtsuke and Iga; t. lacq.; f. ptr., met., lacq., sculp.; plain, -ga-hara ケ原: Yamada or Yōda as t. of Ise), 名 -na (Tōtōmi; f. ptr.), 門 -to (Chikugo; see also Locutions), 梨 -nashi (Kōshū; mod. *ken*; t.; f.), 鹿 -ga (Higo; t. pottery; f.), 縣 -gata (Mino and Aki; f. met.), 邊 -be or -nobe (Kadzusa and Yamato; both as f.; see also Towns, *fin.*).

OTHER TOWNS: 小 | Oyama (Nikkōkaidō stage; f. ptr., actor; Koyama as f. met.); 小 | 田 Oyamada (f.); | 王 Sannō (also d.); | 南 Sanna; | 川 **Yama**-kawa or -gawa (pot.; f. met., actor; see also Locutions), 下 -shita (f. ptr., met., sculp., actor), 上 -kami (f. sculp., but | 上 憶良 Yamanouye no Okura, poet), 口 -guchi (mod. *ken*; f. ptr., met., swō., sculp., pot.; brothel, -ya 屋), ノ 口 -nokuchi, 内 -uchi, -nouchi (latter as f. ptr., met., swō.; see also Locutions), 手 -te (also 'The Bluff' at Yokohama), 方 -gata, 中 -naka (lacq.; f. ptr., met.; see also Locutions), 中城 -naka-jō (cas.), ノ 井 -noi, 代 -shiro (pot.), 北 -kita (f.), 目 -nome, 田上 -dakami, 寺 -dera, ノ 坊 -nobō, 形 -gata (mod. *ken*; f.), 門野 -dono, 直 -taye, 直海 -naumi, 科 -shina (f. ptr., actor), 家 -ga (f.), -ye (f.; also Yamabe, Yamaya and Yanibe as f.), 崎 -zaki (f. ptr., lacq., met.; bridge, -hashi 橋, see p. 98, 12), 移 -utsuri, 船生 -fumiū, 蔭 -ge (-kage as f.), ノ 邊 -nobe.

IN YEDO: | 谷堀 Sanya-bori (canal); | 下御門 Yamashita-gomon (gate); | 菅橋 Yamasuge-no-hashii (bridge).

OTHER SURNAMES: 大 | Yama (met., as contraction for 大 | 坂 Yamazaka); 大 | 田 Ōyamada; 小 | 内 Osanai; 大 | 東 Santō; 大 | 入 Yama-iri, 久保 -kubo, 引 -biki, 片 -gata, 井 -noi, 木 -ki, 打 -uchi (laeq.), 羽 -ba, 地 -ji, 西 -nishi, 吉 -yoshi, 佐 -sa, 村 -mura, 谷 -dani, -ya (see also Personages), 角 -kado, -zumi, 尾 -o, 成 -nari, 河 -kawa, 肩 -gata, 岸 -gishi, 岡 -oka, 室 -muro (ptr.), 彦 -biko, 城屋 -shiroya (met.), 座 -za, 屋 -ya, 浦 -ura (met.), 根 -ne (ptr.), 脊部 -shirobe, 脅 -waki (ptr.), 島 -shima, 高 -daka, 原 -bara, 添 -zoye, 野 -no, 野邊 -nobe, 部 -be, 國 -kuni, 須 -su, 猫 -neko, 階 -shina (mod. princes), 森 -mori, 登 -to, 越 -goye (see also Personages), 賀 -ga, 郷 -gō, 路 -ji (ptr.), 葉 -ba, 勢 -se, 際 -giwa, 德 -toku, 澄 -zumi, 幡 -bata (ptr.), 澤 -zawa, 瀬 -se, 藤 -fuji.

OTHER PERSONAGES: 大 | 越釋迦 Yamagoshi no Shaka ('the Buddha flanked by the mountains', sc., the bodhisats Monju and Fugen); 大 | 谷 San-koku (Shan Ku, paragon), 關 -kwan (Kuan, Chin. sage), 椒太夫 -shōdayū (hist. pers.); 大 | 吹 Yama-buki (-gozen 御前, amazon), 背王 -shiro-ō (prince), 口女王 -guchi-no-nioō (poetess), 櫻戸 -zakurato (n.).

LOCUTIONS: 大 | 人 san-jin ('hermit, retired person'; see p. 70), 川 -sen (or yamakawa, 'mountains and rivers'), 水 -sui ('landscape'), 中 -chū ('in the mountains, a hermit's life'), 色 -shoku ('hill scenery'), 海 -kai ('land- and sea-scapes'), 賊 -zoku (or yamadachi, 'a brigand'); 大 | 内 sandai, 大 | 門 sammon (the precincts and chief gate of a Bud. tem.; latter often the tem. itself, esp. Hiyei-zan); 大 | 伏 yamabushi (cant name for the shugenja, a class of Bud. priests).

FOUR STROKES.

心 SHIN; (sane, kiyo, mune). kokoro ('heart, mind, interior'). 61.

大 | 字池 Shinji-no-ike (pond). 大 | 齋橋 Shinsai-bashi (bridge in Ōsaka). 大 | 得 kokoroye ('understanding'). 大 | 學 shin-gaku ('moral philosophy'), 中 -jū (lovers' double suicide; Shinjū Futatsu Haraobi 二腹帯, jōruri).

少 SHŌ; SA; (masa, o). sukunashi ('small'); wakashi ('young, junior'). Much used in official titles (see pp. 82, 85-7). Distinguish from 小 (p. 149). 42.

大 | 貳 Shōni (tit.; f.). 大 | 輔 Shō (tit.; n. poetess); 小 | 將 Koshōshō, 大 | 輔命婦 Shō-no-miōbu (poetesses). 大 | 咋 Okui, 大 | 足 Otaru, 大 | 麻呂 Sukunamaro (n.). 大 | 年 shōnen ('a youth'); Shōnen-kō 行 (art-subject).

水 SUI; MI, SHI; midzu, mi-, mina-; (*midzu, mi-, mina-*); *zok.*, Midzu-, *midzu* ('water'); one of the Five Elements. Distinguish from 木, 火 (iv), 氷, 永 (v). A cursive form appears in the *mon* on the palanquins of the Mito Tokugawa, the square form on their tent-curtains. 85.

1 島 Midzu-shima (is.; t.; f.; but Mishima-nada 灘, part of the Inland Sea). 1 内 Minochi, Minuchi (k. of Shinano); Minouchi-gawa 川 (r.).

1 品 岳 Suishō-dake (m.) 1 ノ 江 Midzu-no-ye (r. and shore).

OTHER TOWNS: 1 府 Sui-fu, 城 -jō, 藩 -han (all = Mito 1 戸 in Owari; the second also Midzuki, anct. dock), 原 -bara (also Mibara as t. and Midzuhara as f.), 澤 -sawa (also Midzusawa as t. and f. ptr.); 1 尾 **MI**-noo (Midzunoo as f.), 無 瀬 -nase (tem.; f.); 1 口 **MINA**-kuchi (f. ptr.), 俣 -mata; 1 田 **MIDZU**-ta (f. swo.), 海 道 -kaidō, 越 -koshi (f. pot.; also Midzunoo as f.), 無 -nashi, 間 -ma (f.), 塙 -ba, 窪 -kubo, 橋 -hashi (f.). 1 神 森 Suijin-no-mori, 1 道 橋 Suidō-bashi (grove and bridge in Yedo); 1 澤 寺 Suitaku-ji (tem.). 1 前 寺 Suizenji (park at Kumamoto). 1 天 宮 Suiten-gū (tem.; d.).

OTHER SURNAMES: 1 上 **MINA**-kami (ptr.; also Midzukami), 門 -to; 1 川 **MIDZU** kawa (ptr.), 木 -ki, 井 -i, 本 -moto, 早 -haya, 村 -mura, 町 -machi, 足 -tari, 見 -mi, 谷 -tani, -noya, 谷 川 -tanigawa, 郡 -gōri, 津 -tsu, 品 -shina, 崎 -saki, 野 -no (ptr., met.), 莖 -kuki, 溜 -tame (ptr.), 溪 -tani, 落 -ochi, 藤 -fuji.

PERSONAGES: 1 神 **SUI**-jin (d.), 天 -ten or 天 宮 -tengū (same d.), 星 -sei (the planet Mercury), 虎 -ko (dram. pers.); 1 尾 天 皇 Minoo-tennō (= Seiwa, 56th Mikado). 1 濟 傳 Suiko-den (Chin. romance). 1 鏡 Midzukagami (history). 1 無 月 拔 Minadzuki-harai (*nō*; from a name for the fourth or 'waterless' month, see p. 45). 1 論 評 Suiron-muko, 1 汲 新 發 意 Midzukuni-shimbochi (*kiōgen*). 1 尾 *suisai* (myth. creat.). 1 取 *moitori* (anct. gild; see also p. 83).

LOCUTIONS: 1 馴 棹 *minarezao* ('a punt-pole'); 1 攻 *midzuseme* (attacking a castle by flooding or by cutting off its water-supply); 1 仙 *sui-sen* ('narcissus'), 鳥 -chō (or *midzudori*, 'waterfowl'), 面 -men ('reflection in water'), 鬼 -ki ('ghost of one drowned'), 戰 -sen ('naval battle'), 品 -shō ('crystal').

仁 JIN, NIN; NI; *hito*, (*sane*); *zok.*, Ni-, rarely Jin-, *itsukushimu* ('to treat with consideration'); *awaremu* ('to pity'). As *jin*, 'benevolence', one of the Five Virtues. 9.

[Compare 二 (p. 143), 似 (vii).] 1 多 Nit[t]a (k. of Idzumo). 1 淀 川 Niyodo-gawa (r.). TOWNS: 大 1 Ōhito; 1 方 **NI**-gata, 木 -ki (Nikki as f.), 井 田 -ita (f.), -ida, 井 宿 -ijuku, 田 -ta (f.; also Nitta as f.), 田 山

-tayama (pot.), 位 -i, 良川 -rakawa, 尾 -o (f.), 保 -o (f.; r.), 堀東 -hori-higashi, 賀保 -gao (f.), 禮 -re (f.), 豐野 -buno. | 和寺 Ninna-ji (tem.).

OTHER SURNAMES: | 八 **Ni**-hachi, 上 -nouye (met.), 戶田 -toda, 平 -hira, 田原 -tawara, 杉 -sugī (or Hitosugi), 見 -mi, 科 -shina (ptr.), 羅山 -rayama.

EMPERORS: | 明 Nimniō (54th); | 孝 Nin-kō (119th), 德 -toku (16th), 賢 -ken (24th). | 王 Ni-ō (see p. 97; n. swo.; *kiōgen*; Niō-nidayū | 太夫, wrestler). | 阿彌 Ninami (n. pot.). NENGŌ: | 平 Nimpiō (1151-53); | 安 Ninan (1166-68); | 治 Ninji (1240-42); | 和 Ninna (885-888); | 壽 Ninju (851-853). | 和賀 (or 嘉), phonetic spelling of *nīwaka* 俄 (fest.).

仍 JŌ (SHŌ), NIŌ; *yori. yoru* ('to depend on'); *nao* ('yet, also'). 9.

仏 Contracted form of 佛 (VII). 9.

什 SHŪ, JŪ. *tō* ('file of ten soldiers'). As *jū*, 'domestic furniture' (| 物 *jūmotsu*, 'a set of temple vessels'). 9.

仂 RIOKU, RIKI; *Hagemu, Tsutomu, Masaru. hagemu, tsutomeru* ('to exert oneself'). 9.

仇 KIŪ, GU. *ada* ('an enemy'). Used as a complex synonym of 九 (p. 148), 'nine'. 9.

| 坂 Asaka (t.). | 先生 Kiū-sensei (Ch'iu, sennin). | 討 *ada-uchi* ('act of revenge'), 競 -*kurabe* ('rivalry').

化 KWA, KE; *KE*; (*nori*). *kawaru, bakeru* ('to be changed, metamorphosed'); *bake* ('a transformation, fraud'). 21.

| 粧 *keshō* ('toilet'); *Keshō-zaka* 坂, hill in Yedo. | 身 *ke-shin* ('an incarnation'), 生 -*shō* ('an apparition, ghost', also | 物 *bakemono*), 生者 -*shō-no-mono* ('a transformed creature', esp. fox or badger).

从 Simple form of 從 (XI). 9.

比 HI; *HI*; (*kore, tomo, chika*); | 古 *hiko. tagui* ('sort, kind'); *naraberu, takuraberu* ('to compare'). Distinguish from 以, 北, 此 (VI). 81.

[Compare homophones under 日 (IV).] | 企 **Hi**-ki (k. of Musashi; f.), 賣島 -*me-jima* (for 姬島, is.), 地川 -*ji-kawa* (r.), 良山 -*ra-san* (m.; see also p. 107, 79), 叡山 -*yei-zan* (m.; tem.), 牟禮山 -*mure-no-yama* (m.), 井岬 -*i-no-misaki* (cape).

TOWNS: | 井 **Hi**-i, 企谷 -*kigayatsu*, 田 -*da* (f.), 田勝 -*takatsu*, 江 -*ye*, 良松 -*ramatsu*, 和 -*wa*. | 翼塚 *Hiyoku-dzuka* (mound in Yedo, from *hiyoku*, myth. creat.). OTHER SURNAMES: | 佐 **Hi**-sa, 留 -*ru*, 留間

-ruma, 喜田 -kida. | [之] 宮 Nami-no-miya (wife of Tokugawa Iyeshige).
 | 登 **Hi**-to, 等 -to, 曾牟 -somu, 良磨 -ramaro, 羅夫 -rafu (n.). | 丘
biku ('a priest', Bud.), *biku-ni* 尼 ('nun'), *Biku-sada* 貞 (*kiōgen*). 無 |
muhi ('incomparable').

二 Occasionally for 四 (v), 'four', i.e., two twos 二. 7.

切 [Variant: 切.] SETSU, SECHI; or SEI, SAM; kiri. *kiru* ('to cut').
 18.

[Compare 桐 (x), 霧 (xix).] | 戶 Kireto (t.). | 石 Kiri-ishi (t.),
 山 -yama (f.), 池 -ike (f. ptr.). | 支丹 *kirishitan* ('Christian, Christianity');
Kirishitan-zaka 坂, place in Yedo. | 通 *kiridōshi* ('a cutting through a
 hill'); | 腹 *seppuku* *harakiri*, suicide by cutting the belly; | 斷 *setsudan*
 ('amputation').

劝 Contraction of 勸 (xx). 19.

双 Contraction of 雙 (xviii). 29.

刈 or 刈 GAI, GE: kari. *karu* ('to reap'). Commonly interchanged
 with 蒔 (viii), q.v. 18.

[Compare also 狩 (ix), 假 (xi).] | 藻川 *Karumo-gawa* (r.). | 田
Kari-ta (or Katta, k. of Ōshū), 羽 -ha (k. of Echigo), 尾 山 -o-yama (m.),
 安 -yasu, 谷 -ya, 和 野 -wano, 和 澤 -wasawa (t.), 茅 池 -chi-no-ike
 (lake).

孔 KŌ, KŪ: KŪ: (*yoshi*). *yoshi* ('good'); *hanahada* ('very'); *ana* ('a
 hole'). As *kō*, 'a sage.' 39.

| 世 部 Kusebe (f.). | 舍 農 家 Kusanoya (n.). | 子 Kōshi,
 Kuji (K'ung Tzu, Confucius, see p. 99, 18). | 明 Kō-mei (K'ung Ming,
 Chin. sage), 元 -gen (Yüan, *sennin*). | 雀 *kujaku* ('a peacock').

引 IN; hiki. *hiku* ('to draw, drag, lead, look up [a reference]'). 57.
 | 佐 Inasa (k. of Tōtōmi). | 地 川 Hikuchi-gawa (r.). | 田
 Hikida (t.; f.), Hiita, Hiketa (t.). | 本 Hikimoto (t.). | 間 Hikuma
 (cas.). | 上 *hikiage* ('withdrawal' of a force). | 舟 *hikifune* ('a tow-
 boat').

幻 KWAN, GEN. *maboroshi* ('illusion, glamour'); *Maboroshi* (*Genji*
 Chap. xli; f.). 52.

三 Occasionally for 四 (v), 'four', i.e., two twos 二. 7.

云 UN. *iu* ('to say, speak, name'). | 々 *unnun, shikajika* ('so-and-so, and so forth, etc.'). 7.

元 GEN, GWAN; *moto*; *moto*, *Hajime*; *zok.*, Gen- or Moto-, *moto*, *hajime* ('origin, original'). See p. 41. As Gen, the Yüan or Mongol dynasty of China; as *Moto*- in street-names (see p. 10, note 2.). 10.
[Compare 本 (v).] | 取岳 *Moto-tori-ga-dake*, 清澄山 *-kiyosumi-yama* (m.), 安川 *-yasu-gawa* (r.).

SURNAMES: | Moto; | 山 **Moto**-yama, 木 *-ki*, 井 *-i*, 田 *-da*, 青 *-yoshi*, 良 *-ra*, 岡 *-oka*, 崎 *-zaki*, 森 *-mori*, 藤 *-fuji*. PERSONAGES: | 寇 *Genkō* (the Mongols); 大 | *Daigen* (Ta Yüan, Chin. hero); 大 | 師 *Daigensui* (d.; tit. of Emperor as generalissimo; but *daigensui-hō* or *daigen-no-hō* 法, Budd. ceremony); | 徹 *Gentetsu* (Yüan Ch'ê, *sennin*); | 明 *Gemmiō*, | 正 *Genshō* (43rd and 44th Mikados, Empresses); | 子 *Moto-ko* (court-lady).

NENGŌ: | 久 *Gen-kiū* (1204-05), 仁 *-nin* (1224); | 文 *Gembun* (1736-40); | 中 **Gen**-chū (1384-92), 弘 *-kō* (1331-33; *Genkō no ran* 亂, the Civil War of 1331), 永 *-yei* (or *Gwanyei*, 1118-19), 亨 *-kiō* or *-kō* (1321-23), 治 *-ji* (or *Gwanji*, 1864), 祿 *-roku* (1688-1703), 慶 *-kei* (or *Gwangiō*, 877-884), 德 *-toku* (1329-30), 龜 *-ki* (1570-72), 曆 *-reki* (or *Gwanriaku*, 1184), 應 *-ō* (1319-20).

| 始祭 *genshiai* (fest.). | 服 *gembuku* (boy's coming-of-age ceremony). | 祖 *gwanso* ('founder').

戸 Variant of 戶 (p. 173).

王 Ō (i.e., WŌ); W'A; (*taka*). *kimi* ('monarch, king, prince'). As *-ō* or *-no-ō* (in early times *-no-ōgimi*, *-no-ohokimi*), a suffix to names of princes of the Imperial house other than the Emperor's sons and grandsons (see *shinnō* 親 |), also to other individual names (*-ō* esp. with those of youths). Distinguish from 壬 (p. 172) and from the radical 玉 (v). 96 (compare note to 才, p. 158).

大 | 山 *Taiō-zan* (m.). | 寺 *Ōji* (t.). | 子 *Ōji* (sub. of Yedo; lit. 'prince'). | 供 *Ōtomo* (f.). CHINESE PERSONAGES: | [子] 喬 *Ō[shi]kiō* (Wang [-tzu] Ch'iao), | 帽仙 *Ōbōsen* (Wang Mao-hsien), | 文卿 *Ō-bunkei* (**Wang** Wên-ch'ing), 中倫 *-chūrin* (Chung-lun), 玄甫 *-gempo* (Hsüan-fu), 仲都 *-chūto* (Chung-tu), 次仲 *-shichū* (Tz'u-chung), 老 *-rō* (Lao), 延 *-yen* (Yen), 知遠 *-chiyen* (Chi-yüan), 昌遇 *-shōgu* (Ch'ang-yü), 倪 *-gei* (I), 處 *-sho* (Ch'ü), 賀 *-ka* (Ho), 遙 *-niō* (Yao), 遠 *-yen* (Yüan), 質 *-shitsu* (Chi)—all *sennin*; | 祥 *Ōshō* (Wang Hsiang), | 褒 *Ōhō* (Wang Pao), paragons; | 仁 *Wani*, | 義之 *Ōgishi* (Wang I-chih), literati. | 將 *ōshō* (chesspiece).

市 Variant of 匱 (v). 50.

不 FC, FU; FU. A negative, generally as *zu* or *nu* after pure-Japanese verbs (although written before them): A 不及 B, A *oyobazu* B, 'B surpassing A, A not equal to B'. 1.

[Compare 布 (v), 府 (viii), 普 (xiii)] 一 波 *Fuwa* (k. of Mino; f.; barrier, -no-seki 關). 一 二 or 一 死 *Fuji* (m., commonly written 富士, q.v.); 一 二 見 茶 屋 *Fujimi-jaya* (teahouse). 一 入 道 瀧 *Funiūdō-taki* (fall). 一 老 山 *Oisenu-yama*, 一 忘 山 *Wasurezu-yama* (m.). 一 知 火 *Shiranu[h]i* (anctly, = *Hishū* pr., now an *ignis fatuus* seen off Higo pr.). 一 忍 ノ 池 *Shinobazu-no-ike* (pool in Yedo).

一 羽 *Fu-wa* (f.), 破 *-wa* (f. ptr.), 動 *-dō* (d.; fall, -ga-taki 瀧), 空 金 剛 *-kūkongō* (d.), 比 等 *-hito* (n.; sect), 美 人 *-mihito* (n.), 斷 櫻 *-dan-zakura* (cherry-tree), 受 一 施 *-ju-fuze* (sect). 一 易 *juyeki* ('unalterable, constant').

反 Variant of 反 (iv).

天 TEN; TE; *ama*; *ama-*. *ama, ame* ('heaven, the sky'). See pp. 39, 97. Alone or followed by 之, as *Ame-no-* ('Heaven's'), a prefix to many names of *kami* (deities of Shintō).¹ As *-ten* ('divinity'), a suffix to the names of certain Buddhas. Distinguish from 夭 (*yō, wakajini*, 'early death') and the next. 37.

[Compare 甘, 尼 (vi).] 一 下 *Tenka*, *Amenoshita* ('under heaven', hence 'the World', often specifically 'Japan'; see Titles and Locutions below). 一 竺 *Tenjiku* ('India'; nickname of Tokubei 德兵衛, traveller in that country). 一 鹽 *Teshio* (pr.; t.). KōRI: 一 田 *Ama-da* (Tamba; f.), 羽 *-ha* (Kadzusa; f.; also *Amō* as f.), 草 *-kusa* (Higo; f.; is., -jima).

MOUNTAINS: 一 山 *Ten-zan*; 一 井 山 *Tenjō-zan* ('Ceiling Mountain'); 一 目 (拜, 滿) 山 *Tem-moku(-pai,-man)-zan*; 一 城 山 *Amagi-zan*; 一 上 (野) 山 *Ama-kamit(-no)-yama*; 一 香 山 *Ama-no-kaguyama* (sacred m.). 一 橋 立 *Ama-no-hashidate* (spit, see p. 98, 13).

RIVERS: 一 川 *Ten-no-kawa* (as *Amanogawa*, 'the Milky Way'; as *Amagawa*, f.), *Amano-gawa* (also written 一 野 川); 一 龍 川 *Tenriū-gawa*; 一 白 川 *Tempaku* (*Amashiro-gawa*). 一 魔 瀧 *Temma-no-taki* (fall).

OTHER TOWNS: 小 一 *Oama*; 一 下 茶 屋 *Ten-gajaya*, 王 新 田 *-nō-shinden*, 城 *-jō* (or *Amaki*; latter as f.), 神 *-jin* (is., -jima; see also Deities), 神 山 *-jinyama*, 童 *-dō* (m., -yama), 寧 寺 *-nenji*; 一 明 *Tem-miō* (see also *Nengō*), 滿 *-ma* (see also Deities); 一 見 *Ama-mi* (f.), 津 *-tsu* (f.).

¹ For the few such quoted in the work, see under the first succeeding character in each instance.

丨 滿宮 Temman-gū (tem.: name for Sugawara no Michizane); 丨 王 (龍) 寺 Ten-nō (-riū) -ji (tem.). 丨 神橋 Tenjin-bashi. 丨 滿橋 Temma-bashi (bridges in Ōsaka).

OTHER SURNAMES: 丨 Ama: 丨 神林 Tenjinbayashi: 丨 命 Temmō; 丨 方 Ama-kata, 木 -ki, 矢 -ya, 寺 -dera, 利 -ri, 谷 -dani, -noya, 兒 -ni, 沼 -numa, 海 -mi (Tenkai as f. ptr. and n. priest), 宮 -nomiya, 野 -no (ptr.), 野谷 -noya, 笠 -gasa.

OTHER DEITIES (see note, p. 168): 丨 照大御神 Amaterasu-ōmikami or 丨 照光大神 Tenshōkō-daijin (the Sun Goddess); 丨 一神 Tenichijin or Nagakami; 丨 王 Tennō (see p. 101, 39, cf. also 45): 丨 神 Tenjin or 丨 滿 Temman (= Sugawara no Michizane). 丨 智 Tenji (38th Mikado). 丨 日坊 Tennichibō (priest). 丨 日槍 Ama-no-hiboko (anct. Korean prince). 丨 行 Ama-yuki, 原 -nohara, 座 -kura, 國 -kuni, 藤 -fuji (swo.). 丨 狗 Amainu (swo.), *tengu* (myth. race). 丨 臺 Tendai (Bud. sect.; its chief, *Tendai-zasu* 座主). 丨 人 *tennin*, 丨 女 *tennō*, 丨 津乙女 *amatsutome* (the Apsara or Bud. 'angels', who wear the 丨 羽衣 *ama-no-hagoromo* or feather-cloak). 丨 鼓 Tenko (*nō*).

TITLES: 丨 皇 Tennō, anctly, *Suberagi*, *Sumeragi*, *Sumerogi*, 丨 子 Tenshi, 丨 孫 *Sumemimago* (Imperial, see p. 49, note); 丨 門方 *temmon-gata* (*temmon*, 'astrology'); 丨 門博士 *temmon-hakase* (see p. 83); 丨 下一 *tenkaichi* ('unique under heaven', common with mirror-makers); 丨 下無雙 *tenka-musō* (same meaning).

NAME: 丨 仁 Ten-nin (1108-09), 元 -gen (978-982): 丨 文 Tembun (1532-54); 丨 永 Ten-yei (1110-12), 正 -shō (1573-91); 丨 平 Tem-pei, -piō (729-748), 平神護 -piō-jingo (765-766), 平勝寶 -piō-shōhō (749-756), 平寶字 -piō-hōji (757-764); 丨 安 Ten-an (857-858), 延 -yen (973-975), 治 -ji (1124-25), 和 -wa, -na (1681-83); 丨 明 Temmei (1781-88); 丨 長 Ten-chō (824-833), 承 -shō, -jō (1131); 丨 保 Tempō (1830-43); 丨 授 Ten-ju (1375-80), 喜 -ki, -gi (1053-57), 祿 -roku (970-972); 丨 福 Tempuku (1233); 丨 德 Ten-toku (957-960), 養 -yō (1144), 慶 -kei, -giō (938-1460), 應 -ō (781).

LOCUTIONS: 丨 下太 (or 泰) 平 *tenka-taihei* ('the world at peace'); 丨 眼鏡 *tengankiō* (phrenologist's magnifying glass).

无

BU, MU; MU. Used as a variant of 無 (xu), as in 丨 我道人 *Muga-dōjin* (n. ptr.). Distinguish from the foregoing. 71.

牙

GA, GE; GE. *kiba* ('a canine tooth, tusk'). Distinguish from 身 (vii). 92.

互

KO, GO. *tagai ni* ('mutually'). Distinguish from 互 (vi). 7.

五 [Contraction: 丑: complex synonym, not alternatively used in names: 伍.] GO; GO, I; itsu-, i-. *itsutsu, itsu-, i-* ('five, fifth'). See pp. 37, 41, 42-48, 88, 103, and compare the two next entries. 1.

1 畿内 **Go**-kinai (see p. 120), 島 -tō (archipel.: f.), 色濱 -shiki-no-hama (coast), 六岳 -roku-dake, 劔山 -ken-zan (m.), 僧越 -sō-goye (pass), 行 (位, [箇] 瀬) 川 -giō(-i, -kase)-gawa (r.), 1 串瀧 Itsukushi-no-taki (fall).

TOWNS: 1 三味塙 **Go**-sammaiba, 大堂 -daidō, 戸 -nohe (f.), 井 -i (f.; also Gonoī as f.), 本松 -hommatsu, 町田 -chōta, ケ所 -kasho, 所河原 -shokawara, 知國分 -chikokubu, 泉 -sen, 條 -jō (also dist. of Kiōto and f.; see further), 家 -ka, 箇莊 -kanoshō, 龍山 -riūzan, 靈林 -riōbayashi; 1 日市 **Itsu**-kaichi, 日町 -kamachi, 馬市 -maichi. 1 條坂 Gojō-zaka, 橋 -bashi or 大橋 -no-ōhashi (dist. and bridge of Kiōto). 1 智院 Gochi-in (tem.). 1 明樓 Gomei-rō (= Ōgi-ya 扇屋, brothel; n. of one of its keepers).

OTHER SURNAMES: 1 辻 Itsutsuji; 1 月 **Sa**-tsuki (n.), 月女 -otome (see below); 1 弓 **Go**-kiū, 大院 -tai, 井屋 -iya, 代 -dai (lit. 'fifth generation'), 位野 -ino, 味 -mi, 姓田 -seda (ptr.), 料 -riō, 富 -tomi, 器所 -kiso, 藤 -tō.

1 九殿 Gonomaruden (concubine of Tokugawa Iyetsuna). 1 阿彌 Goami (n.). 1 月雨 *samidare* (rains of the 5th month, 1 月 *gogatsu* or 早月 *satsuki*).

五 十 GOJŪ: I; iso-, ika-, i-; *iso-, zok-, Iso-, iso-, ika-* ('fifty', the *ka* being an auxiliary numeral; see p. 40).

1 1 川 **Iso**-gawa (f. met.), 部 -be (f.), 幡 -bata (f.), 君 -gimi (n.), 馬 -ma (*zok.*). 1 1 子 **Ika**-go, 里 -ri, 波 -ha (t.). 1 1 嵐 Igarashi (f. ptr., lacq. pot.). 1 1 村峠 **I**-bura-tōge (pass), 鈴川 -suzu-gawa (r.), 公野 -jiminō (t.), 迹手 -tode (n.), 槻 [園] -tsuki[zōnō] (n.).

五 百 GOHIAKU; io-; *io-, iho, io* ('five hundred'). 1 1 川 Gohiaku-gawa (r.), 羅漢寺 -rakan-ji (tem.). 1 1 野 Io-no (t.; f.; princess), 人 -to (n.).

丑 CHŪ, CHŪ; *zok., Ushi-*. As *chū* or *ushi*, 'the Ox' (see p. 63). 1. 1 時詣 *ushi-no-toki mairi* (incantation).

母 BU, MU. *nakare, nashi* (a negative). Distinguish from 母 (v). 80.

义 Variant of 爪 (p. 173). 20.

内 DAI, NAI; *uchi*, -nouchi; (*uchi*, *tada*); *zok.*, Nai-, -nai (I 藏 Kura-i. *uchi* ('inner, private, secret, the interior'); . . . *uchi* (of a courtesan, 'in the service of'); . . . *no uchi* ('within, among, one of the [series] . . .'). As *Uchi*- in street-names (see p. 10, note 2). Distinguish from 丙 (v). 11.
[Compare 打 (v).] 大 I Ōuchi (k. of Sanuki; f. ptr.); Ōchi (same k.; f.); ōuchi (the Impl. palace). I 海 Utsumi (lagoon; t.; f. ptr.); Uchiumi (t.; f. pot.); Uchinoumi (t.). I 川 Uchi-kawa (r.; t.; f.). I 津川 Utsu-kawa (r.).

OTHER TOWNS: 大 I 山 Ōuchiyama; I 藤新宿 Naitō-shinjiku (sub. of Yedo, Kōshūkaidō stage). I 山 **Uchi**-yama (f.), 之子 -noko, 之浦 -noura, 牧 -nomaki, 浦 -ura, 島見 -shimami, 原 -hara (f.), 野 -no (also site of the old Kiōto palace in Ashikaga times; f. met.), 道川 -michikawa.

OTHER SURNAMES: I 藏 Kura; I 記 **Nai**-ki (tit., see p. 82), 貴 -ki, 藤 -tō (ptr.); I 方 **Uchi**-kata, 本 -moto (met.), 田 -da (ptr., met.), 池 -ike, 村 -mura, 芝 -shiba, 垣 -gaki, 梅 -ume, 島 -jima, 倉 -kura (n. swo.), 堀 -bori, 崎 -zaki, 野倉 -nokura, 樹 -ki.

大 I 白 Ōuchijiro (horse). I 沙太 Uchisata (*kiōgen*). I 裏 *dairi* (the Impl. palace, the Emperor). I 宮 *nai-gū* (part of the Ise Shrines), 殿 -den ('inner chamber' of a Shintō shrine or Impl. palace), 陣 -jin (ditto of a Bud. temple).

TITLES (for others, see pp. 81-85): I 親王 *nai-shinnō* (princess of the blood), 管領 -*kwanrō* (Shikken's secretary), 堅 -ju (court page), 室 -*shitsu* (hon. for 'wife').

分 FUN, BUN (BU); *FU*; wake; (*wake*, *chika*). *wake* ('separation'); *wakatsu* ('to divide, apportion'). As *bun*, 'a portion, share, status, state of life'; as *fun*, a measure of weight and time (see p. 66); as *bu*, a measure of length (p. 65; see also p. 39, Fractions). 18.

大 I Ōita, formerly also Oita (k., r. and t. of Bungo; Ōita as mod. *ken* and f.), Ōkida (anct. f.; n.). I 田 Bunta, I 倍河原 Bumbaigahara (t.). I 陀利花院 Fundarika-in (tem.). I 部 Wake-be, 瀬 -se (f.). I 家 *bunke*, I 派 *bumpā* ('a branch family, branch sect or school'). 上 (中, 下) I *jō*-(*chū*-, *ge*-)*bun* ('1st, 2nd, 3rd class').

公 KŌ, KU; *kīn*- (*kimi*, *tomo*, *taka*, *tada*, *mitsu*). *kimi* ('a lord'); *ōyake* ('the public, equitable'). As *kō*, 'public', also a suffix to noble-men's names, 'My lord' (compare 侯, ix). 12.

[Compare 君 (vii).] I 津 Kōdzu (t.). I 平 Kimihira (f.). I 武 Kōbu (Kung Wu, paragon). I 子 Kimi-ko (Empress). I 曉 Kugio (priest). I 事 *kuji* ('public affairs, a ceremony, lawsuit'); Kuji-shimbochi 新發意

(*kiōgen*). 家 *ku-ge*, 卿 *-giō* (court-nobles), 方 *-bō* (tit. of Shōgun), 人 *-nin* (tit.), 文所 *-mon-jo* (anct. bureau). 園 *kōyen* ('public park').

予 YO; *Atau.* 'ware ('I, we'). Distinguish from 了 (p. 144), 子 (154) and 矛 (v). 何人 *Anato* (n.).

尹 IX; *tada, (masa).* *tadasu* ('to direct'). As *in*, a title (see p. 85). 呂尼 *Irō* (t.). 喜 *In-ki* (Yin Hsi), 軌 *-ki* (Kuei), *sennin*.

尺 SEKI, SHAKU. A measure of length (see p. 65); *Seki* (f.). Used as a common contraction of 釋 in several of its compounds (澤, 釋, 驛). 44.

壬 JIN, NIN; (*tada, -tsugu*). As *jin* or *midzunoye*, see p. 63. Distinguish from 王 (p. 167). 33.

生 *Mibu* (t., *Nikkōkaidō* stage; f.), *Nibu* (clan). 生川 *Mibu-kawa* (r.; t.; f.; also *Nibukawa* as t.).

手 SHC, SHU; *TE, TA*; *te, ta-*; (*ta-*). *te* ('the hand, arm, a handle, grip, action, skill, handiwork, handwriting, a workman'). 64.

島 *Te-jima* (is.), *Teshima* (f.). 石浦 *Teishi-no-ura* (shore). 小 | 差原 *Kotesashi-ga-hara*, | 越河原 *Tekoshi-ga-hara* (plains). | 向山 *Tamuke-yama* (m.). | 賀沼 *Tega-numa* (lake). | 取川 *Tetori-gawa* (r.). TOWNS: | 向 *Tamuke, Tamuki, Tōge*; | 子 *Te-noko*, 白塚 *-shirodzuka*, 宮 *-miya*, 野 *-no*, 藏田 *-kurata*, 邊 *-hen*.

OTHER SURNAMES: 大 | *Ōte*; | 搔 *Tengai* (swo.); | 白 *Te-shiro*, 束 *-dzuka*, 柄 *-gara*, 品 *-jina* ('jugglery'), 賀 *-ga*, 越 *-goshi*, 塚 *-dzuka* (met.).

PERSONAGES: | 力雄神 *Tajikarao-no-kami*, | 置帆負命 *Taokihooi-no-mikoto*, | 向神 *Tamuke-no-kami* (d.); | 白香姬 *Tashiraka-hime* (Empress); | 研耳尊 *Tagishimimi-no-mikoto* (prince); 小 | 尼 *Chiisade-no-ama*, | 古奈 (or 那) *Tekona* (hist. pers.); | 柄山 *Tegarayama* (swo.); | 刀良 *Tetora* (n.). | 車 *Teguruma*, | 負賊 *Teoi-yamadachi* (*kiōgen*). | 習 *Tenarai* (*Genji* Chap. LIH; lit. 'penmanship').

LOCUTIONS: | 本 *te-hon* ('a copy-book, manual'), 相 *-sō* ('palmistry'), 業 *-swaza* ('handiwork'), 取 *-tori* ('an expert'), 妻 *-dzuma* (for | 品 *tejina*, 'conjuring'), 箱 *-bako* ('a toilet-box'), 作 *-dzukuri* ('home-made'), 染 *-zome* ('home-dyed'), 鞠歌 *-mari-uta* ('ball-play songs').

毛 MŌ; MO, KE; *ke, ke* ('hair, fur, feathers'). As *mō*, a weight (see p. 66). 82.

| 山 *Ke-yama* (m.), 島 *-shima* (is.), 馬内 *-manai*, 原 *-haramiya* (t.). SURNAMES: | 利 *Mōri* (met.), *Mori*; | 受 *Menju, Keuke*; | 呂 *Mo-ro*, 牧 *hira*, 塚 *-dzuka*; | 剃 *Ke-zori*, 谷村 *-yamura*, 馬 *-ma*. | 菟 *Mō-chō* (*Mao Chang*, d.), 女 *-jo* (*Nū, sennin*), 伯道 *-hakudō* (*Po-tao, sennin*).

戸 [Variant: 戶.] KO; TO, HE; to, he, -nohe (*chiro, iye*); *zok.*, To-to, he ('a door, house-gate, house'). Used as a common contraction for 盧 (xvi) in several of its compounds. A seal-form is used in the mon of the Tozawa 澤 of Shinjō. 63.

[Compare 十 (p. 147), 土 (158), 外 (v), 登 (xii).] 一 島 To-shima (s.; t.; f.). 一 來 岳 Herai-dake, 一 隱 山 Togakushi-yama (m.). 一 川 To-gawa (r.; f.), Tokawa (t.). 大 一 瀧 Ōto-no-taki (fall).

OTHER TOWNS: 一 次 He-tsugi (f.), 來 村 -rai-mura: 一 ノ 口 To-nokuchi (lacq.), 手 -de or -ide, 手 野 -deno, 毛 -ge, 井 -i, 石 城 -ishi-jō (cas.), 田 -da (f. ptr., met.; r.: moor, -ga-hara 原; also Heda as t.), ケ 里 -gari, 谷 -dani (f.; also Toya as f.), 谷 渡 -yato, 河 内 -gōchi, 畑 -bata, 島 浦 -shima-ura, 倉 -kura (f.), ケ 崎 -gasaki, 部 -be (f.; also Kobe as f. mus.), 塚 -tsuka (Tōkaidō stage 5; f. ptr.), 澤 -zawa (f.; brothel, -ya 屋), 頭 -gashira.

OTHER SURNAMES: 大 一 Ōto (n.); 一 上 To-gami, 水 -midzu, 井 田 -ida, 叶 -ganō, 矢 -ya, 汲 -kumi (ptr.), 村 -mura, 奈 良 -nara, 波 -nami, 枝 -yeda, 菊 -gari, 屋 -ya, 室 -muro, 浪 -nami, 張 -bari (met.), 鹿 里 -gari, 崎 -zaki, 賀 崎 -gasaki, 祭 -matsuri. 一 奈 瀬 Tonase (dram. pers.).

升 [Variant: 舂.] SHŌ; masu, Noboru, Nobori; *zok.*, Masu-, noboru ('to rise'); masu ('a measure'). As *shō*, a measure of capacity (see p. 65). 24.

[Compare 増 (xv), 益, 榊 (xi).] SURNAMES: 一 田 Masu-da, 本 -moto, 屋 -ya (met.).

斤 KIN, KON; (*ono*). *ono* ('an axe'). As *kin*, 'a catty', measure of weight (see p. 66). 69.

氏 SHI, JI; uji; *uji*. *uji* ('family, clan, family-name'). As -shi or -uji, a suffix equivalent to our 'Mr'. 83.

一 家 Uji-iyē (t.), -ye, -ya (f.), 原 -hara (f.), 人 -ndo (n.). 一 長 者 *uji-no-chōja* ('chief of the clan'); 源 一 長 者 *Genji-no-chōja* (tit. of Tokugawa shōgun).

爪 [Variant: see p. 170.] SŌ; tsume: (*tsume*). *tsume* ('a nail, claw, hoof, plectrum [of *koto*]'). 87.

一 木 崎 Tsumaki-zaki (cape). 一 花 Tsumehana (*jorō*). 一 音 *tsumaoto* ('the sound of the *koto*').

欠 KEN (KETSU). *kakeru* ('to be defective, missing, lost'). 76.
一 眞 間 Kakemama (t.).

午 GO. As *go* or *uma*, 'the Ox' (see p. 63); as *go*, esp. 'noontide'. 24.
一 頭 天 王 Godzu-tennō (d.).

牛 GIC, GO; ushi; *zok.*, Ushi-. *ushi* ('a bull, cow, ox, cattle'). 93.
 | 島 Ushi-jima (is.; f. ptr.), 瀧 -no-taki (fall). TOWNS: 小 | 田
 Kogoda; | 久 **Ushi**-ku (lake, -numa 沼), 地 -ji, ノ 谷 -noya, 津 -tsu,
 -dzu, 根 -ne, 深 -buka, 堀 -bori, 窓 -mado, 窪 -kubo, 潟 -kata. | 込
 Ushi-gome (dist. of Yedo, mod. *ku* of Tōkiō; f.), 天神 -tenjin (tem.), 御前
 -gozen (forecourt of same).

OTHER SURNAMES: 小 | Koushi (sculp.); | 丸 **Ushi**-maru, 山 -yama,
 田 -da, 尾 -o, 草 -kusa, 奥 -oku, 場 -ba, 澤 -zawa, ケ 瀬 -gase. PERSONAGES,
 etc.: | 生 Ushū (n.); | 若丸 Ushi-wakamaru (boy-name of Minamoto no
 Yoshitsune), 尾大臣 -ya-daijin (= Fujiwara no Korekimi 是公), 麻呂
 -maro, 甘養 -kai (n. poets); | 馬 Giūba (see p. 111, 94), also Ushi-uma
 (*kōgen*); 大 | 尉 Ōushijō (dram. pers.). | 祭 *ushi-matsuri* (fest., 12th
 day of 9th month).

允 [Variant: see p. 158.] IN (JŌ): (*chika, suke, nobu, masa*); *zok.*, -suke.
ataru ('to correspond to'); *ukegau* ('to agree'). As *jō*, a title
 (see p. 85). 10. | 恭 Inkiō (19th Mikado).

介 KA, KE; KA, KE; *suke, Suke*; *zok.*, Suke-, -suke. *tasukeru* ('to
 help'); *suke* ('a subordinate official', see p. 85). 9.

[Compare 助 (VII).] | 川 Sukegawa (f.). | 象 Kai-shō (Chieh
 Hsiang), 琰 -yen (Yen), *sennin*.

今 KIN, KON; ima: (*ima, yoshi*); *zok.*, Ima-, *ima* ('now, modern, present
 day'). Used as a contraction of 金 (VIII). Distinguish from 令 (V)
 and 命 (VIII). 9.

| 立 **Ima**-date (k. of Echizen; f.), -dachi (same k.), 江 潟 -ye-gata
 (lake), 川 -gawa (r.; f.; see also Locutions), 保 川 -o-gawa (r.). TOWNS:
 | 歸 仁 Nachijin (Luchu Is.; Nakinin as f.); | 切 **Ima**-gire (f.), 戸 -do
 (pot.), 井 -i (f. ptr.), 石 動 -isurugi, 市 -ichi (Nikkōkaidō stage), 田 -da (f.),
 村 -mura (f. ptr., pot., actor), 利 -ri (same as 伊 萬 里), 町 -machi, 別
 -betsu, 尾 -o (f. ptr.), 治 -haru or -baru (Imahari as f.), 津 留 -tsuru, 泉
 -idzumi (f. ptr.), 宿 -juku, 須 -su (Nakasendō stage 50), 福 -fuku (f. ptr.).

IN YEDO: | 扇 Ima-ōgi (sub.), 川 (戸) 橋 -gawat-(do)-bashi (bridges).
 | 出 川 Ima-degawa (dist. of Kiōto; pal.; f.), 宮 -miya (dist. of Ōsaka;
 f. ptr.), 能 野 -gumano (tem.; f.).

OTHER SURNAMES: | Kon, Ima; | 剛 Kongō; | 泰 Komparu; | 萬
 Komman; | 大路 **Ima**-ōji (ptr.), 小路 -kōji, 木 -ki (n. poetess), 中 -naka,
 江 -ye, 西 -nishi, 庄 -shō, 枝 -yeda, 府 -fu (ptr.), 居 -i, 武 -take, 岡 -oka,
 津 -dzu, 城 -ki (n. poet), 野 -no, 峯 -mine, 澤 -zawa (met.), 橋 -hashi
 (ptr.), 關 -zeki, 鷹 -taka.

PERSONAGES: 釋迦 *Ima-shaka* (priest), 式部 *-shikibu* (poetess), 貞宗 *-sadamune* (swo.)—in each case meaning 'the modern S.' 子 *Ima-ko* (poetess), 屋殿 *-ya-dono* (prince), 毛人 *-kebito* (m.), 參 *-mairi* (*kiōgen*).

LOCUTIONS: 上 [皇帝] *kinjō[-kōtei]* ('the reigning Emperor'); 樣 *imayō*, 風 *imafū* ('modern style, latter-day'); 昔 *konseki, konjaku* ('ancient and modern', cf. 古 *koku, kokin*); 女 川 *onna-Imagawa* ('women of the [noble] Imagawa type').

父 *FU, BU; BU. chichi* ('a father'). See p. 129. 88.

十 *HEN, BEN. nori* ('law, rule'). 25. 和 *Hen-kwa* (Pien Ho), 莊 *-sō* (Chuang), Chin. worthies. 關 *Benkwan* (priest).

六 [Complex synonym, not used alternatively in names: 陸.] *RIKU, ROKU; MU; mutsu, mu-* (*mutsu, mu-* 'six, sixth'). See pp. 37, 41, 42, 48, 71, 73, 88, 104. 12.

連島 *Rokuren-jima* (is.). 野山 *Rokunō-zan*, 甲山 *Rokkō-zan* (m.). 浦 *Roku-ura* (shore), *Mutsuura* (t.; f.; *nō*). OTHER TOWNS: 方野 *Roppōno*; 地藏 *Roku-jizō* (*kiōgen*; see also p. 104, 60), 鄉 *-gō* (f.; r.; bridge in Yedo, -no-hashī 橋); 角 *Rok-kaku* (f.; tem., -dō 堂), 軒 *-ken*; 手 *Mu-te*, 町 *-ika-machi*, 廐 *-mai*.

IN KIŌTO: 波羅 *Rokuhara* (dist.; f.; tem., -dera 寺); 條 *Rokujō* (dist.; f.; 79th Mikado; poetess; R.-gawara 磧, dry bed of the Kamo River).

OTHER SURNAMES: 村 *Roku-mura*, 野 *-no*; 原 *Mutsu-hara*, 崎 *-zaki*; 人部 *Mu-tobe*, 笠 *-gasa*. 如 *Rikunio* (priest-poet). 孫王 *Roku-sonnō* (= Minamoto no Tsunemoto 經基), 代御前 *-dai-gozen* (leg. pers.), 字南無右衛門 *-ji-namuyemon* (*jōruri* chanter), 人僧 *-ninsō* (*kiōgen*). 部 *rokubu* ('a pilgrim'). 花 *rikkwa* or *mutsu no hana* ('snow').

方 *HŌ; HA; kata; kata, (masa, jusa, michi). kata* ('side, direction, square, division, method, agent, person'). As *-no-kata* (occ. with 乃, の or 之), a suffix to names of certain exalted ladies (see p. 79). 70.

[Compare homophones under 片 (iv).] 縣 *Katagata* (k. of Mino). 中 *Bōjū*, 近 *Hōkin*, 座 *Hōza* (t.), 廣寺 *Hōkō-ji* (tem.). 小 岡 *Ogata*, 波見 *Katabami* (f.). 回 *Hōkwai* (Fang Hui, *sennin*). 丈 *hōjō* ('[a room] ten feet square', 'the prior' of a monastery or his dwelling); *Hōjō-ki* 記, classic. 士 *hōshi*, 'a *sennin*', one who works *hōjutsu* 法術, 'geomancy'.

之 [Variants: 止, 止.] SHI; SHI, NO; yuki, (Itaru, kore); zok., -shi (助 -nosuke, etc., see p. 72). yuku ('to go'); kore ('this'; see p. 91); no (genitive postposition). 4.

文 BUN, MON; MO; fumi; fumi-, -bumi, (aya, aki). fumi ('a letter, book'). As *bun*, 'literature, composition, document, style', 'civil' (as opposed to 武 *bu*, 'military'); as *mon*, 'a coin, cash'. 一 字 *monji*, *moji*, 'a character, word'; 大 一 字 *dai-monji*, 'the character 大', etc. 67.

一 殊山 *Monju-san* (m.). 一 挾 *Fubasami* (t.). 大 一 字 屋 *Daimonji-ya* (brothel). SURNAMES: 一 Fumi; 一 字 *Moji* (*Moji-noya* 屋, n. poet; *Moji-dayū* 太夫, also 小 一 字 太夫 *Komojidayū*, n. mus.); 一 三 *Bunza*; 一 成 *Fumi-nari*. 室 -ya, 屋 -ya (poets, vulg. *Bunya*).

PERSONAGES: 一 殊 *Monju* (*Manjusri*, d.); 一 昌 星 *Bun-shō* (-*kioku* sei star-gods); 一 王 *Bunnō* (*Wên Wang*, Chin. Emperor); 一 寶 *Bumpin* (*Wên Hin*); 一 簫 *Bunshō* (*Wên Hsiao*, *sennin*); 一 武 *Monmu* (42nd Mikado); 一 德 *Montoku* 55th; *M-jitsuroku* 實錄, history; 一 昭 (恭) 院 *Bun-shō* (-*kiō*-in posth. names of Iyenobu and Iyenari, 6th and 11th Tokugawa Shōguns); 一 覺 *Mongaku* (priest); 一 藏 *Bunzō*, 一 相 撲 *Fumisumō*, 一 山 賊 *Fumi-yamadachi* *kiōgen*. 一 福 茶 釜 *Bumbuku-chagama* (fairy-tale). 一 内 *Bunnai*, 一 庫 *Bunko* (see p. 86; latter lit. 'library, book-box'). 一 月 *fumi/dzuki* (the 7th month).

NENGŌ: 一 久 **Bun**-kiū (1801-63), 化 -*kwa* (1804-17), 中 -*chū* (1372-74), 正 -*shō* (1466), 永 -*yei* (1264-74), 安 -*an* (1444-48), 治 -*ji* (1185-84), 和 -*wa* N. Dyn., 1352-55; 一 明 **Bun**-mei (1460-86), 保 -*pō* (1317-18); 一 政 **Bun**-sei (1818-20), 祿 -*roku* (1502-45), 龜 -*ki* (1501-02), 曆 -*reki*, -*riaku* (1234), 應 -*ō* (1260).

一 書 *bunsho* ('a document'). 一 身 *bunshin* ('tattooing'). 一 章 博士 *monshō-hakase* tit., see p. 83). 一 日 *monbi* ('a festival day').

支 SHI; ye, (*yeda*), *Tamotsu*. ye, *yeda* ('a branch', lit. and met.); *sasayeru*, *tamotsu* ('to preserve, support'). As *shi*, see p. 110, 87. 65.

一 那 *Shina* ('China'). 一 倉 *Hasekura* (f.). 一 店 *shiten* ('a branch shop').

屯 CHUN (TON); *Tamuro*, (*mura*). As *ton* or *tamuro*, 'an encampment'. 45.

木 BOKU, MOKU; KI, KO, MO; ki, ko-; (-*ki*, *shige*); *zok.*, *Moku.* -*ki*, *ko* ('wood, wooden, a tree'). Distinguish from 水 (p. 164) and 本 v. 75.

[Compare 喜 (xii), 杵 (viii), 樹 (xvi), 吉 (vi).] 一 國 *Ki-no-kuni* old name for Kii pr. 一 島 *Ki-shima* (is.; f.; also *Kijima* and *Konoshima*

as f.). 田 Kida (mod. k. of Sanuki: f. ptr.). 曾 Kiso (dist., also written 岐阻; f.; r., see p. 98, **10**; high-road, -kaidō 街道 or -ji 路, see p. 124). 切山 Kogiri-yama (m.). 枯森 Kogarashi-no-mori (forest). 芽峠 Kinome-tōge (pass). OTHER RIVERS: 下津川 Ki gei dzu-gawa, 次(野)川 Ko-tsugi(-no)-gawa.

TOWNS: 小 Ogi (f.; also Kogi as f.); 小津 Ogitsu; 下 Ki-noshita (f. ptr., met., pot.), -oroshi, ノ下 -nomoto, 山 -yama (f.), 戸 -do (f.), ノ本 -nomoto, 石見 -shimi, 立 -tachi, 次 -tsugi, 岐 -ki, 更津 -saradzu, 津 -tsu, -dzu (f.; also Kotsu as f.), 屋瀬 -yase, 原 -bara (f.), 船 -fune, 野山 -noyama, 部 -be (f.; branch of Shin sect), 造 -tsukuri (f.; also Kodzukuri as f.), 都賀 -tsuga, 嵐 -oroshi, 間塚 -matsuka, 瀬 -se (f.); 屋ノ瀬 Ko-yanose, 葉 -noha, 幡 -hata (f.), 器 -dzuki.

IN YEDO: 大戸 Ōkido (gate); 塙町 Kiba-chō, 挽町 Kobiki-chō (streets); 母寺 Mokubo-ji (templ.). 丸殿 Kinomaru-dono (anct. pal.). 辻 Kitsuji (the Ōsaka 'Yoshiwara').

OTHER SURNAMES: 大 Ōki (ptr.), Ōgi; 大戸 Ōkiguchi; 小曾 Kokiso (ptr.); 寺 Ko-dera, 庭 -ba, 塙 -ba (*kiba*, 'a wood-yard'); 口 Ki-kuchi, 上 -nouye, 元 -moto (ptr.), 内 -uchi, 付 -tsuke, 平 -hira, 本 -moto, 西 -nishi, 全 -mata, 村 -mura (ptr., met., pot., lacq., sculp.), 呂子 -roko, 里 -damari, 谷 -tani (met.), 志見 -shimi, 俣 -mata (ptr.), 畑 -bata, 屋 -ya, 柴 -shiba (met.), 脅 -waki, 倉 -gura, 野 -no, 野村 -nomura, 梨 -nashi, 越 -koshi, 暮 -gurashi (met.; also Kogure), 澤 -zawa, 瀧 -taki, 藤 -dō, 邊 -be.

PERSONAGES: 之花佐久夜毘賣 or 華開耶姬 Konohanasakuya-hime (d.); 公 Bokkō (Mu Kung, *seunin*); 兔 Dzuku (prince, lit. 'owl'); 鼠 Ki-nezumi (nickname), 寺宮 -dera-no-miya (princes), 寺法印 -dera-hōin (priest), 接太夫 -tsugidayū (n.), 曾冠者 -so-kwanja (= Minamoto no Yoshinaka), 屋之助 -yanosuke (*zok.*); 隱翁 Kogakure-ō; 綿 yū, 'mulberry-bark cloth', whence Yū-shide 四手, poetess, and -gaki 垣, n.

賊 Tokusa (*nō*, lit. the Horsetail or Scouring-grass, *Equisetum*). 六駄 Kirokuda (*kiōgen*). 工 moku, *takumi* ('a carpenter'; see also p. 83). 偶 deku, *ningyō* ('a puppet'), *bokugū* ('an image'). 葉天狗 konoha-tengu (myth. creat.). 靈 kodama ('the spirit of a tree'). 瓜 mokkō (formerly *mokō*, a quatrefoil heraldic motive).

太 TAI (TA, DA-); TA, HO: Ō-, futo; (*moto*); *zok.*, ta (in all positions, but occ. -da, see p. 71 f.); 夫 Tayū, -dayū; 刀 Tachi, from *tachi*, a type of sword). *futoshi* ('big, bold'); *ōnaru* ('large'); *hanahada* ('very'). Distinguish from 大 (p. 161) and the next. 37.

井川 Futoi-gawa (r.). Towns: 田 Ōta (Nakasendō stage 51; r.; f. ptr.), Ōda; 田村 Ōtamura (pot.); 間 Taima; 宰府 Dazaifu (see p. 84); 良 Tara; 郎丸 Tarōmaru. 秦 Udzumasa (sub. of Kiōto; f.). 平橋 Taihei-bashi, 郎右衛門橋 Taroyemombashi (bridges in Ōsaka). 平寺 Taihei-ji (tem.). OTHER SURNAMES: 〇 (Ō no Yasumaro 安麻呂 and Ō no Tokutari 徳理, early historian and poet); 田黒 Ōtaguro; 子屋 Taishiya; 村 **Ta**-mura, 刀屋 -chiya (swo.), 刀川 -chikawa, 郎館 -rodate.

OTHER PERSONAGES: 宰 Dazai (d.; see also p. 84); 歳 Taisai (d.); 公望 Taikōbō (T'ai-kung-wang, Chin. hero); 小 夫 Kodayū (jorō). 仲 Tachū (n.). 夫黒 Tayūguro (horse). SENNIN: 上老君 Taijō-rōkun (T'ai-shang Lao-chūn, i.e., Lao-tzu); 眞王夫人 Taishinnō-fujin (T'ai-chên-wang Fu-jên); 陽子 **Tai**-yōshi (T'ai-yang-tzu), 陽女 -yōjo (-yang-nū), 陰女 -injo (-yin-nū), 玄女 -genjo (-hsüan-nū); 山老夫 Taizanrōfu (T'ai-shan Lao-fu). 刀奪 Tachihai (*kiōgen*).

TITLES (for others see pp. 81, 84): 上皇 *dajōkō*, 上天皇 *dajōtennō* (abdicated Emperor); 子 *taishi* (Prince Imperial); 后 *tai-kō* (Empress Dowager), 公主 -*kōshu* (Emperor's aunt), 皇 后 -*kōtaikō* (his grandmother), 閣 -*kō* (retired *kwanpaku*, if still ruling; used esp. for Toyotomi Hideyoshi, familiarly Taikō-sama 閣様; Taikō-ki 記, a history of his times); 夫 *tayū* (see 夫 below).

LOCUTIONS: 陽 *tai-yō*, 陰 -*in* ('the sun, moon'; see also p. 46, note 4), 古 -*kō* ('the Age of the Gods'), 平 -*hei* ('universal peace'; Taihei-ki 記, history); 郎月 *tarōdzuki* (the 1st month); 〔々〕神樂 (see under 神, x); 前 *futomaye* (the courtyard of a Shintō temple).

犬 KEN: inu. *inu* ('a dog'). 94.

上 Inukami (k. of Ōmi; r.). 吠崎 Inu bō-ga-saki or Inuboye-zaki (cape). Towns: 山村 Inaki-mura (pot., Inuyama ware); 山 **Inu** yama (f. ptr.*), 石 -ishi, 目 -me, 伏 -buse (f. met.), -bushi, 居 -i, 飼 *kai* (f. met.*). 返瀧 Inukayeri-no-taki, 飼瀧 Inukai-daki (falls).

OTHER SURNAMES: 川 **Inu**-gawa*, 丸 -maru, 田 -da*, 江 -ye*, 坂 -saka, 阪 -saka*, 村 -mura*, 塚 -dzuka* (ptr.), 養 -kai, 懸 -kake.

公方 **Inu**-kubō (= Tsunayoshi, Shōgun), 田川 -tagawa (n. wrestler), 房丸 bōmaru, 千代 -chiyo (n.), 山伏 -yamabushi (*kiōgen*). 追物 *inuōmono* (sport, see p. 99, 25).

* For the eight surnames marked with an asterisk, see also p. 109, 81.

𠂔 Variant of 立 (v).

夫 FU; BU, O; -o, (suke). *onoko* ('a man, male'); *otto* ('a husband,' see p. 129); *tasukeru* ('to help'). 37.

小 | Obu (l.). | 婦 *fūfu*, *meoto*, now *miōto* ('husband and wife'); Miōto-seki or -ishi 石 (rock); Meoto-no-ike 池 (lake); Meoto-gi 木 (f.). | 子 *fūshi* ('a sage', esp. Confucius). 大 | *taifu* (Chin. title; also, in Japan, same as *karō* 家老, a daimiō's chief retainer), *daibu* (tit., see p. 85). 太 | *tayū* (honorary title equivalent to *goi* 五位 or the 5th rank of honour; also applied to rankless professionals summoned to Court, such as musicians and esp. the upper class of courtesans, *oiran*, on whom the 5th rank was temporarily conferred).

𠂔 Script variant of 左 (v).

友 [Script variant: 友 (i.e., with dot above.)] YŪ, YU; *tomo*; *tomo*; *zok.*, *Tomo.* *tomo* ('a companion, friend'). 29.

[Compare 伴 (vii), 供 (viii), 輶 (xiv).] TOWNS: | 田 **Tomo**-da (f. ptr.), 沼 -numa, 部 -be (f.). OTHER SURNAMES: 大 | Ōtomo (ptr.); | 山 **Tomo**-yama, 平 -hira, 江 -ye, 安 -yasu, 成 -nari, 松 -matsu, 岡 -oka, 野 -no, 常 -tsune. | 法師 Tomohōshi (swo.).

中 CHŪ, CHU; *naka*; *naka*; *zok.*, *Chū*-, rarely *Naka*-. *naka* ('middle, interior, among, friendly relations'). As -*chū* (-jū), 'amid' or 'the whole body of . . .'; as *Naka*- in street-names (see p. 10, note 2). See also p. 39. 2.

[Compare 仲 (vi).] | 國 *Chūgoku* (the provinces of the Sanyōdō and Sanindō combined, see pp. 121-2), *Chūkoku* or | 華 [國] *Chūkwa* [-koku] ('China'). | 通 島 **Naka**-dōri-jima (is.), 仙 道 -sendō (high-road, see p. 124), 山 -yama (m.; t. text.; f. ptr., swo.; *jorō*), 津 川 -tsu-gawa (r.; t., Nakasendō stage 45; f.). | 禪 寺 湖 *Chūzenji-ko* (lake).

KōRI: | *Naka* (Tango; Sagami, mod.; f.; also *Chū* as f.); | 島 *Nakajima* (Owari; t.; f. ptr., sculp., actor; *Naka-no-shima* as is, but | 𠂔 *Nakanoshima*, dist. of Ōsaka).

OTHER TOWNS [for further examples (including street-names), where 中 is a mere directional prefix (*Naka*-), see under the second character]: 小 | 原 *Konakawara*; | 便 **Chū**-shi, 條 -jō (f. ptr.; also *Nakajō* as t.); | 戶 **Naka**-to, 戶 川 -tokawa, 之 條 -nojō, 田 -da (*Nikkōkaidō* stage: f.), 庄 -noshō, 里 -sato, -zato, 作 -nosaku, 村 -mura (pot.; f. ptr., actor; theatre, -za 座, see p. 100, 37), 河 原 -gawara, 林 -bayashi (f. ptr.), 居 -i, 洲 -su,

津 -tsu (f.), 垣 市 -gaichi, 泉 -idzumi, ノ 保 -noho, 原 -baru (Nakaliara as f. ptr., met., lacq.), 組 -kumi, 野 -no (f. ptr., met.), 野 町 -nomachi, 貫 -nuki, ノ 宿 -noshuku, 渡 -watari, 間 -ma (f.), 郷 -gō, ノ 郷 -nogō (also dist. of Yedo), 新 田 -niita, 園 -sono (=zono as f. ptr., met.), 興 -oki (see also Locutions), 澤 -sawa or -nosawa (=zawa as f. ptr., met.), 瀬 -se (f.), ノ 關 -noseki.

TEMPLES: 一 尊 寺 Chūson-ji; 一 山 寺 Nakayama-dera. IN YEDO: 一 坂 Naka-saka (hill; f.); 一 卍 (or 萬字) 屋 Naka-manji-ya (brothel).

OTHER SURNAMES: 大 一 Ōnaka; 大 一 川 Ōnakagawa; 大 一 臣 Ōnakatomi; 小 一 川 Konakagawa; 小 一 村 Konakamura; 一 三 川 Naka-migawa, 上 -gami (met.), 上 川 -gamikawa, 大 路 -ōji, 丸 -maru (ptr.), 口 -guchi, 方 -gata, 井 -i (ptr., met.), 内 -uchi, 石 -ishi, 平 -hira, 目 -me, 出 -de, 次 -tsugi, 江 -ye, 江 川 -yegawa, 西 -nishi (ptr.), 安 -yasu, 臣 -tomi (clan), 牟 田 -muda, 坊 -nobō, 町 -machi, 邑 -mura, 谷 -dani, 尾 -o (met.), 沼 -numa (ptr.), 坪 -tsubo, 金 -gane, 東 -higashi, 岡 -oka, 俣 -mata, 垣 -gaki, 柴 -shiba, 浦 -ura, 院 -in, 根 -ne (ptr., met.), 桐 -giri, 神 -gami, 郡 -gōri, 御 門 -mikado, 堀 -bori, 須 賀 -suka, 曾 根 -sone, 溝 -mizo, 路 -ji (ptr.), 萬 -ma, 道 -michi, -ji, 橋 -hashi, -bashi, 濱 -hama (ptr.), 藤 -fuji.

PERSONAGES: 一 八 幡 Chū-hachiman (d.); 一 將 Chūjō (dram. pers.; see also p. 85); 一 將 姬 Chūjō-hime (hist. pers.); 大 一 姬 Ōnakatsuhime (Empress); 一 大 兄 皇 子 Naka-no-ōye-no-ōji (prince), 關 白 -no-kwampaku (= Fujiwara no Michitaka 道 隆), 先 代 -sendai (= Hōjō Tokiyuki 時 行), 塗 -nuri (poet), 小 路 -kōji (mus.), 務 -tsukasa (poetess; see also p. 82).

TITLES (for others see pp. 81-7): 一 院 chū-in (second of three surviving retired Emperors), 宮 -gū (Empress, or Emperor's favorite wife), 老 -rō (Tokugawa minister), 臈 -rō (= naishi-no-jō, see p. 85).

LOCUTIONS: 一 古 chū-ko (the medieval period, 646 to 1185), 呂 -ro (the 4th month), 日 -nichi (the 4th day of either of the two 7-day periods known as *higan* 彼岸; the vernal or autumnal equinox), 年 -nen (roughly the age of 20 to 30), 陰 -in (49 days' mourning), 興 -kō ('restoration, reinstatement'; see p. 96).

斗 TŌ, TSU (TŌ); (masu). sakadzuki ('a wine-cup'); masu ('a measure'). As to, a measure of capacity (see p. 65). 68. 一 南 Tonami (t.).

止 SHI: TŌ. todomeru ('to stop, cause to cease'). 77.

一 々 呂 美 Todoromi (f.). 一 動 方 覺 Shidō-hōgaku (kiōgen).

与 Contraction of 興 (xiv). 1.

止, 虫 Variants of 之 (p. 176).

土 Variant of 土 (p. 158).

火 KWA; HI; hi. *hi, ho* ('fire', one of the Five Elements). Distinguish from 木 (p. 176) and 大 (161). 86.

Ⅰ 國 Hi-no-kuni (anct. name for Hishū pr.), Kwakoku or Hinokuni (Hell). Ⅰ 作 Kodzukuri (f.). DEITIES: Ⅰ 天 Kwaten (Agni Deva); Ⅰ 結 Ho-musubi, 照 -deri, 闌 降 -suseri. Ⅰ 宮 Hi-no-miya (princess). Ⅰ 車 Hi-no-kuruma ('the Wheel of Hell'). Ⅰ 事 *kieaji* ('a conflagration'). Ⅰ 見 *hinomi* ('a fire-lookout').

片 HEN; kata (not noted as a *nanori*-reading). *kata* ('one side'). As *Kata-* in street-names (see p. 10, note 2). 91.

[Compare 方 (p. 165), 交 (vi), 形 (vii).] Ⅰ 岡 Kataoka (k. of Kōtsuke; f. ptr., met., lacq., actor). Ⅰ 科 川 Katashina-gawa (r.). Towns: Ⅰ 上 **Kata**-kami (f.), 丘 -oka, 田 -da (f.), 貝 -kai (f.), 門 -kado, 卷 -maki, 倉 -kura (f.), 島 -shima, 庭 -niwa, 掛 -kake, 繩 -nawa, 瀬 -se (f.), 鹽 -shio (anct. pal.).

OTHER SURNAMES: Ⅰ 山 **Kata**-yama (ptr., met., actor), 切 -giri, 平 -hira, 平 田 -hirata, 江 ye, 羽 -ba, 多 -ta, 見 -mi, 柳 -yanagi, 桐 -giri (ptr.), 野 -no, 寄 -yori. Ⅰ 野 尼 Katano-ama (poetess). Ⅰ 假 名 *katakana* (see p. 22).

井 SEL, SHŌ; I; i, -noi; (*kiyo*). *i, ido* ('a well'). 7.

[Compare homophones¹ under 伊 (vi).] RIVERS: 大 Ⅰ 川 Ōi-gawa; Ⅰ 野 川 Ino-gawa; Ⅰ 出 玉 川 Ide no Tama-gawa (see p. 104, 59). Ⅰ 頭 池 Inokashira-ike (lake). Towns: 大 Ⅰ Ōi (f. ptr.; *jorō*); 大 Ⅰ 平 Ōitaira; 大 Ⅰ 澤 Ōizawa; 小 Ⅰ 川 Koikawa; Ⅰ ノ 川 I-nokawa, ノ 口 -nokuchi, 戸 -do (f. ptr., met.), 出 -de (f.), 伊 谷 -idani, 村 -mura (f. ptr.), 波 -nami, 於 -noye, 崎 -saki (f.), 原 -bara (f.; also Ihara as f.), 關 -seki (f. sculp.). Ⅰ 筒 屋 Idzutsu-ya (brothel; f.).

OTHER SURNAMES: Ⅰ I; 大 Ⅰ 上 Ōinouye; 大 Ⅰ 田 Ōita; Ⅰ 川 I-gawa, 上 -nouye (ptr., swo., met., sculp., lacq., pot.; Empress), 口 -guchi, -nokuchi, 水 -midzu, 戸 田 -toda, 内 -uchi, 手 -de, 平 -hira, 石 -seki, -ishi (also Domburi, lit. the noise of a stone thrown into water), 本 -nomoto, -moto, 尻 -jiri, -noshiri, 伊 -i, 汲 -gumi, 坂 -saka, 里 -zato, 花 -hana, 芹 -seri,

¹ Not strictly homophonous in the case of 伊 and 射, which are read with the simple *kana* sound 'i', while 井, 猪 and 膳 provide the reading 'i' (commonly written 'i').

門 -kado, 後 -noshiri (ptr.), 垣 -gaki, 狩 -kari, 面 -nomo, 浦 -ura, 城 -ki, 桁 -geta, 島 -jima, 草 -gusa (ptr.), 深 -buka, 野 -no, 野邊 -nobe, 部 -be, 雲 -gumo, 筒 -dzutsu (*nō*; wom. n.), 駒 -koma, 澤 -zawa (ptr.).

丨 手 尼 Ide-no-ama (poetess). 大 丨 子 Ōi-ko (amazon).

廿 [Variant: 卅.] JŪ, NĪŪ; NĪJŪ. *hatachi* ('twenty'). See pp. 37, 41. 55. 丨 日 市 Hatsukaichi (t.).

卅 SŌ (SANJŪ). *miso, misoji* ('thirty'). See p. 37. 24.

厄 YAKU. *wazawai* ('calamity'); *kurushimu* ('to be distressed'). 27.

反 [Variant: 反.] HAN, HON (HEN); HE; kayeri. *kayeru* ('to come back'); *kayesu* ('to send back'); *sori* ('warp', 'curve' of a sword). As *tan*, a measure of area (see p. 65; compare also 疋, p. 191). 29.

丨 山 Kayeru-yama (m.). 丨 町 Sorimachi (f.). 丨 正 Hanshō (18th Mikado). 丨 齒 兵衛 Soppa-no-hiōye (nickname of Yamamoto Yoshitsune 山本義經). 丨 古 庵 Hoguan (n.). 丨 魂 香 Hangonkō (*nō*).

勾 [Formerly confused with 句 (v).] KŌ, KU. *magaru* ('to be bent, perverted'). 20.

丨 岡 **Magari-no-oka** (hill), 金 橋 -kanahashi (anct. cap.), 大 兄 -ōine (prince, afterwards Ankan, 27th Mikado). 丨 田 Magata (f. ptr.).

丨 踐 Kōsen (Kou-chien, Chin. Emperor). 丨 當 *kōtō* (tit., official of Kwampaku's household, prior of Shingon sect, also a grade of blind men); *kōtō-no-naishi* 内侍 (tit., see p. 85, note 1). 丨 玉 *magatama, magari no tama* (early type of gem).

匂 (No *on*); -wa. *niou* ('to be fragrant'); *niōi* ('perfume'). 丨 坂 Kōsaka (f.). 丨 宮 Niou-miya (*Genji* Chapter xlii).

勿 FUTSU, HOTSU; MO. *nakare* ('do not'). 20. 丨 來 關 Nakoso-no-seki (pass, same as Kikuta-no-seki, see 菊, xii).

𠂇 Variant of 𠂇 (p. 156).

戈 KWA; (*tomo*). *hoko* ('a halberd'). Used in script (also without the dot) for 才 as a contraction of 歲 (xiii). 62.

弋 Complex synonym of 一, 'one' (p. 141). 56.

月 GETSU, GWATSU; tsuki; *Tsuki*, (*tsuki*, -*akira*). *tsuki* ('the moon, a month'). See pp. 39, 41, 97, 100. 74.

[Compare 槻 (xv), 筑 (xii), 築 (xvi).] MOUNTAINS: 月山 Gessan, also Gwassan or Tsuki-no-yama (second as n. swo.; Getsuzan as n. met.); 月居 (or 折) 山 Tsukiori-yama. 大月原 Ōtsuki-no-hara (moor). TOWNS: 小月 Otsuki or Odzuki; 月見里 Yamanashi¹ (f.); 月形 **Tsuki-gata** (f.), 夜野 -yano, 津 -tsu, 館 -tate (f. met.), 輪庄 -wanoshō, 瀉 -gata.

OTHER SURNAMES: 月, written large, for 大月 Ōtsuki (met.), also legitimately Tsuki; 月田 **Tsuki-da** (met.), 安 -yasu, 村 -mura, 岡 -oka (ptr.), 直 -nao (ptr.), 森 -mori, 輪 -nowa, 瀬 -gase. DEITIES: 月天 Gwatten; 月光 Gwakkō (n. swo.); 月下翁 Gekka-ō or 月下老人 Gekka-rōjin; 月夜見命 Tsukiyomi-no-mikoto. 月本 Tsuki-nomoto, 舍 -noya (art-names). 月宮殿 Gekkūden (the 'Moon Palace').

LOCUTIONS: 月下 *gek-ka* ('moonlight'), 卿 -*kei* (higher court-nobles); 月見 *tsukimi* ('moon-gazing'), *tsukimi-dzuki* 月 (the 8th month), *Tsukimi-zatō* 座頭 (*kiōgen*); 月夜 *tsukiyo* ('a moonlight night'); 月眉 [墨] *tsuki no mayuzumi* ('crescent-shaped eyebrows').

丹 TAN; NI, TA; (-*akira*). *akashi* ('red'). As *tan*, 'cinnabar', also a medicine. 3.

丹波 Tamba (pr.); Taniwa (old name for Tanshū below); Tamba, Niwa (f.); Taniwa- or Tamba-gōri 郡 (old name for the Naka 中 *kōri* of Tango); Tamba-ichi 市 (t.), -se 瀬 (f.); Taba-yama 山 (t.). 丹後 Tango (pr.; f. mus.). 丹州 Tanshū (Tamba, Tango and Tajima pr. combined).

OTHER KŌRI: 丹羽 **Ni-wa** (Owari; f. ptr.), 生 -bu or -ū (Echizen; both as f.; Nifu as t.; Nibu-san 山. m.; Niū-gawa 川, r.); 丹北 **Tan-hoku** (or Tajihino-kita, Kawachi), 南 -nan (or Tajihino-minami, ditto; Tannan or Tannami as t.; last as f.).

丹比 Tajihino (t.; f.). 丹澤山 **Tan-zawa-yama** (m.), 丹原 -ge-ga-hara (moor), 丹池 -chō-no-ike (lake; *tanchō*, the crane).

OTHER SURNAMES: 丹治比 Tajihino; 丹生屋 Mionoya; 丹下 **Tan-ge** (see also p. 86), 田 -da, 治 -ji, 所 -jo, 野 -no. 丹霞 Tanka (priest). 丹彌 Tanya, 丹宮 Tamiya (see p. 86). 丹楓 *tamfū* ('maples'). 丹前 *tanzen* ('foppery').

匹 HITSU, HICHI; hiki; (*tomo*). *tagui* ('sort'); *hiki* (see p. 40). 23.
[Compare 匹 (p. 191), 引 (166).] 月見山 Hikimi-yama (m.). 月川 Hitsugawa (r.). 月田 Hikita, Hikida (t.; f.).

¹ Sc., 'no hills' (*yama nashi*) to obstruct the view of the moon! Compare *Takanashi* under 鳥 (xi).

㐁 Contraction of 區 (xi). 23.

巴 HA; HA; *Tomoye*. *tomoye* (the comma-shaped device). 49.
 | *Tomoye* (*uō*; m., -yama; r.). | 里 Pari ('Paris'). | (for 鞆 繪)
 御前 *Tomoye-gozen* (amazon). | 提便, see 膳 (xvi).

㐂 Contraction of 圓 (xiii). 31.

㐃 YETSU; (*nori*). *iu* ('to speak, say'). 73. | 佐 *osa* (anct. tit.,
 'interpreter, translator').

㐄 JITSU, NICHİ; *HI*, *HO*, *KA*; *hi*, -*ka*; (*aki*). *hi* ('the sun'); *hi*, *ka*
 ('a day, daytime'). See pp. 41, 47, 97. | 出, | 天 as *hide* in
nanori (see also Examples). 72.

[Compare (for **Hi**-) 比 (p. 165), 肥 (viii), 檜 (xvii), 氷 (p. 186),
 飛 (ix).] NAMES FOR JAPAN: | 本 *Nihon*, familiarly *Nippon*, poet. *Hinomoto*
 and (esp. in early princely names) *Yamato*; 大 | 本 *Dai Nihon*, *Dai Nippon*,
Oyamato; | 巢 *Nissō*; | 東 *Nittō* (f. ptr.); | alone, in compounds, *Nichi*
 (e.g., | 英 *Nichi-yei*, 'Japan-British, Japanese-English').

PROVINCES: | 向 *Hīuga* (n.; *Hinata* as f. ptr.) or | 州 *Nisshū*; | 高
Hidaka (r.; *Hitaka* as k. of *Kishū*, *Hita* of *Bungo*; latter also called | 田
Hita or *Hida*—see Towns). | 振島 *Hiburi-shima* (is.). | 高見路
Hidakami-jī (anct. dist. of E. Japan).

OTHER KŌRI: | 根 **Hi**-ne (*Idzumi*; f. ptr.), 野 -*no* (*Hōki*; t. lacq.,
 text.; f.; r.), 置 -*oki* (*Satsuma*; t.; *Heki* as same k., *Hegi* as f. ptr., swo.).
 | 光 *Nikkō* (dist. of *Shimotsuke*; mod. t.; f.; d.; n. swo.; m., -*zan*;
 highroad, -*kaidō* 街道).

OTHER MOUNTAINS: | 山 *Hi-yama*; 大 | 岳 *Dainichi-dake*; | 金山
Higane-san; | 和 (和 田, 南) 山 *Hi-yori* (-*wata*, -*nam*) -*yama*. | 暮野
Higurashi-no (moor). | 置川 *Hiki*(*Heki*)-*gawa*, | 橋川 *Hibashi-gawa* (r.).

OTHER TOWNS: 大 | 向 *Ohinata*; | 川 *Nikkawa*; | 原 *Nichibara*;
 | 坂 *Nissaka* (*Tōkaidō* stage 25; *Hisaka* as f.); | 下 *Kusaka* (f.); | 下部
Kusakabe (f. met.); | 比 **Hi**-*bi* (f. ?sculp.), 方 -*kata*, 出 -*ji* or -*de*, 出山
-*deyama* (*Hijiyama* as f.), 出谷 -*deya*, 田 -*da* (f.; see also *Kōri*), 足 -*tari*,
延 -*ye*, 和 佐 -*was*a (f.; r.), 岡 -*nooka* (pass, -*tōge* 峠), 奈 久 -*nagu*, 前
-*kuma* (but *Hinokuma-no-yashiro* 社 or *Nichizen-gū* 宮, tem.), 野 春 -*noharu*,
野 (or ノ) 浦 -*noura*, 當 -*atari*, 詰 -*dzume*, 幡 -*wata*, 藤 -*tō*.

IN YEDO: 小 | 向 *Kobinata* (dist.; f.); | 暮里 *Nippori*, orig. *Higurashi*-
-*no-sato* (sub.); | 本橋 *Nihombashi* (bridge from which distances were
measured along the highroads; cf. p. 116, 102, and 124; *Nippombashi* as

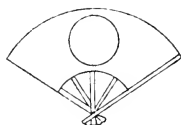
bridge in Ōsaka); 本堤 Nihon-dzutsumi (embankment); 蔭 (or 影町) Hikage-chō (street); 輪寺 Nichirin-ji, 音院 Nichion-in (tem.).

新館 Nisshin-kwan (clan-school). 代 Hishiro (anct. pal.). 幕門 Higurashi-no-mon (gate of the Daitoku-ji, Kiōto).

OTHER SURNAMES: 大 Ōhi (met.; Dainichi as d.); 下田 Kusakada; 比谷 Hi-biya, 比野 -bino (ptr.), 中 -naka (ptr.), 永 -naga, 向野 -natano, 名子 -nako, 吉 -yoshi (d., also read Hiye; Hi-yoshi-maru 丸, early name of Hideyoshi), 辻 -tsuji, 尾 -o, 夜 -gurashi, 根野 -nenō (arm.), 夏 -natsu, 益 -iki, 野西 -nonishi, 野島 -noshima, 鼻 -bana, 暮 -gurashi.

OTHER PERSONAGES: 天 Nitten (d.); 本武 Yamato-takeru (prince); 羅 Nichira (hist. pers.); 達 Nichiren (priest and sect founded by him, N.-shū 宗; many other priests' names begin with 日, read Nichi-, Nik-, Nip-, Nis-, Nit-, as the case may be). 影媛 Hikage-hime (princess); 本記局 Nihongi-no-tsubone (= Murasaki-shikibu, poetess); 良麿 Hiramaro (n.); 和見 Hiyorimi (n., lit. 'weathercock, turncoat'); 本左衛門 Nipponzayemon (brigand).

HISTORIES: 本 Nihon- 記 -gi or, in full, 書記 -shoki, 外史 -gwaishi, 政紀 -seiki, 王代 一覽 -ōdai-ichiran. LOCUTIONS: 本繪 (or 畫) 師 Yamato-yeshi ('Japanese painter'); 本一 Nihon-ichi ('unique in Japan'); 月星 jitsu-gessei ('sun, moon and stars'; see p. 97); 出 hinode ('sunrise'); 夏 日 natsu no hi ('[on] a summer's day'), etc.; 時計 hidokei ('a sundial'). 丸 hi no maru ('sun-disk', heraldic motive illustrated below).



FIVE STROKES.

旧 Contraction of 舊 (xviii), and of 旧 (vi) in some of its compounds (e.g., 兒, 稻).

必 HITSU; HICHI; HI. *kanarazu* ('certainly, without fail'). 61.
| 佐 Hisa (f.).

永 YEI, YŌ; naga; *naga*, *Hisashi*, *Naga*, (*hisa*, *tsune*). *hisashi* ('long, perpetual'). Distinguish from 水 (p. 164) and the next. 85.

[Compare 長 (viii).] | 山 *Naga-yama* (m.; t.; f.). | 野 *Nagano* (t.; f. met.). IN YEDO: | 代町 *Yeitai-chō* (street), 橋 *-bashi* (bridge); | 樂町 *Yeiraku-chō* (street); | 元 (觀) 寺 *Yei-gen* (-kwan)-ji (tem.); | 喜屋 *Yeiki-ya* (brothel).

OTHER SURNAMES: 小 | 非 *Konagai*; | 樂 *Yeiraku* (pot.); | 元 *Naga-moto*, 戶 *-to*, 井 *-i* (ptr., met.; N.-no-bettō 別當 = *Saitō Sanemori* 實盛), 田 *-ta* (ptr., met., lacq.), 安 *-yasu*, 守 *-mori*, 光 *-mitsu*, 見 *-mi* (pot.), 作 *-saku* (*Yeisaku* as *zok.*), 松 *-matsu*, 岩 *-iwa* (ptr.), 根 *-ne*, 峯 *-mine* (ptr.), 原 *-hara* (?f. sculp.), 鳥 *-tori*, 富 *-tomi*, 緒 *-o*, 幡 *-hata*, 瀧 *-taki*. | 孚 *Yeisuke* (n.).

NEGŌ: | 久 **Yei** (**Yō**) *-kiū* (1113-17), 仁 *-nin* (1293-98), 正 *-shō* (1504-20), 亨 *-kiō* (1429-40), 和 *-wa* (N. Dyn., 1375-78), 治 *-ji* (1141), 長 *-chō* (1096), 承 *-shō* or *-jō* (1046-52), 延 *-yen* (987-988), 保 *-hō* (1081-83), 祚 *-so* (989), 祿 *-roku* (1558-69), 萬 *-man* (1165), 曆 *-eki* or *-riaku* (1160), 德 *-toku* (N. Dyn., 1381-83), 觀 *-kwan* (983-984).

氷 [Variant: 冰.] HIŌ; *HI*; (*kiyo*). *hi*, *kōri* ('ice'). Distinguish from 水 (p. 164) and the foregoing. 85.

[Compare homophones under 日 (p. 184).] KŌRI: | 上 *Hi-kami* (Tamba; f.), *-nokami* (same k.), 見 *-mi* (Etchū, mod.; t.). | 山 *Hi(Hiō)-no-yama*, *Kōri-yama* (m.). | 川 *Hi-kawa* (t.; f.), 室 *-muro* (f.; *nō*). | 上 娘 *Hikami-no-iratsume* (princess).

旧 Old form of 信 (ix). 9.

仞 JIN, NIN. *hiro* ('a fathom'); *hakaru* ('to measure'). 9.

仟 SEN; *Tsukasa*. *tsukasa* ('a governor'). Used as a complex form of 千, 'thousand' (p. 155). 9.

仕 SHI; SHI; *Tsukau*. *tsukayeru* ('to serve, wait on'); *tsukamatsuru* (respectful suffix to verbs, esp. in their Sinico-Japanese forms). 9.
立 *shi-tate* ('tailoring, education'), **出** *dashiya* ('cookshop').

仗 CHŌ, JŌ. *tsuye* ('a staff'); *yoru* ('to rely on'). 9.

付 [Synonym: 附.] FU; *tsuke, tsuki*; (*tsuki, tomo*). *tsuku, tsukeru* ('to fix, attach, give, supply, wear', etc.). 9.
知 *Tsukechi* (t.). **某** [御] **好** *I nanigashi no [on-]konomi ni tsuki*, 'in obedience to the [esteemed] wish of So-and-so'.

代 TAI, DAI; YŌ, DE; *yo, shiro: yo, (shiro, nori); zok.*, Dai-. *yo* ('age, reign'); *shiro* ('a substitute, representative'). Dist. from 伐 (vi). 9.
 [Compare 白 (p. 195), 城 (x).] **小** *I Kotai, Koshiro*, **田** *Shirota*, *Yoda* (f.). **墨** *Shiro-sumi (jorō)*, **主** *-nushi (nō)*. **々** *yoyo* ('ages, eternal'); *Yoyo-gi* **木** (f.), **山** *-yama*, **年**, *歲* *-tose*, **春** *-haru (jorō)*. **二** *I [目] nidai[me]* ('the second generation, successor'), etc.

他 TA; TA. *hoka* ('other'). 9. **田** *Osa-da* (f.), **戸** *-be* (prince).

仙 [Synonym, not used alternatively in names: 僊.] SEN; *Yamabito, (nori, hito)*. As *sen, yamabito*, **人** *sennin*, 'a supernatural being, genius, fairy', esp. used for the Taoist *rishi*, but also (as *sen*) for a mortal 'genius' (see 歌, xiv). 9.

[Compare 千 (p. 155), 先 (vi).] **醉** *島 Sensui-jima* (is.). **北** *Sem-boku* (k. of Dewa), **波** *-ba* (f.). **臺** *Sen-dai* (t.; f. actor), **道** *-dō* (t.), **田** *-da* (t.; f.), **石** *-goku* (f. ptr.), **渡** *-do*, **頭** *-dzu* (f.), **太** *郎 -tarō* (*zok.*; myth. pers.). **客** *sen-kaku* ('retired person'), **女** *-jo* ('a female *sennin*'), **洞** [御所] *-tō [-goshō]* (tit. of abdicated Emperor or his palace).

以 [Old form: 目.] I; *I; mochi, kore, (sane)*. *te o motte* ('by, with, because of'; see pp. 95-6). Dist. from 比 (p. 115), 北, 此 (pp. 188-9). 9.
布 *利 Iburi* (t.). **呂** **波** *iroha* (see p. 21, 'ABC'); *iroha-biki* **引** ('arranged in *iroha* order').

对 Contraction of 對 (xiv).

加 KA; KA; (*masu, mata*). *masu, kuwayeru* ('to add, increase'). 19.
 [Compare 賀 (xii), 嘉 (xiv), 荷, 鹿 (xi), 可 (v), 香 (ix), 蚊 (x).]
賀 *Kaga* (pr.; f.; n.; brothel, *-ya* 屋). **州** *Kashū* (same pr.). **路** *小山 Kaji-koyama* (m.). **古** **川** *Kako-gawa* (r.; t.; f.). **禰** (留 or 路) **川** *Ka-ne (-ru) -gawa* (r.).

KŌRI: 1 古 Ka-ko (Harima; f.), 佐 -sa (Tango), 西 -sai, 東 -tō (Harima), 美 -mi (or, in full, Kan-no-gōri, Musashi and Ōshū), 茂 -mo (Mikawa, Mino and Sado; t.; f. met., sculp.; r. for 鴨川; tem., -no-miya 宮, Kamonomiya as f.; fest., -matsuri 祭: horse-races, -no-keiba 競馬).

OTHER TOWNS: 1 子母 Ka-shimo, 久藤 -kutō, 太 -buto, -da, 世田 -seda (f.), 田 -da (f. pot.), 名生 -nafu (Kanō as f.), 里屋 -riya, 治木 -chiki or -jiki (f.), 知山 -chiyama, 舍 -ya, 津佐 -tsusa, 計 -ke, 悅 -ya (f.; also Kanitsu as f.), 納 -nō (Nakasendō stage 53; f. ptr., met.), 須 -su (f.), 賀浦 -gaura, 路 -ru.

OTHER SURNAMES: 1 川 Ka-gawa, 山 -yama, 々爪 -gatsume, 々江 -gaye, 々見 -gami, 々美 -gami (ptr.), 内 -nouchi, 地 -ji, 地井 -jii, 治 -ji, 治屋 -jiya, 沼 -numa 來 -ku, -rai, 門 -mon, 保茶 -bocha, 畑 -bata, 島 -shima, 倉井 -gurai, 留田 -ruta,¹ 部 -be, 野 -no (ptr.), 賀山 -gayama, 賀美 -gami, 曾利 -sori, 集 -tsume, -shū (pot.), -jū (met.), 塙山 -bayama (met.), 頭 -tō, 瀬 -se, 藤 -tō (ptr., met., sculp., pot.), 藤木 -toki (met., sic with short o).

1 壽貫 Kazutsura or, according to some, Ka Toshitsura (met.). 1 賀美二郎 Kagamijirō (zok.). 1 治馬 Kajima (see p. 86). 1 番 kaban (tit.). 1 々見山舊錦 Kagami-yama Kiū no Nishiki, 1 賀國篠原合戰 Kaga-no-kuni Shinowara Kassen (jōruri).

汀 TEL, CHŌ; Migieva. migieva ('a river-bank'); nagisa, susaki ('an isthmus'). 85.

忉 TŌ. uriou ('to be distressed') 61. 1 利天 Tōri-ten (Bud. heaven).

収 Variant of 取 (vi).

北 HOKU; kita; (kita). kita ('the North, northern'). Distinguish from 以 (p. 187), 比 (165) and the next. 21.

[Compare 喜 (xii) or 木 (p. 176) in combination with 多 or 田.]

1 陸道 Hokurikudō, 1 海道 Hokkaidō (see pp. 121, 122). 1 見 Kita-mi (pr.; f.), 木島 -ki-shima (is.). KŌRI: 1 Kita (Ōshū; f.); 1 天蓋 Kita-amabe (Bungo, mod.). RIVERS: 1 川 Kita-gawa (t.; f. ptr., met.); 大 1 川 Ōkita-gawa; 1 上 (山) 川 Kita-kami (-yama) -gawa.

OTHER TOWNS [for further examples (including street-names), where 北 is a mere directional prefix (Kita-), see under the second character]: 1 條

¹ A retainer of the Kishū Tokugawa clan, circa 1720, is quoted as 加留田 Taruda (sic) 多之衛門 Tanoyemon in a list of curiously named clansmen given in 名家漫筆集 Meika Mambitsu-shū, p. 492f., quoting 翁草 Ōkina-gusa, vol. iv.

Hōjō (f. ptr., arm.); 方 **Kita**-kata, -gata, 目 -me, 村 -mura (f.), 原 -hara (f.), 莊 -noshō (= Fukui), 城 -jō, 浦 -noura (Kitaura as f.). 濱 Kita-hama (dist. of Ōsaka; f.), 野 -no (tem.; f. ptr.). 嶺 Hokurēi (= the Hiyei-zan m. and tem.). 州 Hoku-shū, 里 -ri (Kitasato as f. ptr.), also 國 Hok-koku, 廓 -kwaku, names for the Yoshiwara in Yedo.

OTHER SURNAMES: 郷 Hokugō (ptr.), Kitasato; 小路 **Kita**-kōji, 大路 -ōji, 山 -yama (ptr.), 口 -guchi, 代, 白 -jiro, 白川 -shirakawa (princely), 古賀 -koga, 本 -moto, 田 -da, 池 -ike, 向 -muke (also Toki), 辻 -tsuji, 住 -zumi, 邑 -mura (ptr.), 尾 -o (ptr.), 河 -gawa, 河原 -gawara, 松 -matsu, 居 -i, 岡 -oka, 垣 -gaki (ptr.), 風 -kaze, 屋 -ya (ptr.), 島 -jima, 畠 -batake, 脅 -waki, 添 -zoye, 清水 -shimidzu, 堀 -bori, 部 -be, 副 -zoye, 窓 -mado (met., swo.), 澤 -zawa, 橋 -hashi, 館 -date, 藤 -fuji, 邊 -be.

陸宮 Hokuriku-no-miya (prince). 小路右大臣 Kitanokōji-udaijin (= Fujiwara no Michitsune 道經), 齋院 -saiin (princess). 條時賴記 Hōjō Tokiyori-ki (*jōruri*). 朝 *hoku-chō* (the 'Northern Dynasty' of Japan, 1336 to 1392), 辰 -*shin* (the North Star), 斗 -*to* (Ursa Major), 面武士 -*men-no-bushi* (guards).

此 SHI; *SHI*; *zok.*, Kono-. *kore, kono* ('this'); *koko* ('this place, this reason'). Distinguish from 比 (p. 165) and the foregoing. 77.

小 木 Okonogi (f.). 里 Kono-sato, 花 -hana, 春 -haru (*jorō*).

面 Konomio (see p. 86).

巧 KŌ, KIŌ; (*yoshi, taye*). *takumi* ('skill, ingenuity'). 48.

功 KŌ, KU; *koto, tada, Isao, (isa, nori)*. *isao, isaoshi* ('merit, exploits'). As *kō*, also 'ability, work'. 19. 阿彌 Kōami (n. met.).

切 Script variant of 切 (p. 166).

打 DA; *uchi, utsu*. *utsu* ('to strike'). 64.

[Compare 内 (p. 171).] SURNAMES: 宅 Uta; 見 Utsumi; 田, 宅 Uchi-da, 越 -koshi (met.). 出 *uchidashi* (repoussé work); Uchide-no-hama 濱 (t.); *uchide-no-kodzuchi* 小 鎚 (Daikoku's mallet).

弘 KŌ; or KŌ, GU; *hiro; hiro, Hiroshi, Hiromu, Hirome; zok.*, Kō- or Hiro-. *hiromeru* ('to publish, spread abroad'). 57.

[Compare 廣 (xv).] TOWNS: 見 Hiro-mi, 岡 -oka (f.), 前 -saki or -maye (lacq.), 原 -hara. 徽殿 Koki-den (pal. building). 明寺 Gumiō-ji (tem.). 文院 Kō-bun-in, 道館 -dō-kwan (schools). SURNAMES: 中 Hiro-naka, 田 -ta, 瀬 -se. 文 Kōbun (39th Mikado, name given

in 1870). | 法大師 Kōbō-daishi (Kūkai 空海, priest). | 器 Hiro-ki (poet), 馬 -me (n.).

NEGŌ: | 仁 Kō-nin (810-823), 化 -kwa (1344-47), 安 -an (1278-87), 和 -wa (1381-83), 長 -chō (1261-63), 治 -ji (1555-57).

叮 TEI, CHŌ. *nengoro ni* ('kindly, friendly'). Distinguish from 可 (v). 30.

叶 KIŌ, GIŌ; *Kanau. kanau* ('to fit, suit'). Old form of 協 (VIII). 30.

叱 SHITSU, SHICHI; *SHI. shikaru* ('to scold'). 30.

卵, 卵 or 𪛗 BŌ, MŌ; *U; u; (shige); zok., U.* As *bō* or *u*, 'the Hare' (see p. 63). 26.

[Compare homophones under 宇 (vi).] | 𪛗 Unomachi, | 坂森 Usakamori (t.). | 月 *udzuki* (the 4th month, see pp. 45-6).

外 GWAI, GE; *TŌ; to, tono-, soto; (to, nao, hiro); zok., Soto- or Hoka-* (| 與 *Toyo-*, etc.). *soto, hoka* ('outer, foreign, different, besides'). As *Soto-* in street-names (see p. 10, note 2). See also p. 129. 36.

[Compare homophones under 戸 (p. 173).] Towns: | ヶ濱 Sotogahama; | 海浦 Sotomura; | 山 Toyama (f. actor); | 尾 Hokao (pot.). OTHER SURNAMES: | 記 Geki (tit., see p. 82); | 川 *To-gawa*, 村 -nonmura, 谷 -dani, 波 -nami, 松 -matsu, 浦 -noura, 島 -shima, 宮山 -miyama, 崎 -zaki, 野岡 -nooka (ptr.). | 命婦 Gemiōfu (poetess). | 道 Gedō (dram. pers.). | 守, | 衛 Tomori (n.).

LOCUTIONS: | 𪛗内 *soto to uchi* ('in and outdoor'); | 妾 *kakoime, kakoimono* ('a secret mistress'); | 國 *gawai-koku* ('a foreign land'), 人 -jin ('a foreigner'), 史 -shi ('a non-official history'; see also p. 70); | 様 *tozama* (grade of daimiōs).

奴 DO, NU; *DO, NU. yakko* ('a slave, servant'). 28.

| 可 Nuka (k. of Bingo; f.). | 田 Nuda (f.).

幼 [Variant: 𪛗] YŌ; or YŪ. *wakashi, itokenashi, osanashi* ('young'). 52.
| 遊 *osana-asobi* ('children's games'). | 女 *yō-jo* ('a little girl'), 年 -nen ('early years, youth'), 名 or 字 -miō (also *osanana*, 'a child-name'), 稚 -chi ('childhood').

札 SATSU, SACHI. *fuda* ('a card, ticket'). As *satsu*, also 'paper money, premature death'. 75.

| 村 Fudamura, | 幌 Sapporo (t.). | 𪛗 Fuda-no-tsuji (street-name). | 塙 Fudaba (f.).

示 SHI, JI; *Shimesu. shimesu* ('to show, inform, announce'). 113.
 示 空 Shikū, 示 證 Jishō (priests).

正 [Script variant: 𠄎.] SEI, SHŌ; masa; *masa, Masashi, Tadashi, Tadasu, (tada, sada, nobu); zok., Shō-, rarely Masa-, masashi, tadashi* ('correct, upright, straight'). As *shō* in Buddhist titles, see p. 87; as *kami*, a secular title, see p. 85. 77.

[Compare 政 (VIII).] TOWNS: 示 明市 Shō-miō-ichi, 條-jō, 院-in, 嚴-gon. 示 木稻荷 Masaki-inari (tem.). 示 倉院 Shōsō-in (museum).
 SURNAMES: 示 親町 Ōgimachi (106th Mikado); 示 野 Shō-no, 阿彌-ami (met.), 真院-shinin; 示 久 Masa-hisa, 戸-to, 木-ki (ptr., pot.), 井-i, 司-mori (ptr.), 田-da, 住-zumi, 村-mura (met.), 林-bayashi (met.), 岡-oka, 垣-gaki (ptr.).

示 八幡 Shō-hachiman (d.). 示 子 Masa-ko (princesses, poetess). 示 人 Masato, Masando, 示 師 Masashi (n.). 示 尊 Shōzon (nō). 示 親, in titles, see p. 83, *fin.* 示 遺 Shōi (see p. 86). 示 膳吾 Kozengo (*zok.*).

NEGŌ: 示 元 Shō-gen (1259), 中-chū (1324-25), 平-hei or -hiō (1346-69), 安-an (1299-1301), 治-ji (1199-1200), 和-wa (1312-16), 長-chō (1428), 嘉-ka (1257-58), 德-toku (1711-15), 曆-reki or -riaku (990-994).

示 月 shōgwatsu ('the first month' of the year), 示 秋 seishū (the eighth).
 示 名 shō-mei ('real name'), 示 銘 -mei ('genuine signature'), 示 面 -men ('the front, obverse'), 示 筆 (see p. 91).

疋 SHO, SO; hiki. *hiki* ('a piece' of cloth two *tan* (反 or 端) long or nearly 65 feet; a unit of ten cash). 103.

[Compare 匹 (p. 183), 引 (166).] 示 田 Hiki-da (t.; f. swo.), 示 和田 -wada, 示 野 -no (f.).

玉 GIOKU; tama; *Tama, (tama, kiyo); zok., Tama-, tama* ('a gem, bullet, bead, precious'). As *gioku-*, also 'Imperial'. Distinguish from 王 (p. 167). 96.

示 津島 Tama-tsu-shima (is.), 示 名 -na (k. of Higo; f.), -ina (same k.), 示 造 -tsukuri (k. of Ōshū; t.; f.; r.), 示 川 -gawa (r., see p. 104, 59; t.; f. ptr., met., actor; *yorō*), 示 串 (野) 川 -gushi (-no) -gawa (r.), 示 横山 -no-yokoyama (m.), 示 手丘 -de-no-oka (hill).

OTHER TOWNS: 示 小 示 川 Kotamagawa; 示 水 Tama-midzu, 示 井 -noi, 示 生 -niū (Tamō as f.), 示 材 -mura (f.), 示 來 -rai, 示 浦 -noura, 示 島 -shima, 示 庭 -niwa, 示 置 -ki (f. ptr.), 示 瀧 -taki. 示 穗 Tamao (anct. pal.). 示 屋 Tama-ya (brothel; n. actor).

OTHER SURNAMES: 示 乃 Tama-no, 示 手 -te (ptr.), 示 木 -ki, 示 井 -i (actor: Tama no I, nō), 示 代 -shiro (actor), 示 本 -moto, 示 田 -da (ptr.), 示 江 -ye, 示 虫 -mushi.

作 *tsukuri*, 利 *-ri*, 松 *-matsu*, 舍 *-noya*, 垣 *-gaki* (n. wrestler), 栢 *-kaji* (lacq.), 澤 *-zawa* (actor).

OTHER JORD: 江 **Tama** *noye*, 床 *-toko*, 菖 *-shō*, 菊 *-giku*, 琴 *-goto*, 照 *-teru*, 萩 *-hagi*, 葛 *-kadzura* (last as *nō*). OTHER PERSONAGES: 桂 *Tamakatsura*, 兎 *Giokuto* (the Moon); 篠 **Tama**-*zasa*, 依姬 *-yori-hime*, 織姬 *-ori-hime*, 藻前 *-mo-no-maye*, 刀自 *-toji*, 槻娘子 *-tsuki-no-iratsume*, 取蜃 *tori-no-ama*; 子 *Giokushi* (Yü Tzu, *seinin*), *Tama-ko* (wom. n.), 鬘 *Tamakadzura* (*Genji* Chapter XXII). 遍 *giokuhen* ('a lexicon', from the famous Chinese dictionary *Yü-pien*).

平 HEI, HIŌ (BIŌ); *HE*: *hira*, *taira*; *hira* (rare initially)¹; *zok.*, *Hei*, *hei-* (see p. 74). *hira* ('level, flat, a flat object, plain, ordinary'); *taira*, i.e., *ta-hira* ('level'); *tairaka ni* ('level, calm, safe'). Distinguish from 乎 (p. 195) and 半 (v). 51.

大 洋 *Taihei-yō* (the Pacific). 戸 *Hirado* (is.; f.); 島 *Hirajima* (same is.), 海峡 *-kaikiō* (strait). 郡島 *Heigun-jima* (is.). 石峠 *Hiraishi-tōge* (pass). Kōri: 郡 *Heguri* (Yamato; f.); 群 *Heguri* (Bōshū; f.); 鹿 *Hiraga* (Ōshū; f.). CITIES: 城京 *Nara-no-miyako*, later *Heijō-kiō* (= Nara 奈良; *Hei-jō* 城 alone is the palace there); 安 *Heian* or 安京 *Taira-no-miyako*, later *Heian-kiō* (= *Kiōto* 京都; *Heian-jō* 安城 is the palace there).

TOWNS: 大 *Taira* (see 磐, xv, also Surnames); 大 島 *Ōhira* (f. ptr.; r.), *Ōtaira*; 小 島 *Kōhira* (lacq.; f. ptr.; also *Kodaira* as f.); 坂 *Heisaka* (also *Hirasaka* as t. and f.); 山 **Hira**-*yama* (cas.; f. ptr.), 木 *-ki* (f.), 井 *-i* (f. ptr., met., lacq.), 井河原 *-igawara*, 生 *-fu* (*Hirō* as f.), 出 *-de*, 田 *-ta* (f. ptr., met., enamellers), 谷 *-tani*, 尾 *-o* (f.), 沼 *-numa* (f.), 松 *-matsu* (f.), 林 *-bayashi* (f. pot.), 城 *-jō* (*Hiraki* as f.), 泉館 *-idzumi-no-tate*, 針 *-bari*, 野 *-no* (f. ptr., met.; tem., -jinja 神社), 湯 *-yu*, 塚 *-tsuka* (*Tōkaidō* stage 7; f.; moor, -hara 原), 福 *-fuku* (f. ptr.), 潟 *-kata*, 稔 *-o*, 澤 *-sawa* (f. met., pot.), 瀬 *-se* (f.).

間 *Hirama* (sub. of *Yedo*; f.). 等院 *Biōdō-in*, 閑寺 *Heikan-ji* (tem.).

OTHER SURNAMES: 大 *Taira* (clan, see p. 67), *Hira*; 家 *Heike* or 氏 *Heishi*, 'the Taira clan' (*Heike Monogatari* 物語, classic); 兒玉 *Heikodama*; 川 **Hira**-*kawa* (sculp.), 々 *-daira* (see also p. 74, note 1), 子 *-ko* (*Hira-ko* and *Taira-ko* as wom. n., latter a court poetess), 元 *-moto*, 内 *-uchi*, 手 *-de*, 方 *-kata*, 石 *-ishi*, 本 *-moto*, 目 *-me*, 光 *-mitsu*, 住 *-zumi*, 佐 *-sa*, 見 *-mi*, 岩 *-iwa* (met.), 岡 *-oka* (ptr.), 保 *-o*, 柳 *-yanagi*, 泉 *-idzumi*

¹ Huga (*Nihon Jimmei Jiten*) quotes only seven examples, three of them swordsmiths.

(ptr.), 島 -shima (met.), 原 -bara, -wara, 部 -be, 賀 -ga (pot.), 富 -tomi (pot.), 巖 -iwa.

OTHER PERSONAGES: 1 羿 Heigei (P'ing I, Chin. hero); 1 城天皇 Heijō-tennō or Nara-tennō (51st Mikado¹); 1 親王 Heishinnō (= Taira no Masakado); 1 相國 Heishōkoku (= T. no Kiyomori); 1 太 Heida (dram. pers.; *zok.*); 1 瓦 Hiragawara, 1 瓮 Hiraka (n.); 小 1 治 Koheiji (*zok.*); 1 馬 Heima, 1 學 Heigaku (see p. 86).

1 治 Heiji or Biōji (*nengō*, 1159); Heiji Monogatari 物語, classic. 1 假名 *hiragana* (see p. 21); Hiragana Seisui-ki 盛衰記 (*jōruri*). 1 民 *heimin* ('the common folk', see p. 101, 42; also a member of the same).

丕 Variant of 不 (p. 168).

丙 HEI, HIŌ. As *hei* or *hinoye*, see p. 63. Distinguish from 丙 (p. 171) and 西 (VI). 1.

瓦 GWA, GE; GA. *kawara* ('a tile, brick'). 98.

[Compare 川 (p. 149) or 河 (VIII) in combination with 原, reading Kawara-.] 1 町 Kawara-chō (street of Yedo). 1 林 Kawarabayashi (f.).

石 [Variant: 石 1 SEKI, JAKU (SHAKU); KOKU: HA; *ishi*, *iwa*; (*iwa*, *ishi*); *zok.*, *Ishi*. *ishi* ('stone, a stone, rock'); *ica* (usually 岩, 'a rock, large stone'). As *koku*, a measure of capacity (see p. 65). 112.

PROVINCES: 1 見 Iwami (t.; f.; r.); 1 州 Sekishū (same pr.); 1 狩 Ishikari (t.; r.). KŌRI: 1 川 Ishikawa (Kawachi, Kaga and Ōshū; t.; mod. *ken*; f. ptr., met., sculp.; *Ishi-kawa* as r.); 1 津 Ishidzu (Mino; t.; f.; r.). MOUNTAINS: 大 1 山 Ōishi-yama; 1 尊山 Sekison-yama (= Ō-yama 大山 in Sagami); 1 王寺山 Jakuōji-yama; 1 垣 (槌) 山 Ishi-gaki(-dzuchi)-yama. 1 廊崎 Irō-zaki (cape). 1 太神 Iwatagami (rock). 1 澄 (or 積) 瀧 Ishi-zumi (or -dzumi) -no-taki (fall).

OTHER TOWNS: 大 1 石 Iishi (f. ptr., met., swo., sculp.); 大 1 田 Ōishida; 小 1 原 Koishiwara; 1 神井 Shakuji (d.); 1 和 Isawa (r.); 1 動 Isurugi; 1 斑澤 Kajikazawa (see 鯨, xx); 1 山 **Ishi**-yama (f. ptr.), 井 -i (f. ptr., sculp.), 出 -de (f.), 地 -chi or -ji, 岡 -oka (f.), 卷 -nomaki (Ishimaki as f. and r.), 原 -hara, -wara (f. ptr.), 庭 ba, 崎 -zaki (f. ptr.), 部 -be (Tōkaidō stage 50), 鳥谷 -toritani, 鳥屋 -doriya, ノ 森 -nomori, 越 -koshi, 塚 -dzuka (f. ptr.), 橋 -bashi (f. ptr.; m., bat., -yama; Shakkio as *nō*), 濱 -hama (pot.), 瀬 -gase, 藥師 -yakushi (Tōkaidō stage 43).

¹ Heizei or Nara, according to Haga (*Nihon Jimmei Jiten*).

小 川 Koishikawa (also written 礪 川), dist. of Yēdo, mod. *ku* of Tōkiō. TEMPLES: 上 神宮 Isonokami-jingū; 山 本 願 寺 Ishiyama-hongwan-ji; 山 寺 Ishiyama-dera (山 秋 月 *Ishiyama no shūgatsuo*, one of the *Ōmi hakkei*).

OTHER SURNAMES: 上 Seki (ptr.); 上 生 Oshiko; 上 **Iwa**-gami (Isonokami as d.), 代 -shiro, 志 -shi, 城 -ki, 野 -no (also Ishino); 上 丸 **Ishi** maru (ptr.), 切 -kiri, 戸 -do, 王 -ō, 毛 -ge, 本 -moto, 田 -da (ptr., text.), 合 -ai, 灰 -bai, 光 -mitsu, 作 -dzukuri, 坂 -zaka (ptr.), 村 -mura, 谷 -gaya, 尾 -o (ptr.), 河 -kawa, -kō, 松 -matsu, 和 田 -wada, 金 -gane, 居 -i, 垣 -gaki, 浦 -ura, 枳 -geta, 島 -jima, 倉 -gura (ptr.), 留 -dome, 堂 -dō (met., swo.), 渡 -watari, 黒 -guro (ptr., met.), 曾 根 -sone, 森 -mori, 賀 -ga, 搏 -uchi, 道 -michi (swo.) 塔 -dō, 綿 -wata, 場 -ba, 幡 -bata, 澤 zawa, 龜 -game, 瀬 屋 -seya, 躍 -odori.

上 堂 丸 Sekidōmaru (hist. pers.). 上 王 (also 翁) 兵 衛 Ishiōbiōye (sculp.). 上 積 Iwa-dzumi, 布 -shiki (n.). 上 神 Ishi-no-kami (*kiōgen*).

召 CHŌ; or SHŌ. *mesu* ('to take, do, summon, call, conscript'; also a polite colloquial suffix); *yobu* ('to summon, invite'). 30.

上 仕 *meshitsukai* ('a servant').

矛 BO, MO; (*hoko*). *hoko* ('a halberd'). Distinguish from 予 (p. 172). 110.

只 SHI; *tada*; *tada*; *zok.*, *Tada-*, *tada* ('only, ordinary'). 30.

[Compare 唯 (xi).] 上 見 *Tada-mi* (t.; r.), 木 -ki, 野 -no (f.).

兄 KEI, KIŌ; YE; (*ye*). *ani*, *ye* ('elder brother', see pp. 129-30). 10.

上 川 Anigawa (t.). 上 子 Aniko (n. doctor). 上 弟 諍 Kiōdai-isakai (*kiōgen*).

号 Used as a contraction of 號 (xiii). 30.

民 MIN; MI; *tami*; *tami*; *zok.*, *Tami-*, *tami* ('the people'). Distinguish from 氏 (p. 173) and 良 (vi). 83.

上 Tami (f.; wom. n.). 上 谷 *Tami-ya* (f.), 形 -gata (f. ptr.). 上 部 *mimbu* (see p. 83).

甲 KŌ; or KATSU; KĀ; (*ki*); *zok.*, 上 子 *Kine-* (but 上 子 郎 *Kōshirō* and *Kashirō* are quoted as modern *nanori* of *zokumio* type). *yoroi* ('armour'; wrongly used for *kabuto* 'helmet'), properly 兜 (xi) or 冑 (ix). As *kō*, also 'carapace, back of the hand'; as *kō* or *kinoye*, the first of the *jikkan* (see p. 63), hence *kō*, 'first' or 'principal' (as 乙 *otsu*, 'second', etc., see p. 39). Distinguish from 甲 and 申 (v). 102.

[Compare homophones under 幸 (viii).] 一 斐 Kai, orig. Kahi (pr.; f.; n. poetesses); 一 州 Kōshū (same pr.; Kōshū-kaidō 街道, highroad). 一 山 Kabuto-yama (m.; Kōzan as t.); 一 斐根山 Kaigane-zan, 一 子山 Kinoyene-yama or Kōshi-zan (m.). 一 奴 Kōnu or Kōno (k. of Bingo); 一 賀 Kōga (k. of Ōmi; t.; f. ptr.).

OTHER TOWNS: 一 Kabuto; 一 浦 Kannoura; 一 地 Katchi; 一 子 Kō-shi (or Kasshi), 立 -tachi, 東 -tō, 府 -fu (cap. of Kōshū). OTHER SURNAMES: 一 斐庄 Kainoshō; 一 田 Kō-da (met.), 良 -ra (architect; also Kawara), 谷 -ya, 野 -no, 藤 -dō. 一 許母 Kokomo (n.). 一 冑 katchū ('complete armour'). 一 第 kōtei ('a daimiō's chief town-house').

母

BŌ, BO (MO); MO. *haha* ('a mother'; see p. 129, also p. 79, *fin*).

Distinguish from 毋 (p. 170). 80.

[Compare 茂 (ix).] 一 川 Haha-gawa, 一 來川, for 筰川 Hahaki-gawa (r.). 一 衣月 Horotsuki (t.; *horo* 一 衣, 幌, is the cavalryman's arrow-guard). 一 木 Mo-gi, 里 -ri, 島 -jima (t.), 臺 -tai (f.).

旦

TAN; (*aki*, -*akira*). *ashita* ('dawn'); *akiraka* ('bright'). Confused with the next; distinguish also from 亘 (vi). 72. 一 開 Asage (t).

且

SHA; or SHO, SO: SŌ; (*katsu*). *katsu* ('moreover, sometimes'); *karisome* ('a short time'); *ōinaru* ('great'). Confused with the foregoing. 1. 一 來 Atsuriū (t.; f.).

皿

BEI, MIŌ. *sara* ('a dish, plate'). 108. 一 山 Sarayama (t. pottery).

禾

KWA, WA. 'Growing crops'. 115.

乎

GO; O. *ka* (interrogative particle). Distinguish from 平 (p. 192). 4.

一 知人 Ochibito, 一 佐磨 Osamaro (n.).

玄

Variant of 玄 (v).

乏

HŌ, BŌ; BO; MO. *toboshii* (poor, deficient'). 4.

丘

[Variant: 土.] KIU, KU; KŌ, O; oka. *oka* ('a mound, hill'). 1.

一 Oka (f.); Kiū, in Chinese Ch'iu, Confucius. 一 處機 Kiūshoki (Ch'iu Ch'ū-chi, Chin. sage). 大 一 Ōoka (n.).

白

HAKU, BIAKU; shiro, shira-; (*shiro*, *aki*). *shiroshi* ('white'); *mōsu* ('to state'). One of the Five Colours. Distinguish from 自 (vi) 106.

[Compare 代 (p. 187), 城 (x).] 一 川 Shira-kawa (r.; k. of Iwaki; t.; f. ptr.; *jorō*). 一 河 Shirokawa (another k. of Iwaki), Shirakawa (t.; f.;

72nd Mikado; palaces, -den 殿, -kitadono 北殿). MOUNTAINS: 山 Haku-san, also Shira-yama; 馬山 Hakuba-san; 木岳 Shiro(Shira)ki-ga-dake; 根(惠)山 Shira-net-ye-san; 雲(髮)山 Shira-kumo(-ga)-yama (former also Hakuun-zan); 椿山 Shirotsubaki-yama. OTHER RIVERS: 塔川 Hakutō-gawa; 鬼女川 Shirakijo-gawa; 龜川 Shirokane-gawa. 里濱, see p. 148, note. 水(絲)瀧 Shira-midzu (-ito)-no-taki (falls). 金原 Shirokane-ga-hara (moor).

OTHER TOWNS: 小濱 Koshirahama; 子 Shira-ko (also Shiroko as t. and f.), 木 -ki (f.; also Shiroki as f.), 井 -i (f. ptr., pot.; also Shiroy as t.), 石 -ishi (pot.; f. met.; also Shiroyishi as t. and Hakuseki as n.), 市 -ichi, 老 -oi, 岩 -iwa, 津 -tsu (f.), 砂 -sago, 根 -ne (f.), 峯 -mine (f.), 鳥 -tori (f.), 須賀 -suka (Tokaidō stage 32), 澤 -sawa (f.; *hakutaku* as myth. creat.), 濱 -hama (f.).

金 Shirokane (dist. of Yedo), Shirogane (f.; n.; street of Mito, -machi 町).

OTHER SURNAMES: 土 Shira-to, 上 -kami, 水 -midzu, 仁 -ni, 江 -ye, 杉 -sugi, 谷 -ya, 尾 -o, 松 -matsu, 岡 -oka, 洲 -su, 柄 -ye, -tsuka, 浪 -nami, 神 -kami, 島 -shima, 倉 -kura, 須 -tsuka, 縫 -nuī, 興 -koshi, 篲 -hata, 瀧 -taki, 瀬 -se, 藤 fuji (n. wrestler).

SENNIN: 石生 Hakusekisei (Po Shih-shêng); 鶴道人 Hakkaku-dōjin (Po-ho Tao-jên). OTHER JORŌ: 白 Shiro; 妙 Shiro-taye; 玉 Shira-tama, 物 -mono, 絲 -ito, 葉 -ba, 菊 -giku, 露 -tsuyu. 髮 Shira-ga (prince), 箸翁 -hashi-no-okina (eccentric), 太夫 -tayū (Shintō priest), 菊丸 -gikumarū, 檮園 -kashizono (hist. pers.). 兔 Hakuto (horse).

NŌ: 樂天 Hakurakuten; 髭 Shirahige ('old man' in signatures); Shirahige-miōjin 明神 (d. and tem.). NENGŌ: 雉 Hakuchi (650-654); 鳳 Hakuō (672-686). OTHER LOCUTIONS: 妙 or 拷 shiro-taye no (poet. for *shiroshi*, 'white'); 拍子 shirabiōshi (danseuse); 雨 hakuu or yūdachi ('a sudden shower'); 色 hakushiki (mask); 馬節會 hakuba no sechiye (Impl. fest.).

瓜 KWA, KE: uri; (uri). uri ('a melon'). Distinguish from 爪 (p. 173). 97. 生 Uri-ū (f.), 生野 -ūno (t.; *yorō*), 連 -dzura (bat.), 破 -wari (f.), 盜人 -nusubito (*kiōgen*).

矢 SHI; YA, SHI; ya; (tada, ya); zok., Ya-, ya ('an arrow'). 111. [Compare, for Ya-, 八 (p. 145), 谷 (vii), 屋 (ix), 家 (x), 彌 (xviii).] MOUNTAINS: 笥(大臣)山 Ya-hadzu(-daijin)-yama; 頭(或鐵)山 Yadzu-san; 倉岳 Yagura-dake. RIVERS: 部川 Yabe-gawa (t.);

小 | 部川 Koyabe-gawa; | 田 (作 or 矧. 蔭) 川 Ya-ta(-hagi, -kage)-gawa.
 | 刺濱 Yasashi-no-hama (shore). | 研瀧 Yatogi-no-taki (fall).

OTHER TOWNS: | 上 **Ya**-kami or -gami (f.), | 口 -guchi (f.; ford, -no-watari 渡). 内 -nai, 代 -shiro (f.), 代田 -shiroda, 玉 -tama, 田 ta, da (f. ptr., swo.), 作 -hagi (f.), 吹 -buki (f.), 板 -ita (f. ptr.), 根 -ne (f.), 島 -shima (f. ptr.), 倉 -gura (f.), 掛 -kake, 部 -be (f. ptr.), 野 -no (f. ptr., swo., sculp.), 橋 -base (see p. 107, **79**; f. ptr.). | 田屋 Yada-ya (brothel).
 | 立杉 Yatate-sugi (cryptomeria tree).

OTHER SURNAMES: 大 | Ōya (ptr.); 大 | 野 Ōyano; | 乃 **Ya**-no, 土 -tsuchi, 木 -gi, 田部 -tabe (met.), 田堀 -tabori, 次 -tsugi, 地 -ji, 守 -mori, 延 -nobe (met.), 尾坂 -ozaka, 股 -mata, 定 -sada, 原 -wara, 崎 -zaki, 野島 -noshima, 富 -tomi, 間 -zama, 當 -tō, 幡 -wata, 澤 -zawa, 頭 -tō, -dzu.

| 大神 Yadaijin (d.). | 柄 Yakara (see p. 86). | 根五郎 Yanonegorō (play).

尔 Contraction of 爾 (xv), alone and in its compounds (e.g., 彌, 禰, 邇), also of the right-hand portions of 珍 (ix), 深 (xi) and 稱 (xiv).

生 [Old variant: 𠂔.¹ SEI, SHŌ; iku-, iki-, nama-, oi-, -fu, -bu, -ū; nari, (-o); zok., Iku-, naru, umu ('to give birth to, produce'); umare ('birth, lineage', also 'birthplace, country of origin'); ikiru ('to live'); nama ('raw, unskilled, partly'); ki- ('pure, raw'); -fu ('a plantation'); ubu ('natural'); shō-zuru ('to produce, create'). See also 姓 (viii). 100.

[Compare, for **Iku**-, 幾 (xii).] | 口島 Ikuchi-jima, | 月島 Ikutsuki-shima (is.). | 駒 Ikoma (k. of Yamato; f.; m., -yama); | 葉 Ikuha or Ikuba (k. of Chikugo). | 玉庄 Ikudama-no-shō (dist. of Settsu). | 石崎 Oishi-zaki (cape). | 津川 Shōdzu-kawa (r.).

TOWNS: 小 | 瀬 Konamase; | 保内 Obonai (of Ainu origin); | 質 Oyumi or Oimi (f.); | 月 **Iku**-tsuki, 田 -ta (f.; forest, -no-mori 森 or 杜; tem., -no-jinja 神社), 地 -ji (Oiji as f.), 坂 -saka (f.), 野 -no, 雲 -mo; | 麥 **Nama**-mugi, 瀬 -se (f.; r.). | 國魂神社 Ikudama-no-jinja (tem.).

OTHER SURNAMES: 大 | Ōbu; | 源寺 Seigenji; | 川 Ikawa, Namakawa; | 形 Obokata, Ubukata, Ikigata; | 懸 Kigake; | 石 **Oi** shi, 長 -saki; | 井 **Nama**-i (Ikuai as f. ptr.), 江澤 -yezawa (ptr.); | 玉 **Iku**-tama, 玉部 -tamabe, 出 -de, 津 -tsu, 馬 -ma, 島 -shima (lacq., actor), 熊 -ma, 稻 -ine (or Ikine).

¹ This is one of the most interesting of characters, from its great variety of distinctive readings both in ordinary language and in proper names (the two groups largely coinciding).

丨 佛 Shōbutsu (priest); 丨 死之助 Shōshinosuke (*zok.*); 丨 子 Nari-ko (court lady); 丨 王 Nariō (swo.); 丨 唼 Iketsuki or 丨 食 Ikedzuki (horse); 丨 田敦盛 Ikuta Atsumori (*nō*); 丨 捕鈴木 Ikedori Suzuki (*kiōgen*).

Locutions: 丨 利, 丨 聞 *namagiki* ('a smatterer'), 小 丨 *shōsei* ('I'), self-humiliatives; 丨 國 *shōkoku* ('native country'); 丨 年 *shōnen* (= *giōnen* 行年, see p. 42); 一 丨 *issō*, 丨 涯 [*is*] *shōgai* ('in all one's life'); 丨 地師 (or 司) *kijishi* (= *shitajishi*; see 下, p. 154); 丨 醉 *namayoi* ('fuddled'); 丨 花 *ikebana* ('flower-arrangement', abstract or concrete); 丨 寫 *iki-utsushi* ('a drawing from life'); 丨 人形 *ikiningiō* ('living puppets').

全 Variant for 同 (vi). Distinguish from 全 (vi). 9.

令 REI, RIŌ; (*yoshi, nori*). *yoshi* ('good'); *seshimeru* ('to cause to do'). As *rei*, 'a command', also an anct. title and a colloquial honorific prefix. Distinguish from 今 (p. 174), 合 (vi) and 命 (viii). 9.

丨 勝山 Reishō-zan (m.). 丨 史 *sakwan* (tit., see p. 85).

企 Variant of 企 (vi).

兌 Variant of 兌 (vii).

台 1; or TAI, DAI. *ware* ('I'); *yorokobu* ('to rejoice'). Usually read *tai* or *dai* as a synonym of 臺 (xiv); as *tai*, esp. 'exalted, venerable' (compare 三 丨 *santai*, p. 81). 30.

丨 岳 Tai-gaku, 嶺 -rei or 峯 -hō (= Hiei-zan, m., see 比, p. 165), 德院 -toku-in (Hidetada, shōgun). 丨 命 *taimei* ('Government orders').

弁 HEN, BEN. A sort of headgear. Usually found as a contraction of 辨 (xvi). 55.

旁 Variant of 幼 (p. 190).

冬 or 冬 TŌ; *juyu*. *juyu* ('winter'; see p. 47). 15. 丨 木 Fuyuki (f.).

立 [Variant: 立.] RIŪ; or RITSU; *tatsu, tachi, tate*; *Tatsu, (late, tatsu)*; *zok.*, *Tatsu-*. *tatsu* ('to stand, rise'); *tateru* ('to erect, open up'); *tachi* ('standing, erect, setting out'). 117.

[Compare, for **Tatsu**, 辰 (vii), 龍 (xvi), and, for **Tate**, 干 (p. 152), 楯 (xiii), 建 (ix), 館 (xvii), 堅 (xii).] 丨 山 Tate-yama (m.; f.); 丨 田山 Tatsuta-yama, 丨 科山 Tateshina-yama (m.). Towns: 丨 田 Tadda (f.; also Tateda as t. and Tachida as f.); 丨 野 **Tate**-no (also Tachino; Tatsuno as f.), 石 -ishi (f. ptr.), 塙 -ba; 丨 川 **Tachi**-kawa (also Tatekawa;

Tatsukawa as f. sculp.; also Tategawa as f.), 江 *ye*, 河 *kawa* (f.; also Tategawa as f.), 花 *-bana* (f.), 保 *-hō*, 原 *-bara* (f.; also Tatsuhara as same t., f., and Tachihara as f. ptr.). 烏帽子城 Tateyeboshi-jō (cas.).

IN YEDO: 賣町 Tachiuri-chō (street); 花屋 Tachibana-ya (brothel). OTHER SURNAMES: 利 Ritsu, Tate; 大 Ōdate; 小 Kodate; 見 **Tatsu**-mi, 波 *-nami*, 澤 *-zawa* (also Tachizawa); 入 **Tachi**-iri, 木 *-gi*; 林 **Tate**-bayashi (ptr.), 松 *-matsu* (ptr.), 岩 *iwa*, 馬 *-ma*, 脇 *-waki*.

春, 夏, 秋, 冬, see pp. 112-3. 待月 *tachimachi no tsuki* (the moon of the 17th night).

玄 or **玄** [Other variant, see p. 195.] GEN; *harn*, (*kuro*). *haruka* ('dim'); *kuroshi* ('black, dark'). See also p. 130, *fin.* 95.

海灘 (or 洋) Genkai-nada (sea). 武 Gembu (see p. 101, **38**); Gembu-dō 洞 (cave). 德 Gen-toku (Hsüan-tê), 宗 *-sō* (-tsung), Chin. Emperors. 翁 Gennō (priest). 蕎 *gamba* (see p. 83, *init.*). 烏 *tsubame* ('a swallow').

充 Variant of 充 (vi).

主 SHU, SU; *SU*; *nushi*, (*mori*). *nushi* ('lord, owner, haunting spirit, you'). See p. 70, *init.*, and compare the character 主 (p. 143). 上 *shujō* ('the Emperor'). 計, 稅, 馬, see pp. 83, 84.

市 SHI; *CHI*; *ichi*, *-chi*; *zok.*, *ichi* (in all positions, see pp. 71, 73). *ichi* ('a market, town'). As *shi*, 'a city'. Distinguish from 布 (p. 201). 50.

[Compare 一 (p. 141).] 川 **Ichi**-kawa (r.; t.; f. ptr., met., actor; *jorō*), 原 *-hara* (k. of Kadzusa; f.), *-noharu* (t.), 房山 *-bura-yama* (m.). OTHER TOWNS: 山 **Ichi**-yama (f. actor), 川大門 *-kawa-daimon*, 毛 *-ke* (f.), 木 *-ki* (f.), 成 *-nari*, 村 *-mura* (f. actor; theatre, *-za* 座, see p. 100, **37**), 波 *-nami*, 來 *-ku*, *ki* (f.), 條 *-jō*, 振 *-buri*, 島 *-shima* (f.), 野々 *-nono*, 部 *-bu*, 鹿野 *-kano*, 宿 *-juku*, 塙 *-ba* (f.), 驛 *-yeki*. ヶ谷 Ichigaya, 兵衛町 Ichibei-machi (dist. and street of Yedo).

OTHER SURNAMES: 利 *ichi*; 小 *Koichi* (met.); 戶 **Ichi** *kuchi* (arm.), 田 *-da* (ptr.), 河 *-kawa*, 岡 *-oka*, 浦 *-ura*, 師 *-shi*, 倉 *-kura*, 野 *-no*, 野澤 *-nosawa*, 澤 *-sawa*, 橋 *-bashi* (ptr.), 瀬 *-nose*. 柁 (or 寸) 島姫 Ichikishima-hime (d.); 原王 Ichihara-ō (poet); 大 *Ōchi*, 人 *Ichindo* (n.); 小 *Ichibei* *Koichibei* (*zok.*). 中 *shichū* ('in town, Town, the City').

它 TA, DA. Simple form of 蛇 (xi). 40.

穴 or **宀** KETSU, GECHI; ana. *ana* ('a cave, hollow, hole'). 116.
 一 門 *Anato* (old name for Nagato 長門, ptr.). TOWNS:
 一 水 *Ana*-midzu, 内 *-nai*, 池 *-chi*, 太 *buto*, 吹 *-buki*, 村 *-mura*, 師 *-shi*.
 一 穗 *Anaho* (anct. pal.); *Anō-ji* 寺 (tem.). 一 鳩 八幡 *Anabato-hachiman*
 (tem.). SURNAMES: 一 生 *Anō*; 一 山 *Ana yama*, 田 *ta*, 澤 *-zawa*.

本 or **奉** HON; *HO*, *NE*; moto, -nomoto; *moto*; *zok.*, *Moto-*, *moto*
 ('origin, original, below'). As *hon-*, 'original, this, the
 present, principal'; also alone, 'a book'; a numeral-suffix for trees, etc.
 (see p. 49), and a common element in street-names (p. 10, note 2). Borne
 as a *mon*, alone or within a ring, by various daimiō families named Honda
 一 多. 75.

[Compare 元 (p. 167).] 一 邦 *Hompō*, 一 朝 *Hon-chō*, 國 *-koku*, 土
-do ('Japan'); 一 州 *Honshū* (the Main Island). 一 島 *Hon-shima* (is.),
Motojima (f.). 一 吉 *Moto-yoshi* (k. of Ōshū; t.; f.), 巢 *-su* (k. of Mino;
 lake, *-ko* or *-no-umi* 湖, also written 一 栖 湖). 一 山 *Hon-zan* (m.; see
 also Locutions), *Motoyama* (t., *Nakasendō* stage 32; f. ptr.). 小 一 川
Omoto-gawa (r.). 一 野 原 *Honno-ga-hara* (moor).

OTHER TOWNS: 一 地 **Hon**-ji (lit. 'native land', 'original territory'),
 行 德 *-giōtoku*, 庄 *-jō* (*Nakasendō* stage 10; f. met.), 宗 道 *-sōdō*, 納 *-nō*,
 宮 *-gū* (or *Motomiya*, latter as f.; see also Locutions), 野 上 *-nogami*,
 宿 *-shuku* (or *Motoshuku*; former as f.), 郷 *-gō* (also dist. of Yedo, mod. *ku*
 of Tōkiō; f.), 道 寺 *-dōji*; 一 日 **Hom**-me (f.), 町 *-machi*, 牧 *-moku* (f.),
 明 星 *-mīōjō*; 一 市 場 **Moto**-ichiba, 吉 田 *-yoshida*, 楯 *-tate*. 一 所
Honjō (dist. of Yedo, mod *ku* of Tōkiō; f.). TEMPLES: 一 門 寺 *Hommon-*
-ji; 一 願 (能 隆 國 成) 寺 *Hongwan* (*-nō*, *-riū*, *-koku*, *-jō*) *-ji*.

OTHER SURNAMES: 一 田 **Hon**-da (ptr.), 多 *-da* (ptr., met., swo.), 阿 彌
-ami (lacq., sword-experts, etc.), 城 莊 *-jō*, 堂 *-dō* (ptr.; see also Locutions),
 蝶 *-chō*; 一 村 **Hom**-mura, 間 *-ma*; 一 木 **Moto**-ki, 杉 *-sugi*, 尾 *-o*,
 居 *-ori*, 岡 *-oka*, 津 *-dzu*, 原 *-hara*, 野 *-no*, 梨 *-nashi*, 澤 *-zawa*, 橋 *-hashi*.

一 因 坊 *Honinbō* (n. *go*-players). 一 末 *Motosuye* (*jōrō*). 一 朝 二
 十 四 孝 *Honchō-nijūshikō* (*jōruri*). LOCUTIONS: 一 山 *hon-zan*, 寺 *-ji*
 ('chief temple', Bud.), 宮 *-gū*, 社 *-sha* ('chief shrine', Shintō), 堂 *-dō* ('chief
 building' of a Bud. tem.), 尊 *-zon* ('chief object of worship' Bud.), 院 *-in*
 (first of two or three surviving retired Emperors, also *ichi-in* 一 院), 家 *ke*
 ('main family'), 歌 *-ka* (the *tanka* or 31-syllable stanza), 卦 回 *-kegayeri*
 ('the age of 61', lit. 'returning to the original cycle-combination'), 草 *-zō*
 ('the vegetable world, botany'); 一 丸 *hom-maru* ('the keep' of a castle),
 望 *-mō* ('one's chief desire').

去 KIO, KO. *saru* ('to take away, go away, leave'). 28.

未 BI, MI; *MI*. *imada, mada* ('not yet'). As *bi* or *hitsuji*, 'the Goat, or Sheep' (see p. 63). 75.

末 BATSU, MATSU; *MA*; *su*ye; *su*ye, (*mitsu*); *zoku*., *Su*ye-, *su*ye ('the end, top, future, descendant'). Compare locutions on p. 130. *fin*. As *Su*ye- at the beginning of street-names (see p. 10, note 2). Distinguish from 來 (viii) and its variant. 75.

[Compare 季 (viii), 陶 (xi).] 川 *Su*ye-kawa, 吉 -yoshi (t.; f.). OTHER SURNAMES: 元 *Su*ye-moto, 永 -naga, 弘 -hiro, 包 -kane, 田 da, 次 -tsugu, 武 -take, 延 -nobu, 松 -matsu, 岡 oka, 高 taka, 森 -mori, 兼 -kane, 廣 -hiro (*gorō*; lit. a type of folding fan; *Su*yehiro-bashi 橋 bridge, -matsu 松, pine-tree, -gari 狩, *kiōgen*). 摘花 *Su*yetsumuhana (*Genji* Chap. vi; lit. the Safflower, *benibana*). 寺 *matsuji*, 社 *massha* ('branch temple'); 家 *matsuge* ('branch family'), but 蕃 *bappan* ('cadet branch' of a daimiō family).

皮 HI, BI. *kawa* ('skin, bark, peel, leather'). 107.

友 Variant of 友 (p. 179).

布 HO, FU; *nuno*, *me*; (*shiki*, *taye*). *nuno* ('coarse cloth'). Distinguish from 市 (p. 199). 50.

[Compare homophones under 不 (p. 168).] 忍川 *Nunoshi-gawa*, 施 (留, 師) 川 *Fu*-se(-ru, -shi)-gawa (r.). 瀧 *Nuno-ga-taki*, 引瀧 *Nunobiki-no-taki* (falls). Towns: 小 施 *Ofuse* (Kobuse as f.); 袋野 *Hoteino*; 良 *Mera* (f.); 師田 *Nunoshita* (f.); 川 **Fu**-kawa (f.), 田 -da (f.), 施 -se (f. met.; lit. 'a priest's fee'), 間 -ma.

OTHER SURNAMES: 津 **Fu**-tsu, 施田 -seda, 留 -ru, 野 -no (ptr.), 勢 -se; 上 **Nuno**-gami, 目 -me, 村 -mura, 屋 -ya (pot.). 志乃屋 *Fushinoya* (art-name). 袋 [和尚] *Hotei[-oshō]* (d., see p. 105. 68).

左 [Variant: 左] SA; SA; (*suke*). *hidari* ('left-hand, the following, the below-mentioned'). Compare the next. A common element in titles (Sā-) and *zokumiō* (Sā-, -za-); see pp. 71 f. 81-6. 右 as *sō*, lit. 'welfare, tidings'. 48.

[Compare homophones under 佐 (viii).] 富士 *Hidari-fuji* (Mt. Fuji as seen from Nangō 南郷). 澤 *Sazawa* or *Aterazawa* (t.). SURNAMES: 口 *Sakuchi*; 右田 *Sōda*; 文字 *Samonji* (swo.). 左 *Hidari* (nickname, esp. of Jingorō, sculp., 'the Left-handed'), Sa m. swo.). 慈

Saji (Tso Tzu, *sennin*). 一 近 Sakon (poetess, title and *zok.*; S.-no-sakura 櫻, cherry-tree); 小 一 近 Kosakon. 小 一 京 Kosakiō (poetesses). 一 内 Sa-nai, 中 -chū, 平 -hei, 門 -mon, 源太 -genda, 膳 -zen (see p. 86). 一 也馬 Sa yama, 司馬 -jima, 治衛 -jiye, 脅 -kiō, 衛 -mori (*zok.*).

右

YU, U; *Migi*. *migi* ('right-hand, the foregoing, the above-mentioned'). Compare the foregoing. As *u*, a common element in titles and *zokumio* (but see p. 73, *init.*). Distinguish from 石 (p. 193). 30.

一 左 口 Usa(Uba)guchi (t.). SURNAMES: 一 田 Migita (ptr.); 一 近 Ukon (actor; tit. and *zok.*; n. poetess, No. 8 of the Hundred Poets; U.-no-tachibana 橘, orange-tree); 一 馬 飼 Umakai; 一 動 Udō. 一 内 U-nai, 中 -chū, 平 -hei, 門 -mon, 膳 -zen (see p. 86). *ZOKUMIO*: 一 衛 門 作 Yemosaku; 一 司馬 U-jima, 治衛 -jiye, 衛 -mori. 一 筆 *yūhitsu* ('a secretary').

古

KO; *KO*; *furu*; *furu*, *hisa*. *furushi* ('old, antique'); *inishiye* ('antiquity, formerly'). As *ko*- before a name, 'the old, the original'. Distinguish from 占 (p. 203) and 吉 (vii). 30.

[Compare, for **Ko**-, 小 (p. 149), 子 (154), 巨 (205), 兒 (viii), and, for **Furu**-, 振 (ix), 降 (ix), 舊 (xviii).] 一 志 Koshi (k. of Echigo; f.; t.). 一 市 Furuichi or Furuchi (k. of Kawachi; former as t., f. ptr.). 一 川 Furu-kawa (r.; t.; f. ptr., met., sw., sculp.). OTHER TOWNS: 一 河 **Ko**-ga (Nikkō-kaidō stage; f.; also Furukawa as f.), 味 -mi, 府 -fu, 金 井 -ganeī (for 小 etc.), 賀 -ga (f.), 曾 部 -sobe (pot.), 閑 橋 -gahashi; 一 口 **Furu**-kuchi, 山 -yama (f. ptr.), 平 -hira, 市 塙 -ichiba, 江 -ye (f.), 町 -machi, 湯 -yu, 道 -michi, 關 -seki. 一 渡 Koto or Kowatari (cas.), Furuwatari (f.).

OTHER SURNAMES: 一 今 **Ko**-kon (actor; see also Locutions), 宇 田 -uda, 在 -zai (also Furuari), 林 -bayashi (also Furubayashi), 東 -tō, 雅 屋 -gaya, 森 -mori, 筆 -hitsu (art-experts), 満 -ma (lacq.), 藤 -tō, 藤 田 -tōda; 一 内 **Furu** uchi, 手 屋 -teya, 木 -ki, 田 -ta (ptr.), 池 -ike, 安 -yasu, 坂 -saka, 谷 -ya (ptr.), 松 -matsu, 畑 -hata, 屋 -ya (ptr.), 郡 -gōri, 島 -shima, 宮 -miya, 家 -ya, 崎 -saki, 野 -no, 莊 -shō, 郷 -sato, 澤 -sawa (ptr.), 橋 -hashi (ptr.), 瀬 -se.

PERSONAGES: 一 牟 方 Kon-no-kata, 一 茶 Kocha (ladies of Tokugawa court); 一 右 京 **Ko** ukiō (ptr.), 近 江 -ōmi, 式 部 -shikibu (mus.), 佐 美 -sami, 登 子 -toko, 慈 悲 -jibi (n.), 仙 -sen (see p. 86); 一 人 **Furu**-hito (poet), -bito (prince), 日 -hi, 喜 -ki (poets), 猪 之 助 -inosuke (*zok.*).

LOCUTIONS: 一 今 *ko-kon* ('ancient and modern'; but see p. 109, **83**), 事 -ji ('an old story, legend'; Koji-ki 記, history), 稀 -ki (the age of 70, see p. 42), 文 -bun or 字 -ji ('ancient form' of a character), 物 -butsu ('an antique').

央 Ō; (*naka, naga*). *mannaka, nakaba* ('the centre'). 37.
 1 馬 Nakaba (n.).

史 SHI; *Fubito, fubito* ('an historian, secretary'). As *shi* or *jumi*, 'a history'; see also pp. 70, 82, 85. 30.

申 SHIN; *nobu, mōsu, noberu* ('to state'). As *shin* or *saru*, 'the Apr.' (see p. 63). 102.

1 包 胥 Shimpōsho (Shên Pao-hsü, Chin. hero). 1 藝 Shingei (see p. 86).

由 YŪ, YU; YU; *yoshi, (yori); zok., Yoshi.*, less commonly Yū-, *yoshi* ('cause, reason'); *yoru* ('to depend on'). 102.

[Compare 油 (viii), 湯 (xii).] 1 利 Yū-ri (k. of Ōshū; f.; is., -shima), 布 岳 -bu-dake (m.). TOWNS: 1 宇 Yū; 1 仁 Yū-ni, 井, better 比, -i (Tōkaidō stage 15; both as f., latter as f. ptr.; coast, -ga-hama 濱), 佐 -sa, 岐 -ki, 良 -ra (f.; strait, -kaikiō 海峽). OTHER SURNAMES: 1 宇; 1 木 Yū-ki, 布 -bu, 美 -mi, 原 -bara, -zuhara, 座 -za, 濱 -hama.

1 利 (良) 之助 Yū-ri(-ra)nosuke (*zok.*), 豆 流 -dzuru (n.), 里 子 -ri-ko (wom. n.). 1 來 *yurai* ('origin, raison d'être').

半 HAN; HA; *Nakaba, (naka). nakaba, nakara* ('half, halfway, middle'). See p. 39, *init.* Distinguish from 平 (p. 102). 24.

1 田 Handa (t.; f.; r.). OTHER SURNAMES: 1 井 Nakarai; 1 原 Hambara; 1 谷 Han-dani, 澤 -zawa, 藤 -dō (ptr.). 1 諾 迦 Han-daka (*rakan*), 太 夫 -dayū (*jorō*), 外 -ge (see p. 86). 1 平 Hampei, 1 平 太 Hampeida (*zok.*). 1 薮 Hashitomi (*nō*). 二 月 1 *nigatsu-nakaba* ('middle of the 2nd month'), etc.

生 Variant of 生 (p. 197).

占 SEN; *zok., Ura.* *shimeru* ('to occupy'); *uranau* ('to foretell, divine'). Distinguish from 古 (p. 202). 25.

甘 KAN; KA; *ama. amashi* ('sweet'). 99.

[Compare 天 (p. 168), 尼 (204).] 1 樂 Kamra (k. of Kōtsuke; f.; r., also Kanna-gawa). 1 木 Ama-木, 繩 -nawa (t.). OTHER SURNAMES: 大 1 Ōama; 1 南 備 Kan-nabi, 露 寺 -roji (swg.); 1 利 Ama-ri, 名 宇 -nō, 味 -mi, 粕, 糟 -kasu. 1 戟 Kangeki (Kan Chi, *seinin*).

止 Variant for 丘 (p. 195).

弗 FUTSU; or HOTSU. A negative; used for 8 *dara*, 'a dollar'. 57.
 1 多 羅 Hottara (*rakan*). 1 措 Fusso (n.).

世 or **世** SEI, SE; SE, YO: yo: yo. (*toshi, tsugi-, -tsugu*). yo ('the world, an age, a generation, contemporaries'). As *-sei* after a number (*issei, nisei, sansei*, etc.), it denotes the order by generation (compare **代**, p. 187); as *sei-*, 'hereditary'. Distinguish from **也** (p. 162). 1.

[Compare **瀬** (xix).] **羅** **Se**-ra (k. of Bingo: f.), **田** **米** -*tamai* (t.), **良** **田** -*rata* (t.: f.), **田** **ヶ** **谷** -*tagaya* (dist. of Yedo), **尊** **寺** -*son-ji* (tem.). OTHER SURNAMES: **大** **古** **Ōseko**; **木** **Yo** **ki** (also **Se**ki), **繼** -*tsugi* (ptr., pot.); **古** **Se**-ko, **田** -*ta*, **谷** -*ya*, **良** -*ra* (ptr.: Tokinaga as n. prince), **家** **真** -*yama* (dancers).

伊 **斐** **尼** **媛** *Yosotarashi-hime* (princess); **山** *Yoyoyama* (*jorō*); **阿** **彌** *Seami* (n.). **界** *sekai* ('the world'). **五** **孫** *gosei no son* ('descendant in the fifth generation'), etc.

尻 KŌ; shiri. *shiri, izarai* ('back, hinder part, rump'). 44.

勞 *Shitsukari* (t.). **無** **川** *Shiri-nashi-gawa* (r.), **矢** (or **屋**) **崎** -*ya-zaki* (cape), **内** -*uchi* (t.), **高** -*taka* (f.), **掛** -*kake* (f. swo.).

尼 JI, NI; *Ji, Ni, NE*; ama. *ama*, **法師** *amahōshi*, **比丘** *bikuni* ('a Buddhist nun'). 44.

[Compare **天** (p. 168), **甘** (203).] **寺** *Niji* (t.). **岳** **Ama**-ga-dake (m.), **崎** -*gasaki* (t.: f.), **瀬** -*se* (t.), **子** -*ko* (f.), **子** **娘** -*ko-iratsume* (princess), **庄** -*shō* (brigand), **將** **軍** -*shōgun* (= *Masa-ko* as widow of Minamoto no Yoritomo), **御** **臺** -*midai* (same).

可 KA; KĀ; (*yoshi, ari*); **太** as *kata*. *yoshi* ('good'); *-beshi* (a polite imperative suffix to verbs). Distinguish from **叮** (p. 190). 30.

[Compare homophones under **加** (p. 187).] **兒** *Ka-ni* or *-ko* (k. of Mino), *-ni*, *-ji* (f.), **部** -*be* (t.), **也** -*nari*, **丸** -*maru*, **都** **里** -*tori* (n.). **美** **真** **手** **命** *Umashimate-no-mikoto* (d.). **恰** *Umashi* (n.).

司 SHI (SU); *SHI*; *Tsukasa, (mori, -tsukasa* ('a chief, government bureau', see p. 82). As *shi*, also 'a professor, craftsman' (often used alternatively with **工**, **師**, as a suffix with that meaning). 30.

[Compare homophones under **志** (vii).] **馬** *Shiba* (f. ptr., met.; see also p. 86); *Shime* (n.); anct. Chin. title, *ssu-ma* ('minister of war' under the Chou dynasty), and surname, whence the following:—**Shiba**-onkō **溫** **公** (*Ssu-ma Kuang* 光, Chin. worthy), **kishu** **季** **主** (*Chi-chu, sennin*), *-shōtei* **承** **禎** (*Ch'êng-chêng, sennin*), **tattō** **達** **等** (*Ta-têng, priest*). **書** *Shisho* (see p. 86).

包 HŌ; *HO*; *kane* (common with swordsmiths), *kaneru, tsutsumu* ('to wrap up, pack, conceal'). 20.

句 KŌ, KU; KU. *kagiru* ('to limit'); *magaru* ('to be bent'). As *ku*, 'a sentence, stanza'. Originally a variant of 勾 (p. 182). 30.

式 Complex form of 二 (p. 143), 'two'. 56.

処 Contraction of 處 (xi). 16.

回 Variant of 回 (vi). 13.

用 YŌ, YU; YŌ, YU; *mochi*, *mochiiru* ('to use'). 101.
[Compare 持 (ix), 望 (xi).] | 田 Yōda (t.), Mochida (f.). | 居 Mochii, | 々 瀬 Mochigase or Monagase (t.). | 明 Yōmei (31st Mikado); Yōmei-tennō Shokunin-kagami 天皇職人鑑 (*jōruri*). | 水 yōsui (water stored for special use, as fires, etc.).

册 or 冊 SAKU; or SATSU. *juda* ('a ticket'). As *satsu*, 'a volume'. 13.

風 (No on.) *tako* ('a paper kite'). [50.]
奴 | 平 yakko *Takohai* ('the servant T.').

戊 BŌ; (*shige*). As *bō* or *tsuchinoye*, see p. 63. Distinguish from 戌, etc. (vi). 62.

匝 [Contraction: 市.] SŌ. *meguru* ('to revolve'). 22.
| 嵯 Sōsa (k. of Shimōsa; f.).

巨 KIO, KŌ; KŌ; (*ō*-, *nao*). *ōinaru* ('large'). Distinguish from 臣 (vi). 48.

[Compare homophones (Ko-) under 古 (p. 202).] | 摩 Ko-ma (k. of Kōshū), 瀬 -se (t.), 知 部 -chibe (f.), 勢 -se (f. ptr.; prince). | 椋 池 Ogura-ike (lake; see 倉, x). | 田 Ōta, | 曾 根 Kosone (f.). | 靈 人 Kioreijin (Chū Ling-jên, *sennin*). | 魁 *kiokwai*, *oyadama* ('the principal . . .').

出 [Variant: 出.] SHUTSU, SHUCHI; or SUI; *idzu*, *ide*, *de*; *Idzuru*, *idzuru* ('to come forth, rise'); *dasu*, *idasu* ('to put out, send out, bring out, exhibit, open up'); *deru*, *ideru* ('to go out, issue forth'). 17.

| 羽 Dewa (pr.; f.), *Idzuha* (t.); *Idewa-no-ben* 辨 (poetess). | 雲 *Idzumo* (pr.; *zok.*), *Idzumo*, *Shutto* or *Shitto* (k. of same pr.); *Idzumo-zaki* 崎 (t.), -ya 屋 (brothel). | 水 *Idzumi* (k. and t. of *Satsuma*). | 石 *Idzushi* (k. and t. of *Tajima*; f.).

OTHER TOWNS: 小 | *Koide* (f. ptr., met.); 小 | 島 *Koideshima*; | 雲 郷 *Adakai*; | 合 清水 *Deai-no-shimidzu*; | 井 *Deguchi* (f.; lit. 'exit'); | 海 *Idzu-mi*, 石 部 -be. | 島 *Deshima* (part of *Nagasaki* in *Hizen*).

Dejima (f.). OTHER SURNAMES: 大 | Ōide (ptr.); | 納 Suinō; | 田 Ide-ta, 浦 -ura (also Deura); | 井 De-i, 目 -me (sculp.), 村 -mura, 來島 -kishima (actor), 淵 -uchi. | 水川 Demidzugawa (n. wrestler). | 來 *deki* ('turn-out, result, success'); Deki-maru 丸, -boshi 星 (n.).

OTHER LOCUTIONS: | 山 *shus-san* ('issuing from the mountains', epithet of the Buddha, Shussan no Shaka 釋迦), 世 -se ('making one's début, taking the Buddhist scarf'; Shusse-Kagekiyo 景清, *jōruri*), 情 -sei ('displaying one's character', pun on | 精 *shusse*, 'diligence'); | 板, | 版 *shuppan* ('publishing, published'); | 立 *de-tachi* ('setting out on a journey'), 店 -*dana* ('a branch establishment'), 初 -*some* ('issued for the first time').

回 Variant of 因 (vi). 31.

囚 SHU, JU. | 人 *shūjin* or *meshūdo*, 'a prisoner, convict'. 31.

四 | 獄 *shūgoku* (see p. 83).

四 [Script variants: 𠂇, 𠂆, 𠂅; complex synonym (not used alternatively in names): 肆.] SHI, SHI, YŌ; yotsu-, yo-. *yotsu, yo-* ('four, fourth'). See pp. 37, 41, 42, 48, 71, 73, 88, 101, 116. | 方 as *shihō* or *yomo*, 'four sides, all quarters' (*zok.*, Yomo-; see also Examples). 31.

[Compare, for **YŌ**-, 世 (p. 204), 與 (xiv), and, for **SHI**-, homophones under 志 (vii).] | 國 Shikoku (division of Japan containing 'four provinces', see p. 122); Shikoku-saburō 三郎 (the Yoshino 吉野 River). | 阿山 Adzuma-yama (m.; see also below); | 明岳 Shimei-ga-dake (summit of Hiyei-zan, m.). | 尼連湖 Shibire-no-umi (lake). | 萬 (萬十, 十八) 川 Shi-ma(-ma[n]to, -jūhachi)-gawa (r.). | 五百森 Yoiso-no-mori (forest).

Towns: | 日市 Yokkaichi (Tōkaidō stage 42); | 戶 Shi-nohe (f.). 十萬 -jima (*shijūman*, '400,000'), 天木 -tengi, 郎ヶ原 -rōgahara, 萬 -ma; | 辻 **Yotsu**-tsuji, 倉 -kura, 橋 -bashi; | 方 **Yō**-kata (f.; also Yotsukata as f.; see also above), ヌ 街道 -tsukaidō, 浦 -ura.

| 條 Shijō (dist. of Kiōto; f.: 87th Mikado; school of painting, -ha 派); Shijō-nawate 曙 (t.). In Yedo: | 谷 **Yotsu**-ya (dist., mod. *ku* of Tōkiō; f. ptr.), 木通 -ki-dōri (street), 日屋 -me-ya (brothel).

OTHER SURNAMES: | 月朔 H Watanuki;¹ | 天王 **Shi**-tennō (see also pp. 101-2), 本松 -hommatsu, 宮 -nomiya (ptr.), 真田 -mada; | 元 **Yotsu**-moto, 本 -moto, 屋 -ya, 瀬 -se; | 十住 **Yō**-zumi, 方田 -moda.

| 車 Yotsu-guruma (wrestler), 綱 -ami (poet), 谷庵 -yaan (art-name). | 五六 Yōgoroku. | 方 | 五右衛門 Yomoshigoyemon (*zok.*). | 阿 Adzumaya (*Genji* Chapter 1). | 方拜 *shihōhai* (Impl. fest.).

¹ As a date this would be read *shigatsu tsuitachi*, 'first day of the fourth month', the time when unwadded clothing (*watanuki* 綿抜) was resumed.

田 DEN; TA, TE; ta; (*ta, hiro, tada*); *zok.*, Ta-, rarely Den-. *ta* ('a rice-field, rice-swamp'). 102.

[Compare 多 (vi).] KōRI: 小 | Oda (Bitchū; cas.; f. ptr., met.); | 川 Ta-gawa (Buzen and Ushū; r.; f.), 方 -gata or -kata (ldzu), 村 -mura (Kadzusa; f. ptr., met., pot.; *nō*). | 島 Ta-jima (is.; f. ptr.), 潟 -gata (lagoon). OTHER RIVERS: 大 | 川 Ōta-gawa (f.); | 上 (房) 川 Ta-nakami (-busa)-gawa.

OTHER TOWNS: 大 | 原 Ōtawara (f.); 大 | (or 多) 喜 Ōtaki; 小 | 川 Otagawa (f.), Kodakawa; 小 | 井 Otaī (Nakasendō stage 21; f.); 小 | 志 Odashi (pot.); 小 | 原 Odawara (Tōkaidō stage 9); | 頭 Dentō; | ノ 日 Ta(To)nokuchi; | 子 **Ta**-go (f.; bay, -no-ura 浦), | -guchi (f. ptr., sculp.), | 上 -gami (f.; n.), -nouye (f.), 丸 -maru (f.), 山 -yama (f.), 中 -naka (pot.; f. ptr., met., sculp., pot.),¹ 井 -i (f.), 代 -shiro or -jiro (f. swo., actor), 平 -bira, 母 神 -mogami (f.), 主 丸 -nushimaru, 布 施 -fuse (f.), 尻 -jiri (f.), 伏 -buse, 名 部 -nabe (f.) or -nabu, 老 -rō, 光 -biko, 助 -suke, 毎 -goto (see also Locutions), 沼 -numa, 幸 -kō, 並 -nami, 彦 -biko, 浦 -noura (Taura as f.), ノ 浦 -noura, 原 -wara (lacq., pot.; f. ptr., actor), 原 本 -waramoto, 淵 -buchi (f.), 野 -no, 野々 -nono, 部 -be (f. ptr.) or -nabe, 麥 俣 -mugimata, 無 -nashi, 萬 里 -mari, 儀 -gi, 澤 -sawa (Tazawa as f. met.), 瀬 -ze, 邊 -nabe (f. ptr., met.), 鶴 濱 -tsuruhama. | 町 Ta-machi (several streets of Yedo; f.).

OTHER SURNAMES: | Den (ptr.); 大 | Ōta²; 大 | 代 (垣, 黒) Ōta-jiro (-gaki, -guro); 小 | 切 Odagiri; 小 | 部 Otabe; | 々 **Ta**-da, 下 -shita, -noshita, 久 保 -kubo, 内 -uchi, -nouchi, 中 館 -nakadate, 付 -tsuki (lacq.), 永 -naga, 母 野 -mono, 地 -chi, -ji, 安 -yasu (ptr.), 坂, 阪 -saka, 那 村 -namura, 谷 -dani, -ya, 尾 -o (ptr.), 河 -gawa, 林 bayashi, 所 -dokoro, 知 -chi, 並 木 -namiki, 巻 -maki, 近 -chika, 岡 -oka (ptr.), 畑 -bata, 南 -nami, 屋 -ya, 能 村 -nomura (ptr.), 桑 -guwa, 倉 -gura, 宮 -miya, 原 屋 -waraya (sculp.), 崎 -zaki (ptr.), 野 村 -nomura, 野 部 nobe, 部 井 -bei, 荷 -ni, 結 -yui, 賀 -ga, 登 -nobori (ptr.), 路 -ji, michi, 端 -bata (ptr.), 橋 -bashi, 鎖 -gusari (ptr.).

PERSONAGES: | 眞, | 慶, | 廣, see p. 113, 97, 20. | 道 **Ta**-michi, 村 麿 -muramaro (generals), 來 津 kutsu, 狹 sa, 道 間 守 -jinamori, 面 -nomi (n.), 免 -me, 村 子 -mura-ko (wom. n.), 鶴 樹 -dzuki (poet), 鶴 子 -dzu-ko (poetess).

¹ Also, in seal-script, as a censor's mark on woodcut between 1741 and 1853.

² This name is far less common than 太田 Ōta.

LOCUTIONS: 田 舍 *densha, inaka* ('the country, rural'); 田 樂 *dengaku* (dance); 田 植 *taye* ('transplanting rice'); 田 每 月 *tagoto no tsuki* (art-motive, 'the moon reflected in a number of rice-swamps').

目 MOKU; ME; me; Me, (me). *me* ('an eye, graduated mark, tooth, grain [of wood, cloth, etc.]'). See also p. 39, B. Distinguish from 田 (p. 184) and 自 (vi). 109.

田 達 原 *Me-tachibara* (t.), 田 白 *-jiro* (sub. of Yedo), 田 黑 *-guro* (ditto; f.). OTHER SURNAMES: 田 大 *Ōme* (met.); 田 時 *Me toki*, 田 賀 *-ga*, 田 加 *(加) 田 -gata* (both ptr.), 田 貫 屋 *-nukiya* (mus.), 田 德 *-toku*.

PERSONAGES: 田 連, 田 魁 連, see p. 110, 86; 田 達 *Mokuren* (priest); 田 子 媛 *Meko-hime* (princess). TITLES: 田 目 *moku* (see p. 85); 田 代 *mokudai*; 田 大 *[大] 田 付 [ō]metsuke*. 田 利 *mekiki* ('an expert'). 田 鏡, wrongly 田 鑑, *megane* ('spectacles'; cf. 眼, xi). 田 出 度 *medetashi* ('fortunate', as in 新年 御 田 出 度 *shinnen o-medetō*, 'A Happy New Year!'). 田 錄 *mokuroku* ('a list, index').

凹 Ō. *nakabiku, nakakubo* ('concave'). 17.

凸 TOTSU, TOCHI. *nakadaka* ('convex, protruding'). 17.
田 四 *totsuō* (in a name), 'the ups and downs' of life.

SIX STROKES.

州 [Variant: 州.] SHU, SHU; SU; (*kuni*). *kuni* ('a province', see p. 120). 田 封 *shūhō* ('a daimiate'). 47.

仰 GŌ, GŌ (KŌ); *Aogu*. *aogu* ('to gaze up at, respect'); *ōse* ('a command'). 9. 田 木 *Aogi* (f.).

仰 Variant of 印 (p. 215).

伍 GŌ. *itsutari* ('a file of five men'). Used as a complex form of 五 (p. 170), 'five'. 9.

田 子 胥 *Goshishō* (Wu Tzu-hsi, Chin. hero).

任 JIN, NIN; *tō; tō, (taye, fusa), Tsukasa*. *tayeru, minau* ('to endure, perform a duty'); *makaseru* ('to trust'); *nin-zuru* ('to appoint' to a dignity or office). 9.

田 那 *Mimana* (auct. kingdom of Korea). 田 子 *Taye-ko* (Empress).

田 好, before a signature, *konomi ni makase[te]* ('by desire').

件 KEN, GEN. *kudan no* ('the aforesaid'). 9.

仿 Contraction of 倣 (x). 9.

伎 KI, GI; *KI. takumi, waza* ('skill, talent'). 9.

休 KIU, KU; *yasu, Yasushi, (yoshi, tane). yasumu* ('to rest, go to bed'); *yoshi* ('good') 9.

仲 CHU, CHU; *naka: naka: zok., Naka-. naka-* ('between, linking up', esp. of human relationships). 9.

[Compare 中 (p. 179).] | *Naka* (t.; f.; see also p. 86). | 津 *Naka-tsu* (k. of Buzen), 多度 *-tado* (mod. k. of Sanuki), 町 or 街 *-no-chō* (street, esp. the main artery of the Yoshiwara dist. of Yedo). OTHER SURNAMES: | 子 **Naka**-go (*Naka-ko*, court-lady), 小路 *-kōji*, 井 *-i*, 田 *-da* (met.), 目 *-nome*, 安 *-yasu*, 村 *-mura*, 尾 *-o*, 條 *-jō*, 原 *-hara* (clan; f. ptr.), 野 *-no* (n. prince), 麻呂 *-maro*, 間 *-ma* (swo.).

| 由 *Chū-yū* (*Chung Yu*, paragon), 哀 *-ai* (14th Mikado), 恭 *-kiō* (85th, name given in 1870). | 媛 *Naka-tsu-hime* (princess). | 光 *Nakamitsu* (*nō*). | 春, | 夏, | 秋, | 冬, see p. 47.

伏 FUKU, BUKU; *fushi, -buse; (fushi). fusu* ('to lie down'); *kakureru* ('to hide oneself'). 9.

大 | 山 *Ōbuse-yama* (m.). Towns: | 石 *Bukuishi*; | 木 *Fushi-ki* (f.), 見 *-mi* (*Nakasendō* stage 50; f. ptr.; 92nd Mikado; swo.), 拜 *-ogami*, 野 *-no*. | 屋 *Fuseya*, | 原 *Fushihara* (f.). | 義 *Fukki* (*Fu Hsi*, myth. Chin. Emperor). | 見宮 *Fushimi-no-miya* (mod. princes).

伊 I; *I; kore, (tada): zok., | 世 Ise-. kore* ('this'); *tada* ('only'). 9.

[Compare 井 (p. 181 with note), 猪 (xii), 膽 (xvii), 射 (xi).] | 豆 *Idzu* (pr.); whence *Idzu -no-shichitō* 七島 (archipelago), *-ga-dake* 岳 (m.), *-san* 山 (t.), *-kura-yokochō* 藏横町 (street of Yedo), *-ta* 田, *-ya* 屋, *-shima* 島, *-buchi* 淵, *-no* 野 (f.), *-hara* 原 (f. ptr.), *-chiyomaru* 千代丸 (m.).

| 賀 *Iga* (pr. and one of its *kōri*; t.; f.); whence *Iga-no* 野 (t. pottery), *-no-tsubone* 局 (hist. pers.), *-goye no* *Katakiuchi* 越仇討 (*jōruri*). | 州 *Ishū* (*Iga* pr.).

| 勢 *Ise* (pr.; f. pot.; poetess, No. 19 of the Hundred Poets; whence *Ise -no-umi* 海 (sea), *Ise-zaki* 崎 (t. text; f.), *-chi* or *-ji* 地, *-hara* 原 (t.), *-da* 田, *-ya* 屋 (f.), *-no-tayū* 大輔 (poetess, No. 61 of the Hundred Poets), *-bito* 人 (n.); *Ise Monogatari* 物語 (classic); *Ise-ondo* 音頭 (dance).

Ⅰ 豫 Iyo (pr. and one of its *kōri*; n.; poetess); Iyo-be 部 (f.). OTHER *Kōri*: Ⅰ 達 Date (Ōshū; f.; *zok.*-initial; lit. 'foppery'; also Itate as f.); Ⅰ 作 I-saku (Satsuma; t.), 佐 -sa (same k.; t.; f.; wom. n.), 那 or 奈 -na (Shinano; former as t.; both as f.), 具 -gu (Ōshū; f.), 香 -ka, -kago (Ōmi; latter as f. ptr.), 都 -to (Kishū).

ISLANDS: Ⅰ 王島 Iō-jima; Ⅰ 都岐島 Itsuki-shima (for 嚴島, q.v., xx). Ⅰ 吹(振)山 I-buki(-buri)-yama (m.). Ⅰ 良湖崎 Irako-zaki, Ⅰ 楚良崎 Isora-zaki (capes). Ⅰ 香保沼 Ikao-numa (= Lake Haruna). RIVERS: 小 Ⅰ 良川 Koira-gawa; Ⅰ 奈川 Ina-gawa (f.; Inagawa-bashi 橋, bridge); Ⅰ 尾(佐々)川 I-o(-sasa)-gawa.

OTHER TOWNS: Ⅰ 久美 I-kumi, 王野 -ōno (f.), 手 -te, 方浦 -gataura, 太祈曾 -takiso, 木力 -kiriki, 井谷 -inoya, 丹 -tami (f.), 佐領 -sariō, 佐澤 -sasawa, 尾 -o, 尾木 -oki, 東 -tō (f. ptr.), 保内 -onai, 香保 -kao (see above), 師 -shi, 能 -no (Inō as f.), 船 -fune, 野 -no (f.), 部 -be (f.; also Imbe as t. pottery and f., anctly. 忌部), 集院 -jūin (f.),¹ 萬里 -mari (pot.; f.), 澤 -sawa (for 石和; f.), 雜 -za or -sobe. Ⅰ 皿子町 Isarago-chō (street of Yedo).

OTHER SURNAMES: Ⅰ 木 I-ki, -gi, 井 -i, 丹屋 -tamiya, 月 -dzuki, 江 -ye, 地知 -jichi (met.),¹ 自良 -jira, 舟城 -funaki, 臣 -omi, -tomi, 坂 -saka, 吹 -buki, 形 -gata, 良 -ra, 志良 -shira, 阿彌 -ami, 高 -taka, 原 -bara, 庭 -ba, 崎 -zaki, 福 -fuku, 熊 -kuma, 與田 -yoda (met.), 瀨地 (知) -sechi, 藤 -tō (ptr., sw.), 蘇 -so.

OTHER PERSONAGES: Ⅰ 柴那岐(美)神 Izana-gi(-mi)-no-kami (d.); Ⅰ 祈 (or 祁) 玄解 Ikigenkai (I-ch'i Hsüan-chieh, *sennin*); Ⅰ 香保姬 Ikao-hime (leg. pers.); Ⅰ 香色謎 Ikashikome (Empress); Ⅰ 岐氏 Ikiuji (court-lady). Ⅰ 金難 I-kina, 佐馬 -sama, 都雄 -tsuo (n.), 織 -ori (see p. 86), 三次 -sōji (*zok.*), 麻 -ma (wom. n.). Ⅰ 呂波 Iroha (*kiōgen*; cf. p. 21, note 1, for Ⅰ 呂八).

仮

Contraction of 假 (xi). 9.

伐

BATSU, BACHI: BA. *utsu, kiru* ('to cut, strike, kill'); *hokoru* ('to be vain, brag'). Distinguish from 代 (p. 187) and from 戌, etc. (vi). 9.

Ⅰ 析羅大將 Bassera-taishō (d.). Ⅰ 那婆斯 Hatsunabashi (*rakan*). Ⅰ 株僧正 Kirikui-no-sōjō (priest).

冲

Variant of 沖 (vii). 15.

¹ Ijūin and Ijichi are surnames peculiar to Satsuma province.

冰 Variant of 氷 (p. 186). 15.

次 SHI, JI; SHI, SU; tsugi; -tsugu, tsugi-; zok., ji (in all positions, see p. 71f). tsugu ('to follow, succeed'); tsugi ('next'); nami ('periodic', as in 月 | tsukinami, 'monthly'). See also p. 130, med. 76.

1 丸川 Tsugimaru-kawa (r.). 1 倉 Tsugikura, 1 第濱 Shidai-hama (t.).

收 [Variant: 収] SHŪ, SHU; Osamu. osameru ('to pay in, store up'). 66.

行 KŌ, GIŌ; AN (Tōin); yuki; yuki, (tsura, michi). yuku ('to go, walk, be current'); okenai ('conduct'); okonawaru ('to be in vogue'); kudari ('a column of writing', see p. 39, init.). See also pp. 88 and 103, 51. 144.

[Compare 雪 (xi).] 1 方 Namekata (k. of Hitachi and Iwaki; f.). 1 道山 Giōdō-san (m.). 1 合川 Yuki-ai-gawa (r.). 1 襦 褌 Mukabaki-no-taki (fall, from mukabaki, 'leggings, "chaps"'). Towns: 1 田 Giō-da (f. ptr.), 事 -ji (lit. 'business'), 徳 -toku (f. ptr.). 1 人坂 Giōnin-zaka (street of Yedo). OTHER SURNAMES: 1 明 Giōmei; 1 川 Yuki-gawa, 澤 -zawa (ptr.).

1 基 Giō-gi, 教 -kiō, 尊 -son (priests), 馬 -ma (see p. 86). 1 子 Yuki-ko (poetess), 合, 會 -ai (jōrō, lit. 'meeting').

OTHER LOCATIONS: 1 幸 Miyuki (Genji Chapter xxix, 'an Imperial progress'); 1 宮 an-gū, -kiū, 在所 -zaisho ('temporary palace'), 脚 -gia ('a wandering priest'), 燈 -don, -dō (a paper lantern to stand on the floor); 1 樂 yusan ('a picnic'); 1 司 giō-ji ('umpire' at wrestling), 帆 -han ('outward-bound sailboats'), 年 -nen ('aged . . .', see p. 42), 列 -retsū ('a procession'), 狀 -jō ('conduct'), 者 -ja ('a pilgrim, ascetic'), 書 -sho (the semi-cursive script).

竹 CHIKU; take; take; zok., Take-. take (the Bamboo, Bambusa viridis, etc.). See p. 100, 35. 118.

[Compare 武 (viii).] 1 野 Takeno (k. of Chikugo and Tango; t.; f. ptr.), Takano (same k.). 1 島 Take-shima (is., also 多景島; f.). 1 生島 Chikubu-shima (is. in Lake Ōmi; nō; Chikubu-shima Mōde 詣, kiōgen). 1 内峠 Takenouchi-tōge (pass).

OTHER TOWNS: 大 | Ōtake (f. met.); 小 | Kotake (Odake as f. met.; also Kodake as f.); 1 貫 Takanuki (f.); 1 下 Take-noshita (f.; also Takeshita as f. ptr.), 田 -da (lacq.; f. dramatist), 田津 -datsu, 折 -ori, 泊 -domari, 岡 -oka (f.; T. no-ama 尼, nun), ケ 岡 -gaoka, 原 -hara (f.), 野町 -nomachi, 袋 -bukuro, 鼻 -gahana, 澤 -zawa, (f. ptr.), 橋 -hashi or -nohashi (Takehashi as f.). 1 生寺 Chikubu-ji, 1 芝寺 Take-shiba-dera, 駒社 -goma-no-yashiro (tem.). 1 屋 Take-ya (brothel; f.), Takenoya (f.; n.).

OTHER SURNAMES: 川 **Take**-gawa (*Genji* Chapter XLIV), 久 -hisa, 山 -yama (met.), 口 -guchi, 内 -nouchi (ptr., met., sculp.), 元 -moto, 中 -naka (ptr., actor), 井 -i (met.), 平 -hira, 石 -ishi, 生 -bu, 本 -moto (ptr., dramatist), 州 -su (ptr.), 光 -mitsu, 辻 -tsuji, 坊 -nobō, 村 -mura (ptr.), 谷 -ya, 志田 -shita, 尾 -o, 河 -gawa (*Genji* Chapter XLIV), 松 -matsu, 林 -bayashi (see also p. 105, 69), 知 -chi, 花 -bana, 居 -i, 俣 -mata, 津 -tsu, 垣 -gaki, 若 -waka, 柴 -shiba, 迫 -hazama, 倉 -gura, 倉屋 -guraya, 宮 -miya (ptr.), 添 -zoye, 淵 -buchi, 崎 -zaki, 雄 -o, 富 -tomi, 森 -mori, 葉 -ba, 越 -goshi, 塚 -dzuka, 腰 -nokoshi, 萬 -ma, 園 -zono.

PERSONAGES: 阿彌 Chiku-ami (Hideyoshi's step-father), 良 -ra (n.); 御 Take-no-gosho (hist. pers.); 家雀 Takenoya-suzume (author); 橋御殿 Takebashi-goten (= Sen-hime 千姫); 人 Takendo, 姫 Take-hime (*gorō*). 子爭 Take-no-ko Arasoi (*kiōgen*); 取物語 Taketori Monogatari (classic, see p. 102, 46).

汗 KAN; KA; ase. ase ('sweat'). 85. 入 Ase[i]ri (k. of Hōki), Airi (t.). 血 Kanketsu (Han-hsüeh, horse).

江 KŌ (GŌ); YE; ye; (-ye, nobu); zok., Ye-, -ye. ye ('a river, estuary, bay, sound'). 85.

[Compare 柄 (ix), 在 (x), 梗 (xiv), 衛 (xvii), 惠 (xii), 繪 (xix).] 沼 **Ye**-numa (k. of Kaga; f.), 刺 -zashi (k. of Ōshū), 島 -no-shima (is.; nō), -jima (f.; hist. pers.), 田島 -ta-jima (is.; t.). 大 山 Ōye-yama, 儀岳 Yegi-ga-dake (m.). 梨崎 Yenashi-zaki (cape). 川 Ye-gawa (r.; f. met.; *gorō*). 戶 Yedo (t.; f. met.; bridge, -bashi 橋; 戶子 *yedokko*, 'a cockney'); 大 山 Ōye (in composition, = Yedo, t.); 府 Kō-fu, 都 -to (same), 東 -tō (its eastern part). 大 阪 Ōye-no-saka (old name for 大阪 Ōsaka, t.).

OTHER TOWNS: 小 山 Ōye (f.; also Koye as f.); 口 **Ye**-guchi (f.; nō; Yeguchi-no-kimi 君, = Taye 妙, *gorō*), 戶崎 -dosaki, 木 -gi (f.), 比間 -bima, 尻 -jiri (Tōkaidō stage 18; f.), 田 -ta (f.; also Yeda as f.), 住 -sumi, 住浦 -sumiura, 見 -mi (f.; r.), 良 -ra (f.), 尾 -bi, -noo, 波 -nami (f. pot.), 迎 -mukai, 浦 -noura, 馬 -ma (f.; Yema-kojirō 小次郎 = Hōjō Yoshitoki), 原 -bara (f.; r.), 崎 -zaki (f. ptr.), -saki, 黒 -guro, 頭 -gashira (f.; also Yetō as f.). 大 屋 Ōye-ya (brothel), 橋 -bashi (bridge in Ōsaka).

OTHER SURNAMES: 大 山 Ōye (clan; f. ptr.: 大 田 Ōyeda; 香 Gōka; 上 **Ye** gami, 本 -moto, 竹 take, 守 -mori, 坂 -saka, 村 -mura (ptr.), 角 -sumi, 林 -bayashi, 畑 -bata, 南 -nami, 夏 -natsu, 島屋 -jimaya, 草 -gusa (ptr.), 添 -zoye (ptr.), 間 -ma (Yema-midō 入道, swō.), 塚 -dzuka, 幡 -bata, 澤 -zawa (ptr.), 橋 -bashi, 積 dzumi, 藤 tō.

OTHER PERSONAGES: 草 *Kō-kaku* (Chiang Ko, paragon), 納言 *-nagon* (poet, Ōye no Koretoki), 侍從 *-jijū* (poetess); 門 *Ye-mon* (*jōrō*), 戶佳 *-dozumi* (poet), 漏 *-mori* (see p. 86); 大 丸 *Ōyemaru* (n.); 大 皇女 *Ōye-no-ōjo* (princess).

汲 KIU, KŌ; kumi. *kumu* ('to ladle, hobnob with'). Distinguish from 波 (viii). 85. 田 *Kumida* (f.).

汐 SEKI, JAKU; shio; (*shio*). *shio* ('the tide'). 85.
[Compare 鹽 (xxiv), 潮 (xv).] 見 **Shio**-mi (f.), 見坂 *-mi-zaka* (m.), 御崎 *-no-misaki* (cape), 留橋 *-dome-bashi* (bridge in Yedo), 崎 *-zaki* (f.). 千 *shio-hi* ('low tide', as in *shiohi-gari* 狩, 'gathering [shellfish] at low tide'), 濱 *-hama* ('a salt beach', strictly written with 鹽).

汝 JO, NIO. *imashi, nanji* ('you'). 85.

汕 SAN, SEN. *oyogu* ('to swim'). 85.

池 CHI, JI; *CHI*; ike; (*ike*). *ike* ('a pond, artificial lake', also for a small natural lake). 85.

大 池 *Ō-ike* (lake; f.). 島 **Ike**-shima (is.; f. ptr.), 山 *-yama* (m.; f.), 田 *-da* (k. of Mino; t.; f. ptr., met., swo., lacq.; lake, -ko 湖), 臺山 *-notai-zan* (m.), 浦 *-no-ura* (inlet, -ura (f.)). OTHER TOWNS: 鯉鮒 *Chiriū* (Tōkaidō stage 38, also written 知立); 小 野 *Shōchino*; 野 **Ike**-no (f.), 津川 *-tsukawa*, 袋 *-bukuro* (also sub. of Yedo and f. ptr.), 新田 *-shinden*. 上 *Ike-gami* (sub. of Yedo; f.; also *Ikenouye* as f.). 之端 *-nohata* (dist. of Yedo; f.), 心 *-gokoro* (anct. pal.).

OTHER SURNAMES: 小 *Ike*; 小 池 *Koike* (ptr., met.); 内 **Ike**-uchi (ptr.), 穴 *-ana*, 永 *-naga* (ptr.), 尻 *-jiri*, -gami, 西 *-nishi*, 守 *-mori* (n.), 坊 *-nobō* (ptr.), 村 *-mura*, 町 *-machi*, 谷 *-gaya*, 谷 *-notani*, 原 *-hara* (ptr.), 添 *-zoye*, 部 *-be*, 野谷 *-notani*, 森 *-mori*, 越 *-nokoshi*, 澤 *-zawa*, 邊 *-be*, -nobe. 子 *Ike-ko* (princess), 禪尼 *-no-zenni* (nun). 岸 *Chigashi* (n.).

汎 HAN, HON; or FŪ, FU; (*thiro*), *Hiroshi*. *hiroshi* ('wide'); *ukaberu* ('to float, drift'); *tadayou* ('to drift, wander'). 85.

帆 HAN, HON; *HO*; ho. *ho* ('a sail'). 50.
[Compare 保 (ix).] 掛岩 *Ho-kake-iwa* (rock), 柱山 *-bashira-yama* (m.), 山 *-yama* (f. ptr.), 足 *-ashi* (f.), 之助 *-nosuke* (*zok*).

兆 or 兆 CHŌ; (*toki*). *kizashi* ('the first sign'); *urakata* ('an omen'). As *chō*, 'a billion'. 10.

殿司 *Chōdensu* (= Minchō 明 司, priest and painter).

圮 I. *hashi* ('a bridge'). 32.

地 CHU, J1: J1. *tsuchi* ('earth'); *tokoro* ('a place, locality'). As *chi* or *ji*, also 'land, the earth' (see pp. 39, B, and 97, 4). 32.

藏 Jizō (d., see p. 104, 61), whence Jizō[-ga]-dake 岳 (m.), -gawa 川 (r.), -gaya 谷, -ji 寺, -dō 堂 (t.), -in 院 (tem.), -ni 尼 (nun). OTHER TOWNS: 家 Ji-noya, 黄 -ō, 福 -fuku, 頭 -tō, 頭方 -tōgata. 獄 *jigoku*, 'a hell', also 'a solfatara', e.g., 大 (Ko 小) -jigoku; Jigoku-dayū 太夫 (*jorō*). SURNAMES: 大 | Ōji (met); 原 Jihara; 引 Chi-biki, 村 -mura. 雷也 Jiraiya (play and its hero). 内 *jinai* ('within the precincts'); 方 *chi-hō* ('local'), 名 -*mei* ('a place-name').

羽 U; U, HA: ha, -wa, hane: (*ha*). *ha*, *hane* ('feathers, wings'). As *ha* (*wa*), a numeral-suffix for birds (see p. 40). 124.

[Compare 波 (viii), 葉 (xiii).] 州 Ushū (Dewa pr.). Kōri: 昨 **Ha**-gui (Noto; t.; f. ptr.), -kui (same k.), 茂 -mo (Sado; Hamo-hongō 本郷, t.), -mochi (same k.), 栗 -guri (Mino; f.; also Haneguri as f.), 島 -shima (Mino, mod.; f.). 山 Ha-yama (m.; f.).

OTHER TOWNS: 犬塚 **Ha**-inutsuka or -indzuka, 生 -niū (f.; r.), 出庭 -deniwa, 村 -mura, 鳥 -dori (f.), 浦 -noura, 黑 -guro (f.; m., -san), 榎 -gaye; 川 **Hane**-kawa (f., also Hagawa as f. ptr.), 田 -da (f. ptr., lacq.; also Hata as f.), 地 -chi. OTHER SURNAMES: 入 **Ha**-iri, 仁 -ni, 毛田 -geta, -neda, 太 -ta, -da, -buto, 田井 -tai, 床 -yuka, 佐間 -sama, 柴 -shiba, 洲園 -suzono, 倉 -gura (ptr.), 根田 -neda, 淵 -buchi, 賀 -ga (ptr., met.), 喰 -kui. 積 Hadzumi (n.). 子板 *hagoita* ('a battledore'); 根突 *hanetsuki* (the game of shuttlecock).

帅 Radical 149, occasionally used as a simple form of 草 (x).

吸 KIC, KŌ: sui. *sū*, *nomu* ('to drink in, inhale, smoke [tobacco]'). 30.

吃 KITSU, KOCHI. *domo*, *domori* ('a stammerer', as in 1 Domori, *kiōgen*, and 又兵衛 Domo no Matabei, = Iwasa Matabei, ptr.) 30.

吐 TO. *haku* ('to spit out, vomit'). 30. 月橋 Togetsu-kiō (bridge).

舛 SEN; masu: *masu*, *somuku* ('to oppose'). Used in Japan as a variant of 升 (p. 173). 136.

[Compare homophones under 増 (xvi).] 水 Masu-midzu, 本 -moto, 明 -aki (f.).

好 KŌ; yoshi; *yoshi*, *Yoshimi*; *zok.*, Kō- or Yoshi-. *yoshi* ('good'); *yoshimi* ('terms of friendship'); *konomi* ('desire, taste, relish'); *-zuki* ('fond of, addicted to'). See p. 95, (i), also p. 113, **97**. 38.

[Compare homophones under 吉 (p. 227).] | 摩 Kōma (t.). | 生堂 Kōsei-dō (clan-school). | 永 Yoshi-naga, 見 -mi, 鳥 -tori (f.). | 津 Yomidzu (n.). | 物 *kō-butsu* ('a favourite article, titbit'), 色 -*shoku* ('venery').

如 JO, NIO; *yuki*, (*yoshi*). *yuku* ('to go'); . . . *no gotoku* ('like, as if, as follows'). 38.

| 法寺 Niohōji (t.). | 來 *niorai* (honorific title for a Buddha; compare p. 103, **54**); Niorai-ji 寺 (tem.), 尼 -ni (physician). | 意 *nioi* (Chin. *ju-i*, a sort of sceptre used by Buddhist priests in Japan); | 意寶球 *nioi-hōju* (the Sacred Gem of Buddhism); | 意輪 *nioirin* (epithet of Kwannon as holding the Gem, see p. 104, **61**; Nioirin-ji 寺, tem.). | 月 *jogetsu* or *kisaragi* (the 2nd month).

妃 HI. *kisaki* ('Empress, Emperor's consort', same as 后 *kō* or 皇后 *kōgō*). 38.

朽 KIC, KU. *kuchiru* ('to decay'). Distinguish from 朽 (VII). 75.
| 木 Kuchiki (t. lacq.; f. ptr.). | 藻 Kutsumo (t.). | 網 Kutami (f.).

朴 HAKU (BAKU), BOKU. *hō, hōnoki* (a tree, *Magnolia hypoleuca*). As *boku*, 'artless'; so initially in several pseudonyms (esp. painters of Kanō school); Boku as f. (foreign). 75.

| 市田 (or 多) 來津 Yechi no Takutsu (hist. pers. 7th century).

机 KI; tsukuye. *tsukuye* ('a table, desk'). 75.

灯 Contraction of 燈 (xvi). 86.

牝 HIN, BIN. *mesu, me-* ('female', of animals or birds). 93.

収 Contraction of 將 (xi).

印 [Variant: 卬.] IN; *oki*, (*aki*). *shirushi* ('a mark, sign'). As *in*, 'a seal, impress, printing.' 26.

[Compare 因 (vi).] | 度 Indo ('India'). | 幡 Imba (k. of Shimōsa; lake, -numa 沼). | 南 **In**-nami (k. of Harima: t.; Inami-shin 新, Inami-hara 原, t.), -nan (same k.; f.), 賀 -ga, 通寺 -tōji (t.). OTHER SURNAMES: | 部 Imube; | 牧 Immaki, Kanemaki; | 東. | 藤 Indō; | 具 Igu, Oshizumi. | 刷 *insatsu* ('printing').

列 RETSU, RECHI; *RE*; (*tsura, nobu*). *nami* ('a row, series'); *tsuranaru* ('to be in a row'). As *retsu*-, 'the whole series of . . .'. 18.

丨 城 Namiki (anct. pal.). 丨 禦寇 Retsugiokō or 丨 子 Resshi (Lieh Yü-k'ou, Lieh Tzu, *sennin*). 丨 傳 *retsuden* ('a biographical series'), 丨 仙傳 *ressenden* ('an account of all the *sennin*'). 丨 見 *rekken* (Impl. fest.). 丨 島 *-rettō* ('the . . . Archipelago').

刑 KEI, GIŌ; (*nori*). *nori* ('law'); *tsuminau* ('to punish'). 18.
丨 部 Osakabe (t.; f.); *giōbu* (see p. 83). 丨 馬 Keima (n.).

礼 Contraction of 禮 (XVIII). 113.

亘 SEN; (*tada*). Simple form of 宣 (IX). Confused with the next; distinguish also from 旦 (p. 105). 7.

互 or **互** KŌ; *Watari, Wataru* (both also as f.; for former see also p. 86). *wataru* ('to cross over'); *watasu* ('to send over'). Confused with the foregoing; distinguish also from 互 (p. 169). 7.

丨 理 *Watari* (t.; f.).

至 SHI; *chika, Itaru, (yuki, yoshi)*. *itaru* ('to arrive'); . . . *ni itaru* ('up to, until'; see 自, p. 220). As *shi*-, 'superlatively'. 132.

丨 德 Shitoku (*nengō*, N. Dyn., 1384-86). 丨 尊 *shison* (tit. of Emperor).

百 HAKU (rare), HIAKU; *momo, mo, do, -ho, -o*; (*momo*): *zok*-, *Hiaku*-, 丨 合 *Yuri*-, *momo, ho* ('a hundred, many'). See p. 38. As *hiaku*-, also 'all, the complete series of . . .'. 106.

[Compare, for **Momo**-, 桃 (X).] 丨 濟 *Hiakusai*, *Kudara* (Pék-che, anct. kingdom of Korea; *Kudara* also as anct. pal. and f. ptr.). 丨 島 *Momo-jima* (is.; f.), 聞山 *-kiku-yama* (m.). 丨 舌鳥耳原 *Mozu-no-mimi-hara* (plain, from *mozu* 丨 舌, the Shrike, *Lanius bucephalus*).

TOWNS: 丨 牧 *Hiaku-mai*, 目木 *-meki*; 丨 石 *Momo-ishi*, 河 *-kawa*; 丨 引 *Mo-hiki* or *-biki*, 相 *-ai*. 丨 敷 *Momoshiki* (old name for the Impl. pal.). 丨 萬遍 *Hiakumamben* (tem.; Bud. ceremony). OTHER SURNAMES: 丨 々 *Dodo* (ptr.); 丨 井 *Dodoi, Momoi*; 丨 川 *Momo-kawa* (ptr., met.), 元 *-to*, 木 *-ki* (ptr.), 江 *-ye*, 束 *-dzuka*, 津 *-tsu*, 瀬 *-se*.

PERSONAGES, etc.: 丨 石生 *Hakusekisei* (Po-shih-shéng, *sennin*); 丨 太夫 *Momodayū* (marionette-worker). 丨 合 *Yuri* (wom. n.; lit. 'lily'); hence 小 丨 合 *Sayuri* (wom. n.; poet. for 'lily'), 丨 合若大臣 *Yuriwaka-daijin* (hero), 丨 合雅高麗軍記 *Yuri Ga Koma Gunki* (*jōruri*). 丨 度 *Momo-to*, 喜, 鬼 *-ki* (n.). 丨 人一首 *Hiakunin-issu* (see p. 125); 丨 人

女郎 Hiakunin-jorō (*jōruri*); 一萬 Hiakuman (*nō*); 一箇條 Hiakkajō (the 'Legacy' of Iyeyasu); 一鬼夜行 Hiakki-yagiō (tale).

LOCUTIONS: 一姓 *hiaku-shō* ('a farmer'), 物語 *-monogatari* (game of telling ghost-stories), 品噺 *-iro-banashi* ('miscellaneous stories'), 八人一人 *-hachinin-ichinin* ('the 108 [heroes of the Suiko-den] one by one'); 一花園 *hiakkeiyen* ('a flower-garden'); 一千鳥 *nomochidori* (same as *chidori*, see 千, p. 155).

石

Variant for 石 (p. 193).

再

SAI. *mata* ('again'); *futatabi* ('twice'). See also p. 130, *med.* 一三.

一山 *Futatabi-san* (m.).

而

J1, N1: NI, TE; (*yuki*). *shikōshite* ('yet, still, and'); *nanji* ('you'). 126.

兩

Variant for 兩 (VIII).

西

[Old form: 酉.] SEI, SAI; SE; nishi. *nishi* ('the west, western').

Distinguish from 四 (p. 206) and 酉 (VII). 146.

[Compare, for **Sai**, 才 (p. 158), 齋 (xvii).] 一國 Saikoku (W. Japan; f. or n. actor). 一海道 Saikaidō (division of Japan, see p. 122). 一南 Seinan (Kīshū, lit. 'south-west', cf. 一國 *seihoku*, 'north-west'). 大 一洋 Taiseiyō (the Atlantic). 一島 **Nishi**-no-shima (is.), -jima (t.; f. ptr.), 霧島山 *-kirishima-yama* (m.), 原 *-ga-hara* (moor), -bara (f.; also Saihara as t. and f.), 川 *-kawa* (r.; t.; f. ptr., met.), 大川 *-ōkawa* (r.), 瀧 *-taki* (fall). KōRI: 一成 Nishinari (Settsu; f.); 一々條 **Sai**-saijō, 北條 *-hokujō* (both Mimasaka), 伯 *-haku* (Hōki, mod.).

OTHER TOWNS [for further examples (including street-names) where 西 is a mere directional prefix (Nishi-), see under the second character]: 一山 Seizan (Nishiyama as f. ptr., met., pot.); 一大寺 **Sai**-daiji, 牧 *-moku* (f.), 金 *-gane*, 京 *-kiō* (= Kiōto; Nishinokiō as f.), 城 *-jō* (r.), 條 *-jō* (f.; also Nishijō as t.); 一太平 **Nishi**-ōhira, 大寺 *-ōji* (formerly Ninshōji; f.), 大路 *-ōji*, 内 *-nouchi* (f.), 方 *-kata*, 之浦 *-noura*, 市 *-ichi*, 本 *-moto* (f. ptr.), 田 *-da* (f. ptr.; brothel, -ya 屋), 村 *-mura* (f. ptr., met., actor), 谷 *-dani*, -tani (f.; also Nishinoya as f.), 尾 *-o* (f. ptr.), 一宮 *-nomiya*, 端 *-bata*, 幡豆 *-hadzu*.

一陣 Nishijin (dist. of Kiōto, met., text.). 一谷 Nishi-ōtani, 本願寺 *-hongwan-ji* (tem.). PALACES: 一丸 Nishi-maru (in Yedo), 八條殿 *-hachijō-dono*, 三條内裏 *-sanjō-no-dairi* (in Kiōto).

OTHER SURNAMES: 大 | Nishi (ptr., met.); 大 | Ōnishi (ptr.); 小 | Konishi (ptr., met.); 羅 Sera; 東 **Sai**-tō, 隆寺 -riūji, 賀 -ga, 鄉 -gō, 園寺 -onji, 藤 -tō; 口 **Nishi**-guchi, 久保 -kubo, 大枝 -ōyeda, 木戸 -kido, 井 -i, 五辻 -itsutsuji, 四辻 -yotsutsuji, 目 -me, 池 -ike, 名 -na, 牟田 -muda, 有 -ari, 貝 -gai, 依 -yori, 河原 -gawara, 林 -bayashi, 居 -i, 岡 -oka, 保 -o, 洞院 -notōin, 垣 -gaki (met.), 面 -o (see also below), 海 -umi (Nishinoumi as n. wrestler), 浦 -ura, 神 -gami, 高辻 -takatsuji, 宮 -nomiya (ptr.), 脅 -waki (ptr.), 座 -za, 堀 -bori (met.), 野 -no (sculp.), 野入 -noiri, 澤 -zawa, 館 -date.

OTHER PERSONAGES: 王母 Seiōbo (see p. 98, **17**); 施 Seishi (Hsi Tzu, Chin. Empress); 陵氏 Seirōshi (Hsi Liang Shih, ditto); 伯 Seibaku (Hsi-po, Chin. hero); 院帝 Saiin-tei (= Junna, 53rd Mikado); 院御室 Nishi-in-ōmuro (= Dōhō, prince); 華門院 Seikwa-monin (Empress); 御方 Nishi-no-onkata (court-lady); 行 Saigō (priest); Saigō-monogatari 物語, history, -zakura 櫻, *nō*); 海枝 Saikachi (ptr.). 遊記 Saiyū-ki (Hsi-yu-chi, Chin. legend). 面武士 saimen no bushi (Impl. guards).

死 SHI; *SHI*. *shi*, *shini* ('death'); *shinuru* ('to die'). 78.

人 Shibito ('corpse', nickname). 出 (or 天) 山 Shide-no-yama (Bud., m. in Hades).

耳 JI, NI; *NI*. *mimi* ('an ear, handle of a vessel, eye of a needle, selvedge'). As *mimi* in early princely (divine) names for *mi-mi*, 'august body.' 128.

川 Mimi-gawa (r.), 無山 -nashi-yama (m.), 塚 -dzuka (mound), 次郎 -jirō (*zok.*).

写 Script contraction of 寫 (xv).

丞 SHŌ, JŌ. *tasukeru* ('to assist'); *ukeru* ('to receive'). See pp. 72 (cf. List of Errata) and 85. Confused with 承 and 甞 (viii). 1.

卍 The swastika used as a Buddhistic symbol synonymous with 萬 (xiii), 'ten thousand', and called 萬字 *man-ji* ('sign for 10,000'); compare 老人 Manji-rōjin as pseudonym of Katsushika Hokusai, ptr. Symbolical of eternal happiness, it is represented on the breast of Buddha figures, but is also much used as an heraldic motive known as the *migi* ('right-hand') *manji*, as opposed to the *hidari* ('left-hand') *manji*, 卐, of which the arms point in the reverse directions. 24.

全 SEN, ZEN; *mata*; (*mata, masa, mitsu, tomo, yasui, utsu, yoshi*). *mattashi* ('whole, perfect'). As *zen*, 'complete', esp. of a book in one volume, or of a series of prints. Distinguish from 全 (p. 108). 11.

丨 人 *Mata-hito* (prince), 子 *-ko* (court-lady). In book-titles: 大 丨 *daizen* ('complete series', 'exhaustively treated'); 七 丨 *shichi-zen* ('seventh and last [volume]'), etc.; 丨 編 *zenpen* ('complete in one volume'). 丨 盛 *zensei* ('[in] all its perfection, [at] the height of its prosperity').

肉 [Variant: 𪛗 (*q.v.*, VII.)] JIKU, NIKU. *shishi* ('flesh, meat, complexion'). 130.

豆 Script contraction of 足 (VII). Distinguish from 豆 (VII).

早 SŌ; S.A, HA; *haya, sa-*; (*haya*). *hayashi* ('swift, early, soon'); *sa-* ('pertaining to the fifth month'). 丨 苗 *sanaye*, 'rice-shoots', 丨 稻 *wase*, an early rice; see also Examples. 72.

[Compare 迅 (VII), 速 (XI).] 丨 良 *Sawara* (k. of Chikuzen; prince), Sōra (same k.; f.). 丨 雲 山 *Sōun-zan* (m.). 丨 池 峯 *Hayaike-mine*, also 丨 池 峯 山 *Hayachine-yama* or *Sōghihō-zan* (m.). RIVERS: 丨 川 *Haya-kawa* (t.: f. ptr., met., swo., lacq., actor); 丨 口 (月, 出) 川 *Haya-kuchi* (-tsuki, -de)-gawa. 丨 靱 瀬 戸 *Hayatomo-no-seto* (strait). 丨 崎 *Haya-saki* (cape), -zaki (t.; f.).

OTHER TOWNS: 丨 來 *Haya-ki*, 岐 *-ki* (or *Haiki*), 津 江 *-tsuye*, 浦 *-noura*, 島 *-shima* (f.), 瀬 *-se* (f. ptr.). 丨 稻 田 *Waseda* (dist. of Yedo). OTHER SURNAMES: 小 丨 川 *Kobayakawa*; 丨 乙 女 *Saotome* (swo., met.); 丨 苗 *Wase* (*Sanaye* as n.); 丨 竹 *Haya-take* (jugglers; also *Satake*), 田 *-ta* (met.; also *Sōda*), 野 *-no* (met.), 見 *-mi*, 雲 *-kumo*.

丨 田 宮 *Sada-no-miya* (priest). 丨 夜 絹 *Sayoginu* (*jorō*). 丨 苗 之 助 *Sanayenosuke* (*zok.*). 丨 漆 *Haya-urushi* (*kiōgen*). 丨 巖 *Sawarabi* (*Genji* Chapter XLVIII). 丨 月 *satsuki* (the 5th month); 丨 月 雨 or 丨 垂 *samidare* (rains of the same). 丨 天 富 士 *sōten no Fuji* (Mt. Fuji as seen in early morning). 丨 引 *haya-biki*, 見 出 *-midashi* ('an index for rapid reference').

良 GON; (*kata, tada*). *katashi* ('hard'); *todomeru* ('to stop'). See also pp. 30, B, and 107, 76, 77. Distinguish from 良 (VII) and 𪛗 (VIII). 138. 丨 桃 *Nagurumi* (t.).

舌 ZETSU, ZECHI. *shita* ('the tongue'). 135.

丨 切 雀 *Shitakiri-suzume* (fairy-tale).

臼 KIU, GU; *usu*. *usu* ('a mortar'). 134.

[Compare 碓 (XIII), 薄 (XVII).] 丨 杵 *Usu-ki* (k. of Hiiuga; t.: f.), 田 *-ta*, 井 *-i* (t.; f.), 尾 *-o* (t.), 倉 *-kura*, 射 *-i* (f.).

向 KIŌ, KŌ; mukō-, muku-, mukai-, -muke, -nata; *Mukau. mukan, muku-ru* ('to be opposite'); *mukai* ('opposite'); *-nata* (i.e., *-no-kata*, '[in] the direction of, facing'). As *Mukō-* in street-names. Distinguish from 同 (vi). 30.

● 島 *Mukai-jima*, *Muku-shima* (is.), *Mukōjima* (t.; dist. of Yedo).
 川 *Mukō-gawa* (r.). OTHER TOWNS: 小 川 *Obuke* (pot.); 原 *Mukuhara*, *Mukōnōbara*; 田 *Mukōda*, *Mukōta* (former as f.), *Kōda*; 町 *Mukōmachi*; 日 町 *Mukaimachi*. OTHER SURNAMES: 川 *Mukai*; 井 *Mukai* (met.); 山 *Mukō-yama*, 畑 *-bata*.

舟 SHC, SHU; *funa*; (*june*). *june, funa-* ('a boat, ship'). A seal-form is used in the *mon* of the samurai family *Funakoshi* (which name is, however, written 船越). 137.

[Compare 船 (xi).] 渡 *Funato* (t.). 小 川 *Kobuna-chō* (street of Yedo). SURNAMES: 木 *Funa-ki*, 見 *-mi* (met.), 波 *-nami*, 橋 *-bashi* (*nō*), 越 *-koshi*. 辨慶 *Funa-Benkei* (*nō*).

自 SHI, JI; *Ji: kore, yori, (tada, yoshi)*. *yori* (postposition, 'from, than'; see Examples); *midzukara* ('self'); *onodzukara* ('spontaneously'). Distinguish from 白 (p. 195) and 目 (208). 132.

在 *jizai* ('free and easy'); 大 在 *Daijizai* (epithet of *Temman* 天満, the deified *Sugawara no Michizane*); 大 在 天 *Daijizai-ten* (d., *Siva*); 在 宗匠 *Jizai-no-sōshō* (art-name). 來也 *Jiraiya* (for 地雷也, *q.v.*, p. 214). 惚山人 *Unobore-sanjin* (art-name; *unobore*, 'self-conceit'). 然 *jinen, shinen, shizen* ('natural, spontaneous'); *Shinen* (see p. 86); *Jize-maro* 麻呂 (poet); *Jinen-koji* 居士 (*nō*). 凝舍 *Onokoronoya* (*onokoro*, 'spontaneously congealed', is the description of the first-created island of Japan).

OTHER LOCUTIONS: 七至十 *shichi yori jū ni itaru* ('from [no.] 7 to [no.] 10'), etc. 筆 *ji-hitsu* ('an autograph'; *jihitsu-shū* 集, 'a series of autograph or holograph poems', etc.), 慢 *-man* ('self-conceit' or 'proper pride'), 録 *-roku*, 作 *-saku* ('unaided literary or other work').

用 Used as a contraction of 角 (vii).

血 KETSU, KECCHI; *CHI. chi* ('blood'). 143.

鎧九郎 *Chiyarikurō* (*zok.*). 戰 *kessen* ('a bloody battle').

朱 SHU, SU. *akashi* ('red'). As *shu*, 'vermilion, cinnabar', also a coin (see p. 66). 75.

雀 *suzaku*, also read *shujaku* and *sujaku* (see p. 101, 38); *Susaka* (mod. dist. of *Kiōto*); *Suzaku* (1st *Mikado*); *Shujaku-mon* 門, *-no-ōji* 大路

(gate and street of Kiōto). 樂 Akera (f.). 鳥 Shuchō or Suchō (*nengō*, 686-690—see Errata for p. 55; see also p. 101). [御] 印 [*go*]shuin (the Shōgun's 'red seal').

CHINESE: 仲 Shu-chū (Chu Chung), 孺子 -jushi (Ju-tzu), *sennin*; 子 Shu-shi (Chu Tzu), 買臣 -baishin (Mai-chén), 茂叔 -bōshuku or -moshiku (Mou-shu), sages; 壽昌 Shujushō (Chu Shou-ch'ang), paragon.

先 SEN; saki; *Susumu*, (*saki*, *yuki*). *saki* ('the end, point'); *saki no* . . . ('former, ex-, late, future'; e.g., *saki no kiwampaku* 關白, 'ex-*kiwampaku*', etc.); compare 前 (ix). As *sen*, often 'late, deceased'. 10.

[Compare 崎 (xi).] 山 Sen-zan (m.). 光 Sakimitsu (f.). 生 *sensei* (see p. 70), *senjō* (see 帶, x). 祖 *senzo* ('an ancestor'); *senzo-denrai* 傳來 ('an heirloom').

年 [Variant 年.] NEN; *NE*; *toshi*; *zok.*, *Toshi.* *toshi* ('a year, year of plenty'). See pp. 41-5 and compare 歲 (xiii). 51.

魚 *ayu*, for 鮎 (xvi); hence *Ayu-marō* 麻呂 (n.), -ichi-gata 市潟 (lagoon). PARTS OF THE YEAR: 始 *nen-shi* (or *toshi no hajime*), 首 -*shu*, 頭 -*tō*, 暮 *nembo*, the beginning, New Year; 甫 *nem-bo*, 尾 -*bi*, 終 *toshi no ovari* (or *no kure*), the end; 末 *nemmatsu*, last ten days; 越 *toshikoshi*, New Year's Eve.

OTHER LOCUTIONS: 中 *nen-jū* ('all the year round', as in *nenjū-giōji* 行事, 'the year's doings'), 號 -*gō* (see p. 43), 製 -*sei* (after an era-name, 'made during the . . . era', in imitation of the Chinese '. . . *nien chih*'), 忌 -*ki* ('anniversary of a death', celebrated esp. in the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 7th, 13th, 17th, 50th, 100th and 1000th years following), 紀 -*ki*, 齡 -*rei* ('one's age'), 歷 -*reki* ('an historical record'), 代記 -*daiki* ('a chronicle'), 玉 -*gioku* (or *toshidama*, 'a New Year's gift'), 賀 -*ga*, 始祝儀 -*shi no shūgi* ('New Year congratulations', such as 頭御祝詞 *nenō no go-shukushi*); 表 *nempō* ('a chronological table').

牟 BŌ, MO; *MO*, *MU*, *N* final. *ushi no koye* ('the lowing of cattle'). 93. [Compare 武 (viii).] 婁 Muro (k. of Kishū). TOWNS: 大田 Ōmura; 佐 Mu-sa, 岐 -*gi*, 禮 -*re* (f.). 田 Mu-ta, 田口 -taguchi (f.).

糸 BEKI, MIKU; *ito*; (*ito*). 'Fine thread (*ito* 絲, xii)'. 120.

小川 Koito-gawa (r.). 島 Ito-shima (mod. k. of Chikuzen), 崎 -*saki*, 澤 -*zawa* (t.). 魚川 Itoigawa (t.). SURNAMES: 川 Ito-gawa, 久 -*ku*, 山 -*yama*, 井 -*i* (met.), 永 -*uaga*, 尾 -*o*, 屋 -*ya*, 賀 -*ga* (met.). 櫻 *itozakura* (the Weeping Cherry, *Prunus pendula*); Itozakura Honchō Sodachi 本町育 (*jōruri*).

会 Contraction of 會 (xiii).

合 KŌ, GŌ; or KATSU (GATSU); ai. au ('to agree, fit, suit, be joined'); awaseru ('to join, mix, amalgamate, match, whet'); awase ('a fitting, matching, comparison, capping'; see Locutions); ai- ('joint, common, fellow-'). Compare 相 (ix) and 會 (xiii). Distinguish from 令 (p. 198) and 谷 (vii). 30.

[Compare homophones under 相 (ix).] 志 Gōshi or Kawashi (k. of Higo), Awashi, Kawashi (f. ptr.). 谷 Gō-tani (valley). 土川 Aito-gawa (r.). Towns: 戸 Gōdo; 坂 Ōsaka¹; 戰場 Kassemba (lit. 'battlefield'); 川 Ai-kawa (f. ptr.), 貝 -kai, 津 -tsu. OTHER SURNAMES: 田 Gōda; 原 Ai-bara, 賀 -ga, 葉 -ba (ptr.). 初 Aisome (jorō). 甫 Gappo (nō). 柿 Awase-gaki (kiōgen).

LOCUTIONS: 作 gassaku ('made in collaboration'); 業 gōgiō ('mutual help'); 戰 kassen ('a battle, campaign, war'); 傘 aigasa ('[lovers] under the same umbrella'); 鏡 awase-kagami ('a mirror reflecting the spectator's back'). In print-titles: 美人 | bijin-awase, 'a comparison of fair women', but 花美人 | hana-bijin-awase, 'flowers and fair women compared'.

企 [Variant: 企.] KI; KI. kucadate ('a plan, scheme'). 企 求 Kiku (k. of Bizen).

色 SHOKU, SHIKI; SHI; iro; (iro). iro ('colour, sort, love, lover, lewdness'). See p. 103, 52. As shiko in ancient names; as -shoku or no keshiki, 'local colour, scenery'. 139.

川 Iro-kawa, 田 -ta (f.), 子 -ko (court lady). 布知 Shikofuchi (n.). 五 | 染 goshikizome ('dyeing in the five, i.e. many, colours'). 直 irouaoshi (the bride's change into coloured garments). 紙 shikishi (the square poem-card).

多 TA; TA; masa, Ōshi, (masu, kazu); zok., 女 Tame-, 太 Tada-, 見 Tami-, etc. (see also Examples). ōshi ('much, many, abundant'). 36.

[Compare 田 (p. 207).] ISLANDS: 景島 Take-shima (for 竹島); 大 | 府島 Ōtafu-shima. Kōri: 可 Ta-ka (Harima), 胡 -ko (Kōtsuke; f. ptr.), 度 -do (Sanuki), 紀 -ki (Tamba; f.), 氣 -ke (Ise; f.), -ki (same k.; t.; f.), 珂 -ka (Hitachi), 野 -no (Kōtsuke, mod.; f.), 賀 -ka (same k. of Hitachi; Taga as t. and f., also cas., -jō 城, and tem., -no-yashiro 社), 摩 -ma (Musashi; r., also | 滿川 and 玉川, 藝 -ge (Mino), -gi (same k.; f.).

¹ I.e. a fu sāta; not the famous city 大阪, o. kōsaba.

• 子浦 Tago-no-ura (shore, not same as 田 etc.). MOUNTAINS: 武峯 Tō-, Tabu-, Tamu-no-mine (t.; tem.); 太岳 Tada-ga-dake; 良岳 Tara-dake; 曾山 Taso-yama.

OTHER TOWNS: 大尾 Ōtao; 大 (or 田) 喜 Ōtaki; 小 (田) Otada; 久 **Ta**-ku (f.), 々良ヶ濱 -taragahama, 比 -hira, 功 -kō, 田 -da (f. ptr., met., swo., pot.), 田院 -dain (Tada-no-in as tem.), 古 -ko or -go, 良 -ra, 良木 -raki, 里 -ri, 門城 -mon-jō (cas.), 治見 -jimi (pot.; f.; n.), 度津 -dotsu (f.).

OTHER SURNAMES: 大 (or 田) 和 Ōtawā; 川 **Ta**-gawa, 子 -ko (Masaru-ko as Empress), 々 -da, 々良, 々羅 -tara, 上 -gami, 戸 -do, 内 -uchi, 目 -me, 尻 -jiri, 名 -na, 治比 -jii (founded by Tajiiko-no-ō 治比古王), 和田 -wada, 畑 -bata, 浦 -ura, 納 -nō, 記 -ki, 部 -be, -nabe, 部井 -bei, 喜 -ki, 喜澤 -kizawa, 賀谷 -gaya (ptr.), 湖 -ko, 勢 -se (Tase-ko 子, poetess), 端 -bata, 羅尾 -rao (ptr.).

OTHER PERSONAGES: 聞 **Ta**-mon (= Anan, p. 110, **86**), 門 -mon (or Tamon-ten 天, see p. 98, **14**; see also p. 86), 仲 -chū (see p. 86), 宮 -miya, 太麻呂 -damaro, 利雄 -rio, 羅 -ra, 須久助 -suku (n.; last normally Tasuke as *zok.*), 之衛門 -noyemon (*zok.*), 代 -yo (poetess), 美子 -mi-ko (princess).

名 MEI, MIŌ; NA; na; na, *Nadzuku*; *zok.*, Na-. na ('a name, good name, fame'). As *mei*-, esp. 'famous'. 30.

[Compare 奈 (viii), 那 (vii).] Kōri: 西, 東, Na-no-nishi, -no-higashi, or Miōsai, Miōtō (Ashū); 取 **Na**-tori (Ōshū; f.; n.), 草 -kusa (Kishū; f. ptr.), 張 -bari (Iga; t.; r.), 賀 -ga (Iga, mod.). 子 (or 奈) 和浦 Nawa-no-ura (shore). 久井山 Nakui-yama (m.). 子 (or 南) 位瀧 Nai-no-taki (fall).

OTHER TOWNS: 小 (部) Konabe; 小 (濱) Konahama or Onanohama; 手 **Na**-de (see also Locutions), 川 -nokawa, 立 -tachi or -dachi, 古 (formerly 護) 屋 -goya (f.), 木澤 -kizawa, 和 -wa (f.), 高 -taka, 島 -jima (now called Fukuoka; f.), 鹽 -shio. OTHER SURNAMES: 川 **Na**-gawa, 子 -ko, 木 -ki, 村 -mura (met.), 見崎 -mizaki (mus.), 兒形 -kogata, 兒耶 -goya, 美崎 -mizaki, 倉 -gura (n.), 越 -goye, -goshi, 塚 -dzuka (ptr.), 種 -gusa.

山 Meizan (*jurō*). 古曾 Nakoso (leg. pers.). 越廼舍 Nagoshinoya (art-name). 取川 Natori-gawa (*kiōgen*). 大 (or 日) **daimiō**, 小 (or 日) **shōmiō**, 主 **nanushi** (tit.). LOCUTIONS: 弘 **na-birome** ('announcement of a change of name'); 人 *mei-jin*, 工 -kō, 手 -shu ('a famous or expert craftsman'), 物 -butsu or 産 -san ('a famous local product'), 所 -sho, 勝 -shō, 區 -ku ('a famous locality, sight, "lion"'), 譽 -yo ('honour, renown').

各 KAKU. *ono-ono* ('each, all, the various'). 30.

┃ 務 Kakami or Kagami (k. of Mino); Kagami, Kakumu (f.).

交 KŌ, GŌ; (*kata*). *tagai ni* ('mutual'). 8.

┃ 野 Katano (k. of Kawachi; f.; court-lady). ┃ 址 Kōshi (Cochin China); Kōshi-dōshi (Chiao-chih Tao-shih, *sennin*).

衣 I (YE); YE, SO; koromo, kinu. *koromo, kinu, -so* ('clothing, a garment'). 145.

┃ 浦 **Koromo**-ga-ura (sea), 川 -gawa (r.; Kinugawa as f.), 關 -no-seki (barrier), 瀧 -no-taki (fall), 手 -de (*jorō*, lit. 'sleeve'). ┃ 笠 **Kinu**-gasa (t.; f.; n.; *jorō*; in seal-script, as a censor's mark on woodcuts from 1842 to 1853), 笠 (張) 山 -kasa(-bari)-yama (m.), 措 -zuri (f.). ┃ 紋 Yemon (*jorō*, lit. 'dress'); Yemon-zaka 坂 (street of Yedo). ┃ 斐 Ibi (f.). ┃ 裳 Ishō (d., see p. 112, **94**; lit. 'apparel'). ┃ 通 姬 Sotōri-hime (princess).

充 or 充 JC, JU; *mitsu, Mitsuru. michiru, mitsuru* ('to be full, abound'). 10.

亥 GM; I; (*i*); *zok.*, I-. As *gai* or *i*, 'the Hog' (see p. 63). 8.

亦 or 亦 YEKI, YAKU; *zok.*, Mata-. *mata* ('again, also'). 8.
大 ┃ Ōmata, ┃ 野 Matano (f.).

宇 U; U. As *u*, the canopy of heaven, also a numeral-suffix for sacred buildings (cf. p. 39, C); ┃ 宙 *uchū* ('the universe'); 御 ┃ *giou*, 'the Emperor's reign'. 40.

[Compare 卯 (p. 190), 兔 (VIII), 鶉 (XVIII).] ┃ 久 島 **U**-ku-shima (is.), 和 島 -wa-shima (is.), -wajima (t.), 根 山 -ne-yama, 津 峯 -tsu-mine (m.), 津 谷 峠 -tsunoya-tōge (pass). Kōri: ┃ 土 **U**-do or -to (Higo; t.), 多 -da (Iwaki; t; f. swo.; 59th Mikado; Uda-Genji 源 氏, branch of the Minamoto clan), 佐 -sa (Buzen; t.; f.), 治 -ji (Yamashiro; t.; r.; bridge, -hashi 橋, see p. 98), 遲 -ji (same k., anctly. 菟 道), 陀 -da (Yamato, anctly. 雨 多; f.), 和 -wa (Iyo), 智 -chi or -ji (Yamato).

OTHER TOWNS: ┃ 田 **U**-da (f.), 出 津 -setsu, 納 間 -noma, 島 -noshima (f. ptr.), 野 -no (f. ptr.), 部 -be, 都 宮 -tsunomiya (f. ptr., met.). ┃ 倍 社 Ube-no-yashiro (tem.). OTHER SURNAMES: ┃ 川 **U**-gawa, 久 -ku, 山 -yama, 木 -ki, 井 -i, 田 川 -dagawa, 佐 川 -sagawa, 治 川 -jigawa, 治 田 -jita, 和 川 -wagawa, 知 村 -jimura, 津 -tsu (ptr.), 津 木 -tsuki, 津 宮 -tsunomiya, 津 野 -tsuno, 垣 -gaki, 留 *ru*, 留 野 -runo, 高 -daka, 宿 -shiku, 野 澤 -nozawa, 賀 -ga, 賀 神 -kagami, 喜 田, 喜 多 -kita, 鋪 -shiki, 橋 -hashi, 藤 -tō.

OTHER PERSONAGES: 1 迦御魂神 Uga-no-mitama-no-kami (the Food Goddess); 1 多麻呂 Utamaro (n. poet); 1 遲黒女 Uji-no-kurone (poetess); 1 合 Umakai, 1 豆腐 Udzumaro (n.); 1 禰 Une (see p. 86). 1 治物語 Uji Monogatari (classic).

字 SHI, JI; NA; (*sane*). *na* ('a name'); *azana* ('a sobriquet'). 小 1 *osanana*, 'a child-name'. As *ji*, also 文 1 *moji* (occasionally as *-monji* in compounds), 'a character, letter, sign'. 39.

宅 TAKU, DAKU; (*iye, yaka*-. *yake, iye, idokoro* ('a house, dwelling'). 40. 1 良川 Takura-gawa (r.). SURNAMES: 1 Taku: 大 1 Ōyake; 小 1 Oyake, Koyake; 1 間 Taku-ma, 磨 -ma (ptr.). 1 刀自 Yakatoji (court-lady).

守 SHŪ, SHU; *mori; mori, Mamoru; zok.*, *Mori*-. *mamoru* ('to guard, protect, preserve'); *mamori* ('protection, an amulet'); *mori* ('a warden, watchman'). See also pp. 84, 85, 88. 40.

[Compare 森, 盛 (xii).] TOWNS: 1 山 **Mori**-yama (Nakasendō stage 67, also Moruyama; f. ptr., met.), 口 -kuchi (f.), 江 -ye, 屋 -ya (f.; n.), 實 -zane. OTHER SURNAMES: 1 Mori (ptr., met.), Mamori; 1 藤 Shutō; 1 川 **Mori**-kawa (met.), 戸 -ya (*sic*), 永 -naga, 矢 -ya, 本 -moto, 田 -ta (met.), 住 -zumi (ptr.), 村 -mura, 谷 -ya, 尾 -o, 武 -take, 家 -ya, 部 -be (n.). 1 子 Mori-ko (princess), 度 -to (n.), 太夫 -tayū (*jōruri* chanter). 1 護 [職] *shugo*[*shoku*] (tit.).

安 AN; A; *yasu; yasu, Yasushi, Yasu; zok.*, *Yasu*-. *yasushi* ('peaceful, easy'). 40.

[Compare, for **A**-, 阿 (viii), 吾 (vii), and, for **Yasu**-, 保 (ix), 泰 (x), 康 (xi).] 1 南 Annan ('Annam'). 1 房 Awa (Bōshū, pr. of the Tōkaidō). 1 藝 Aki (pr. and one of its *kōri*; t.; f.; poetesses; k. of Tosa, also written 1 喜; see also 奄, viii). OTHER KŌRI: 1 八 Ampachi or Ahachi (Mino); 1 佐 **A**-sa (Aki, mod.), 倍 -be (Suruga; clan; f. ptr.; r., -kawa; moor, -no 野), 濃 -no (Ise and Iwami; f.), 達 -dachi (Ōshū; f. met., sculp.; Adachi-ga-hara ケ 原, moor, *nō*), 積 -saka (Ōshū; f.; prince; Atsumi as t.; also Adzumi as f.), 曇 -dzumi (Ōshū; t.; f.), 蘇 -so (Shimotsuke; f.); 1 那 **Yasu**-na (Bingo), 宿 [部] -kabe (Kawachi).

1 志尾山 Ashio-zan, 1 達太郎山 Adachitarō-zan (m.). 1 東山 Antō-zan (hill), 崎 -zaki (cape). 1 治川 Aji-kawa (r.). 1 美瀧 Ami-no-taki (fall).

OTHER TOWNS: 1 中 **An**-naka (Nakasendō stage 15; f.), 丈 -jō, 朱 -shu, 度 -do, 城 -jō, 祥 -jō (cas.); 1 土 **A**-dzuchi (Adzuchi-kō 公, = Oda Nobunaga), 下 庄 -genoshō, 岐 -ki, 志 -shi, 知 -chi, 居 院 -gui,

食 -jiki, 孫 -biko, 賀里 -kari, 澧津 -notsu (old name for Tsu 津, cap. of Ise; see p. 98, 9); 井 **Yasu**-i (dist. of Ōsaka; f. ptr.), 田 -da (f. ptr., met.), 良 -ra, 來 -gi, 岡 -oka, 塚 -dzuka, 澤 -zawa.

宅 關 Ataka-no-seki (barrier). 仁神社 Ani-jinja, 國 (樂) 寺 An-koku(-raku)-ji (tem.). 針 町 Anjin-chō ('Pilot Street'¹ in Yedo); 喜 (徽, 嘉) 門 An-ki (-ki, -ka) -mon (gates of Kiōto); 大 殿 Ōan-dono (part of the palace, Kiōto); 立 町 Anriū-machi (dist. of Ōsaka).

OTHER SURNAMES: 井 Yasu; 福 Ampuku; 西 **An**-zai (ptr., met.), 東 -dō, 堂 -dō (met.), 樂 -raku, 齋 -zai, 藤 -dō (ptr., enameller); 木 田 **A**-kita, 立 -dachi, 宅 -taka (ptr.; *nō*), 佐美 -sami, 良澤 -rasawa, 奈木 -naki, 保 -bo, 島 -jima (also Yasushima), 部 -be (ptr., swo.), 間, 摩 -ma; 川 **Yasu**-kawa (ptr., met.), 元 -moto, 木 -gi, 永 -naga, 代 -yo, 本 -moto, 住 -zumi, 村 -mura, 足 -tari, 見 -mi, 河內 -gōchi, 松 -matsu, 居 -i, 原 -hara (met.), 野 -no, 富 -tomi, 滿 -mitsu, 塲 -ba, 壽田 -da.

EMPERORS: 寧 An-nei (3rd), 康 -kō (20th), 閑 -kan (27th), 德 -toku (81st). EMPRESSES: 喜 (嘉) 門院 Anki(-ka)-monin; 子 Yasu-ko. 宿王 Yasukabe-ō (prince). 居院法師 Akuin-hōshi, 珍 Anchin (priests); 法 Ambō (priest-poet, see p. 115, 100); 法法師女 Ambō-hōshi no musume (his daughter, poetess). 期生 Ankisei (An-ch'i Shēng, sennin). 萬 Ama (n. ptr.). 山 Yasuyama (*jorō*). 頭麻呂 Adzumaro (n.). NENGŌ: 元 An-gen (1175-76), 永 -yei (1772-80), 和 -na (968-969), 政 -sei (1854-59), 貞 -tei (1227-28).

東 SHI. *hari* ('a sting, spine'). Distinguish from 東 (viii). 75.

夷 I; I; -hina; (*hina*). *hina* ('rustic'); *yebisu* ('a barbarian'). 37.

[Compare 戎 (vi).] 隅 Isumi, formerly 鷺 Ishimi (k. of Kadzusa). 川 Yebisu-gawa (r. f.), 町 -machi, 湊 -minato (t.). 講 *yebisu-kō* or 祭 -matsuri (merchants' festival in honour of Yebisu 蛭子, d., 20th of 10th month). 則 *isoku* (the 7th month).

来 Variant of 來 (viii).

世 Variant of 世 (p. 204).

圭 KEI, KE; (*kado, kiyo*). *tama* ('a gem'); *kado* ('an angle'). Compare 珪 (x). 32.

¹ Said to be named after Will Adams, whose Japanese name Anjin is properly written 按針.

立 Contraction of 走 (vii).

寺 SHI, JI; JI; tera. tera, 1 院 *jiin*, 'a Buddhist temple'. 41.
TOWNS: 大 1 Ōtera or Ōdera (both f.); 1 家 Jike or Jige; 1 子
Tera-ko, 井 -i (f.), 井 津 -itsu, 元 -moto, 石 -ishi, 田 -da (f.), 庄 -shō,
尾 -o (f. pot.), 泊 -domari, 岡 -oka (f.), 津 -tsu, 崎 -saki (f. ptr.).

OTHER SURNAMES: 小 1 Kōdera; 1 家村 Jigemura; 1 川 **Tera**-kawa,
口 -kuchi, 戸 -to (met.), 内 -uchi, 本 -moto (sculp.), 西 -nishi, 坂 -saka,
村 -mura, 町 -machi, 見 -mi (pot.), 林 -bayashi, 松 -matsu, 門 -kado,
垣 -gaki, 師 -shi, 島 -shima, 倉 -kura, 原 -wara, 部 -be, 澤 -sawa (ptr.).

1 社 *jisha* ('Bud. temples and Shintō shrines'); *jisha-bugiō* 奉行 (tit.).
1 中 *jichū* ('precincts' of a Bud. tem.).

吉 KITSU, KICHI; KI, Y'E; yoshi; *yoshi*; *zok.*, kichi (in all positions),
rarely Yoshi-. *yoshi* ('lucky, favourable'). Placed above two rings,
it figures in the *mon* of the Miyoshi 三 好 of Awa (extinct ca. 1577).
Distinguish from 古 (p. 202). 30.

[Compare 芳 (viii), 好 (p. 215), 良 (vii).] 1 備 Kibi (see p. 122, F;
mod. k. of Bitchū; f.; n.); Kibi-marō 麻呂 (n.), -daijin 大臣 (= Kibi no
Makibi), -tsu-uneme 津采女 (poetess). OTHER KŌRI: 1 田 **Yoshi**-da
(Echizen; t., Tōkaidō stage 34, also pot.; f. ptr., met., arm., actor; r.; m.,
-yama; tem., -no-yashiro 社), 城 -ki (Hida; f. ptr.), 野 -no (Yamato and
Mimasaka; t., Kōshūkaidō stage; f. ptr., sculp.; n.; *jorō*; r.; m., -yama;
see also Personages), 敷 -ki (Suō). 1 奈 岬 Kina-no-misaki (cape).

OTHER TOWNS: 1 隠 Yonabari; 1 良 川 **Ki**-rakawa, 舍 -sa, 部 -be,
部 市 -beichi; 1 川 **Yoshi**-kawa (f.; *jorō*; also Kikkawa as f. met.), 木
-ki, 井 -i (f. ptr.; r.), 井 町 -imachi, 永 -naga (f. ptr.), 田 屋 -daya (pot.),
江 -ye (f.), 坂 -zaka, 利 -toshi, 沼 -numa (sub. of Mito), 松 -matsu, 和 -wa,
岡 -oka (f. met., sculp.), 原 -wara (Tōkaidō stage 14; prostitute quarter
of Edo; f. ptr.), 崎 -zaki (f.), 崎 浦 -zakiura, 野 宿 -nojuku, 濱 -hama.
TEMPLES: 1 水 神社 Yoshimidzu-jinja; 1 備 社 Kibitsu-no-yashiro.

OTHER SURNAMES: 1 士 **Ki**-shi (ant. tit.), 良 -ra; 1 丸 **Yoshi**-maru,
山 -yama (ptr., met.), 水 -midzu, 弘 -hiro, 本 -moto (ptr.), 住 -zumi,
村 -mura (ptr., met.; in seal-script as a censor's mark on woodcuts from
1842 to 1853), 谷 -tani, 見 -mi, 尾 -o, 成 -nari, 武 -take, 海 -mi, 島 -ma,
益 -masu, 高 -taka, 富 -tomi, 鋪 -ki, 澤 -zawa (ptr., met., actor).

OTHER PERSONAGES: 1 祥 天 女 Kichijō-tennō (d.); 1 野 Yoshino-
天皇 -tennō (= Go-Daigo, 96th Mikado), 太 子 -taishi (= Prince Furubito
古人), 靜 -Shidzuka, 天 人 -tennin (*nō*); 1 人 Yoshi-to (n.), 子 -ko
(princess; but Kichiko as early poet); 1 祥 Kisshō (n.), but Kichijō-in

院 (mask-carver). I [祥] H, see p. 47. I 方 *yehō* (see 惠, XII). I 作, after a signature, *kissaku* ('successfully made'). I 左右 *kissō*, I 例 *kitsurei* ('a lucky omen, lucky precedent').

存 SON, ZON; ZO; (*ari, ori, naga, masa*). *nagarau* ('to continue in life'); *zon-jiru* ('to think, feel, know'). 39.

在 ZAI; *ari; ari. aru* ('to be, dwell'). As *zai*, 'rural, resident in, attending, supplied with.' 32.

[Compare the next.] SURNAMES: I 川 **Ari**-kawa (met.), 田 -ta, 原 -wara (clan; *jorō*). I 五中將 *Zaigo-chūjō* (= Ariwara no Narihira, poet); I 納言 *Zai-nagon* (= Yukihiro, his elder brother). I 留 *zai-riū* ('resident'), 銘 -*mei* ('signed').

有 YC, U; U; *ari; ari, (mochi, sumi, tomo). aru* ('to be, dwell'); *tamotsu* ('to hold, own'). As *yū* in numbers, 'and' (see Examples). 74.

[Compare 在 above.] I 度 *Udo* (k. of Suruga; shore, -no-hama 濱).

I 田 **Ari**-ta (k. of Kishū; t. pottery; f. ptr., met.; r.), -da (same k.), 明 -ake (f.; m., -yama; gulf, -no-umi 海), 馬 -ma (f. met.; m., -yama), 馬川 -magawa (t.), 乳山 -chi-yama (m.), 栖川 -su-gawa (r.; see also below).

OTHER TOWNS: I 年 **U**-ne, 知 -chi (or Arichi), 喜 -ki; I 川 **Ari**-kawa (f.), 帆 -ho, 松 -matsu, 岡 -oka (f.), 家 -ye, 野 -no, 壁 -kabe. I 樂町 *Yūaku-chō* (street of Yedo). OTHER SURNAMES: I 元 **Ari**-moto, 木 -ki, 井 -i, 本 -moto, 竹 -take, 地 -chi, 吉 -yoshi, 光 -mitsu, 坂 -saka (ptr.), 村 -mura, 尾 -o, 持 -mochi, 泉 -idzumi, 原 -wara, 森 -mori, 賀 -ga, 道 -michi, 福 -fuku, 澤 -sawa, 磯 -so, 瀧 -taki.

PERSONAGES: I 智子 *Uchi-ko* (princess); I 覺 *Ukaku* (tea-ceremony expert); I 章 (德) 院 *Yū-shō(-toku)-in* (Iyetsugu and Yoshimune, shōguns); I 栖川宮 *Arisugawa-no-miya* (mod. princes); I 間皇子 *Arima-no-ōji* (prince); I 王 *Ari-ō*, 法師 -hōshi, 幸郎 -kōrō (swo.). I 馬之助 *Arimanosuke* (*zok.*). 七 十 I 七 *shichijū-yū-shichi* ('seventy-and-seven'); 七 十 I 餘歲 *shichijū-yūyo-sai* ('over 70 years old').

灰 Variant of 灰 (p. 230).

虫 KI; *mushi; (mushi). hebi* ('a reptile'). Commonly used as a contraction of 蟲 (xviii), whence the reading *mushi*. 142.

I 明 *Mushi-aki* (t. pottery), 鹿 -ka (f.).

曳 YEI, YE. *hiku* ('to draw, lead'). 73.

I 田 *Hiketa* (t.).

旨 or **旨** SHI; *SHI; (mune). umashi* ('sweet, pleasant, skilful'); *mune* ('aim, intention'). 72.

爰 GIŪ, GŌ. *takashi* ('high'). 46.

出 Variant of 出 (p. 205).

𪛗 Contraction of 當 (XIII).

光 or **兎** KŌ (i.e., KWŌ); mitsu; *mitsu, Hikaru, (teru, -akira); zok.,* Mitsu-, less commonly Ko-. *hikari* ('light, glitter, gloss, glory, power'); *hikaru* ('to shine, be glossy'). 10.

丨 堂 Hikari-dō (tem.). SURNAMES: 丨 Hikari; 丨 山 Mitsu-yama (ptr.), 井 -i, 永 -naga, 吉 -yoshi, 村 -mura, 岡 -oka, 増 -masu. EMPERORS: 丨 孝 Kō-kō (58th), 格 -kaku (119th), 明 -miō (N. Dyn.; also Empress). 丨 嚴院 Kōgon-in, 丨 宮 Teru-no-miya (princes); 丨 子 Mitsu-ko (princess). 丨 少將 Hikaru-shōshō (= Fujiwara no Shigeiye 重家); 丨 明峯寺殿 Kōmiōbuji-dono (= F. no Michiye 道家). 丨 景 kōkei ('scenery, landscape').

米 BEI, MAI; ME; yone, kome; (*kiyo, kome, yone*); *zok., Yone-, yone,* *kome* ('[unhulled] rice'). As *Bei*, esp. 'American' (U.S.A.). 118.

丨 山 **Yone**-yama (m.; f.), 崎 -zaki (cape; f.), 代 川 -shiro-gawa (r.). TOWNS: 丨 山寺 Beisanji; 丨 原 **Mai**-bara (Yonehara as f. and a censor's mark on woodcuts from 1842 to 1853), 谷 -tani or -ya (Yoneya and Kometani as f.); 丨 子 **Yone**-go (or Yonago), 内澤 -naisawa, 岡 -oka (f.), 津 -dzu (or 丨 ノ 津 Komenotsu; Yonetsu as f. ptr.), 澤 -zawa (f. met., actor); 丨 脅 **Kome**-gawaki, 藏 -kura.

OTHER SURNAMES: 丨 Yone (ptr.); 丨 川 **Yone**-gawa, 久保 -kubo, 井 -i, 本 -moto (met.), 田 -da (also Komeda), 村 -mura (ptr.), 林 -bayashi, 持 -mochi (also Komechi), 倉 -kura; 丨 生 **Kome**-fu, 屋 -ya; 丨 木 **Me**-ki, 多比 -tabi, 良 -ra. 丨 將軍 Kōme-shōgun (= Yoshimune). 丨 市 Yoneichi, 丨 糊 Himenori (*kiōgen*). 丨 壽 *beiju* (see p. 42).

老 RŌ; oi, fuka; *Oi, (toshi, oyū).* *fukeru* ('to grow old'); *oi* ('old age'). As *rō*, 'an old man, elder'. 125.

丨 坂 **Oi**-no-saka (m.), 蘇森 -so-no-mori (forest), 清水 -no-shimidzu (lake), 津 -tsu (t.), 松町 -matsu-chō (street of Yedo), 川 -kawa, 沼 -numa (f.), 麻呂 -maro (n.). 丨 馬 Omma (f.). 丨 見 Fukami (f. pot.). 丨 子 Rōshi or 丨 君 Rōkun (Lao Tzu, Lao Chün, founder of Taoism; see p. 99, 18). 丨 菜子 Rōraishi (Lao Lai-tzu, *sennin*). 小 丨 Kooyu (poet); 丨 僧 Rōsō ('old priest', dram. pers.). 丨 武者 Oimusha ('old soldier', *kiōgen*). 丨 人 *rōjin*, 丨 夫 *rōfu* (suffixes to art-names, see p. 70, also p. 42; both Otona as n.). 丨 中 *rōjū*, 丨 女 *rōjō*, 大 丨 *tairō* (tit.).

考 KŌ. *kangayeru* ('to think, consider'). As *kō*, also 'a deceased father'; in book-titles, 'a treatise [on ...]'. 125. 丨 畫 *kōgwa*, 'carefully drawn'.

羊 YŌ. *hitsuji* ('a sheep'). 123. 大 | Ōhitsuji (f.).

并 Synonym of 並 (VIII). 51.

共 KIŌ, GU; *tomo*, (*taka*). *tomo ni* ('together'). 12.

曲 KIOKU, KOKU; *magari*, *maga-*; (*kuma*). *magaru* ('to be crooked, perverted'); *magari* ('curved, evil, a corner'). As *kioku*, also 'music, a tune, an entertainment' (compare p. 100, 26). 73.

大 | Ōmagari (t.). | 峡 Magario (anct. pal.). | 尺町 Sashide-chō (street of Yedo). SURNAMES: | 直瀬 Manase (doctors); | 田 Maga-ta, 垣 -ki; | 木 Magari-gi (also Magaki), 淵 -buchi, 澤 -sawa. | 見 Kiokumi (dram. pers.). | 中 *kuruwa* ('a prostitute quarter'). | 水宴 *kioku(goku)-sui-no-yen*, *magarimidzu no toyo-no-akari* (Court fest., 3rd day of 3rd month).

艾 KAI, GAI. *yomogi*, *mogusa* (the Moxa plant, *Artemisia moxa*). 140.

劣 RETSU, RECHI. *otoru* ('to be inferior'). 89.

| 品 *reppin*, 'a poor thing' (but mine own).

[Variant: 灰.] KWAI, KE. *hai* ('ashes'). 86.

| 屋 Hainoya (art-name).

序 Contraction of 序 (VII). 53.

庄 HEI, BIŌ; or SŌ, SHŌ; *zok.*, *Shō-*. *tairaka* ('level'). Commonly interchanged (in ordinary language) with 莊 (XI), with the meanings 'village, manor, township'—whence the alternative pair of *on* readings. 53.

Towns: | 内 Shō-nai (r.), 原 -bara (f.), 野 -no (Tōkaidō stage 44; f. ptr.). OTHER SURNAMES: | 川 Shō-gawa (ptr.), 司 -ji (ptr., met.; tit.), 田 -da, 林 -bayashi. | 屋 shōya (tit.).

后 KŌ, GU. *kimi* ('a sovereign, lord, lady'); *kisaki* ('an empress, consort of the Emperor'); *nochi* ('subsequently'). Compare titles under 太 (p. 177). 30. | 羿 Kōkei (Hou I, Chin. hero).

式 SHOKU, SHIKI; *SHI*; *nori*. *nori* ('law, custom, procedure, ceremony'). 56.

[Compare 敷 (xv).] | 上 Shiki-jō or -no-kami, 下 -ge or -no-shimo (two k. of Yamato), 根島 -ne-jima (is.), 見 -mi (t.), 守 -mori (f.). | 部 Shikibu (*zok.*; poetess; see p. 83, 2); 小 | 部 Koshikibu (poetess; *jorō*); 小 | 部内侍 Koshikibu-no-naishi, | 子 Shiki-shi (court lady and princess, Nos. 60 and 89 of the Hundred Poets).

旬 SHUN, JUN; (*toki*). *tōka* ('a period of 10 days'). 72. 上 (中, 下) | *jō(chū, ge)-jun*, 'the first (second, third) decade of a month'.

匈 Simple form of 胸 (x). 20.

旭 KIOKU, KOKU; (*aki, -akira, teru*). *asahi* ('the rising sun'). 72.
| Asahi (f. sculp.). | 川 Asahi-gawa (r.; t.), 將軍 -shōgun
(= Minamoto no Yoshinaka).

込 (No *on*); *kome. komu* ('to insert, be huddled together').
| 山 Komeyama (f.).

辻 (No *on*); *tsuji; (tsuji)*. *tsuji*, anctly. *tsumuji* ('a cross-roads, carfax').
Regarded by some as a Japanese contraction of 辻 (xii), whence the *on* KI sometimes attached to it.

TOWNS: | 村 Tsuji-mura (f. ptr.), 堂 -dō. OTHER SURNAMES: | Tsuji
(ptr., met., sculp., pot.); 小 | Kotsuji; | 元 Tsuji-moto, 内 -uchi, 井 -i
(pot.), 本 -moto, 岡 -oka, 澤 -sawa, 橋 -bashi. | 祭 *tsuji-matsuri* (fest.),
占 -ura (method of fortune-telling), 賣 -uri ('peddling').

边 Common contraction of 邊 (xix). 112.

同 [Contractions: 同, 同; variant: 仝.] DŌ; (*kane, atsu, nobu, ai*).
onaji ('same'); *onajiku* ('likewise, equally, and'; in lists, 'ditto').
As *dō*, 'mate, co., also'. Distinguish from 同 (p. 220). 30.

| 田貫 Dō-danuki (t.), 心町 -shim-machi, 朋町 -bō-machi (streets
of Yedo), 三 -za (priest). | 子 *dōshi, onajiku ko* ('... and his son'); | 作
dōsaku ('also made').

風 Contraction of 風 (ix).

夙 SHUKU. *asa* ('the dawn'); *hayashi* ('early'). 36.
| 子 Asa-ko (Empress). | 夜 Shukuya (n. ptr.).

風 (No *on*). *nagi* ('gentle waves').

戌 SHU, SU. *mamoru* ('to guard', esp. the frontier). Distinguish from 戌
(p. 205), 伐 (210) and the next. 62. | 博迦 Shubaka (*rakan*).

戌 JUTSU. *horobosu* ('to destroy'). As *jutsu* or *inu*, 'the Dog' (see
p. 63). 62.

戎 JŪ, NIŪ; or SHŌ. *tsuwamono* ('a soldier'); *yebisu* ('a barbarian');
Yebisu (d.). Distinguish from the foregoing, also from 戎 (vii). 62.
[Compare 夷 (p. 226).] | 下 Yebisu-gashimo (t.), 野 -no (f.).

臣 SHIN, JIN; *MI*; *omi*, -*tomi*; *omi*, (-*tomi*, *shige*, -*o*). As *shin* or *omi*, 'a servant, retainer, minister'. Distinguish from **臣** (p. 205). 131.

TITLES (cf. p. 81, A): **大** | *daijin*, anctly. *otodo*, *ōmi* (*ōomi*); **内** | *naijin*, **内大** | *naidaijin*.

匡 KIŌ, KŌ; *masa*, *tada*, *Masashi*, *Tadashi*; *zok.*, 'Tada-. *hako* ('a box'); *tadasu* ('to correct'). 22.

SENNIN: | **裕** *Kiō-yu* (K'uang Yü), **智** -*chi* (Chih), **續** -*shoku* (Su).

匠 SHŌ, SŌ. *takumi* ('a carpenter, expert'). See **宗** (viii). 22.

回 [Variants: **回**, **回**.] KWAI, YE: WA. *meguru* ('to revolve'); *kayeru* ('to return'). As *kwai*, 'chapter' or 'part' of a book; as -*kwai* or -*tabi*, '... times', e.g., **二** | *futatabi*, *nikwai*, 'twice', etc.; **第三** | *daisankwai*, 'Part III', etc. 31.

| **向院** *Yekō-in* (tem.; *yekō* are Buddhist masses for the dead).

因 [Variant: **因**.] IN; (*yoshi*, *yori*, *yoru*). *yoshi* ('a cause'); *yoru* ('to depend on'); ... *ni yotte* ('from, because of'). 31.

| **幡** *Inaba* (pr.); *Inaba-dō* 堂 (*kiōgen*); | **州** *Inshū* (same pr.). | **尾川** *Imbi-gawa* (r.). | **藤** *In-dō* (f.), **陀羅** -*dara* (d.), **揭陀** -*kada* (*rakan*). | **斯羅我** *Ishiraka*¹ (ptr.). | **幡八上采女** *Inaba-yakami-no-uneme*, | **香** *Yoruka* (poetesses).

SEVEN STROKES.

似 SHI, JI; NI. *niru* ('to resemble'). 9.
| **尼** *Nitori* (f.). | **顏** *nigao* ('a likeness, portrait').

伽 KA, GA; KA, GA. *togi* ('a sick-nurse, attendant'). Used in Bud. words for Sanskrit *ka* or *ga* (compare 迦, ix). 9.

| **羅** *Kiara* (f.; lit. 'aloes-wood'); *Kiara Sendai-hagi* 千代萩 (*jōruri*).

| **藍** *garan* ('a [large] Bud. temple').

伴 HŌ, CHŌ; *Tsukau*, *Tayori*. *tsukau* ('to serve'). 9.

但 TAN, DAN; (*tada*). *tadashi* (a conjunction, 'or, but'). 9.
| **馬** *Tajima* (pr.). | **見** *Tajimi* (u.).

低 TEI, TAI; TE. *taruru*, *unadaru* ('to hang the head'); *hikushi* ('low, short, dishonourable'). 9.

¹ So Haga. Aston (*Nihongi*, Translation, 1896, vol. I, p. 330, under date 463 A.D.) calls him 'In-sa-ra-ka' of the Painters' Be (Gild) and describes this as the first mention of painting in Japanese records.

作 or **仵** SAKU; SA: nari, -tsukuri, -bagi; (*nari*); *zok.*, Saku-, -saku.
nasu, *tsukuru* ('to make'); *tsukuri* ('make, manufacture').

See p. 91. 9.

丨 州 Sakushū (Mimasaka pr.). TOWNS: 小 丨 田 Kosakuda; 丨 木 Saku-ki, 見 -mi, 並 -nami (f.). OTHER SURNAMEs: 丨 本 Narimoto; 丨 屋 Saku-ya (actor), 根 -ne (pot.), 間 -ma, 樂 戸 -rado (n.). 丨 樂 [園] Sakura [zono] (n.). 丨 物 *sakumono* ('chef d'oeuvre' or 'work of a famous craftsman'), *tsukurimono* ('artificial object' or 'forgery, fake'); 丨 物 所 *tsukumodokoro* (palace workshops bureau in anct. times). 丨 者 *saku-sha* ('author'), 意 -i ('author's or artist's fancy').

佚 ITSU, ICHI. *tanoshimu* ('to enjoy'). 9.

伯 HAKU, HIAKU: (*norī, taka*). As *haku*, a mod. title, 'Count'; see also pp. 85 (*Jingi-kecan*), 129 (Uncle, Brothers). 9.

丨 耆 Hōki (pr., but 丨 耆 原 Hokiwara, f.); 丨 州 Hakushū (same pr.). 丨 方 島 Hakata-jima (is.). 丨 太 Hakata (t.). 丨 麻 呂 Hakamaro (n.). 丨 夷 Haku-i (Po I, Chin. hero), 道 -dō (Tao, *sennin*), 樂 -raku (Lao, *sennin*). 丨 母 ケ 酒 Uba ga Sake (*kiōgen*).

佖 CHI; or I; or AI. *shirizoku* ('to retreat'). 9.

位 I; I; (*norī, taka*). *kurai* ('position, rank, dignity'). See p. 88. 9.
 丨 山 Kurai-yama (m.). 丨 子 Taka-ko (Empress).

住 CHŪ, JŪ; *sumi*; (*sumi, tomo*). *sumu*, *jū-suru* ('to dwell, inhabit').
 See p. 94, *fin.*, and Examples. 9.

[Compare 隅 (xii), 角 (vii), 澄, 墨 (xv).] 丨 Sumi (f.). 大 丨 Ōsumi (k. of Sagami; f.). 丨 吉 Sumi-yoshi (k. and t. of Settsu; f. ptr.; Sumiyoshi-mōde 詣, *nō*), 江 -noye (t.; f. ptr.), 田 -da (f. ptr.), 山 -yama, 友 -tomo (f.). 丨 江 仲 皇 子 Suminoye no Naka-tsu-ōji (prince). 丨 家 *sumika* ('a dwelling').

After a place-name 住 is to be read . . . *no jū*, 'resident at . . .'; similarly 住 人, read . . . *no jūnin* (same meaning); but, before such a name, as [*Yedo*] *ni jūsu* (住 江 戸, 'lives in Yedo').

体 Incorrectly used as a synonym of 體 (xxiii). 9.

伸 SHIN; (*nobu*). *noberu* ('to stretch, extend'). 9.

佑 YŪ, U; or JŌ; (*suke*). *tasukeru* ('to assist'). See also p. 85. 9.
 丨 山 Sukeyama (f.).

佐 SA: SA: *suke*, (| 登 *sato*): *zok.*, Sa-, rarely Suke-. *tasukeru* ('to assist'). See p. 85. 9.

[Compare 左 (p. 201), 嵯 (xii), 茶 (x), and see the next entry.] | 渡 Sado (is. pr. and one of its mod. *kōri*; f.: Sado-no-in 院, = Juntoku, 84th Mikado): | 州 Sashū (same pr.). | 木島 Saki-shima (is.). OTHER *Kōri*: | 久 **Sa**-ku (Shinano), 用 -yo (Harima; t.; f.; Sayo-hime 姫, hist. pers.), 伯 -yeki (Aki; t.; f. ptr., swo., text), -iki (same k.; t.), 位 -i (Kōtsuke), 波 -wa (Kōtsuke, mod.; f.; also Sanami as f.), 野 -no or -ya (Tōtōmi; Sano as t., f. ptr., met.), 賀 -ga (Hizen; mod. *ken*; t.), 嘉 -ga (same k.).

| 比 (保) 川 Sa-bi(-o)-gawa (r.). | 田 (多) 岬 Sata-no-misaki (two capes). | 野松原 Sano-no-matsubara (place).

OTHER TOWNS: | 八 Sōhachi: | 川 **Sa**-gawa (f.), 土原 -dowara (f.), 久山 -kuyama (f.), 井 -i (f.), 世保 -sebo, 白 -jiro, 田 -da (f.; also Sata as f.), 多 -ta (f. ptr.; *jorō*; also Sada as f.), 那具 -nagu, 沼 -numa, 治 -ji (f.; also Sachī as f.), 和 -wa, 和山 -wayama, 保 -o (f.), 垣, 柿 -gaki, 倉 -kura (f.), 原 -wara (f.), 喜ノ濱 -kinohama, 須奈 -suna, 賀關 -ganoseki, 敷 -shiki (cas.). | 内町 Sanai-chō (street of Yedo). | 野松 (榎) 屋 Sano-matsu(-tsuchi)-ya (brothels).

OTHER SURNAMES: 小 | 川 Osagawa (actor); 小 | 手 Osade: 小 | 内 Osanai; 小 | 治 Kosaji; | 谷 Sukeya; | 川田 **Sa**-kawada, 下橋 -kabashi, 久間 -kuma (ptr., met.), 山 -yama (n. mus.), 分, 分利 -buri, 介 -sakai, 方 -kata, 古 -ko, 太 -da, 本 -moto, 世 -se, 仲 -naka, 竹 -take (sculp.), 柳 -yanagi, 香 -ka (ptr.), 屋 -ya, 海 -mi, 脅 -waki, 野川 -nokawa (actor), 鳥 -tori, 渡山 -doyama (ptr.), 渡島 -dojima (actor), 都 -to, 善 -ze, 満 -ma, 郷 -gō, 橋 -bashi, 澤 -zawa, 瀬 -se, 藤 -tō (ptr., met., sculp.), 雙 -sō. OTHER PERSONAGES: | 味 **Sa**-mi (prince), 内 -nai, 多雄 -tao (n.), 紀迺舍 -kinoya (art-name), 保山 -oyama, 衛門 | -yemon-no-suke (poetesses), 香保 -kao (*jorō*), 米 -me, 都 -tsu (wom. n.).

佐々 [See the foregoing.] Used phonetically in names with the reading Sasa-; for this compare 笹 (xi) and 篠 (xvi).

TOWNS: | | 木 Sasa-ki (f. ptr., met., swo.), 並 -nami (or Sazanami), 部 -be (f.). OTHER SURNAMES: | | Sasa (ptr.): | | 川 Sasa-gawa, 井 -i, 布 -fu, 倉 -kura, 原 -hara. | | 貫山内侍 Sasakiyama-no-naishi (poetess).

伴 HAN, BAN; *tomio*; *tomō*: *zok.*, Han- or Ban-, rarely Tomo-. *tomō* (a companion.). 9.

[Compare, for **Ban**-, 坂 (p. 237), 萬 (xiii), and, for **Tomo**-, 友 (p. 179), 輛 (xiv).] | Tomo (t.; f.): Ban (f. met., swo.). OTHER SURNAMES: 大 | Otomo (n.); | 馬 Bamba; | 田 Ban-da, 野 -no (also Tomono); | 林

Tomo-bayashi, 部 -be. 大 | [坂上] 娘女 Ōtomo-no[-sakanoye-no]-
-iratsume (two poetesses). | 造 *tomo-no-miyakko* (anct. tit.).

佛 FUTSU, BUTSU. *hotoke* ('a Buddha, Buddhist image'). As *Futsu*,
esp. 'France, French'; as *Butsu*, 'a Buddha, Buddhistic.' Distinguish
from 俤 (ix). 9.

| 國 *Bukkoku* ('the land of the Buddha', also as n. priest); *Futsukoku*,
also | 蘭西 *Furansu* ('France'). | 項山 *But-chō-zan* (m.), 通寺川
-tsūji-gawa (r.). | 島 *Hotoke-jima* (is.), 御前 -gozen (hist. pers.), 原
-ga-hara (*nō*). 大 | *daibutsu* ('a colossal Bud. image'), *Daibutsu* or *Osaragi*¹
(f.); *Daibutsu-den* 殿 (tem.). 小 | *Kobotoke* (t., *Kōshūkaidō* stage; f.),
*O(Wo)saragi*¹ (t.: f.). | 光寺 *Bukkō-ji* (tem.). | 心宗 *Busshin-shū*
(the Zen sect).

BDDHISTIC LOCUTIONS: | 陀 *butsuda* (full form of *butsu*, 'a Buddha');
| 祖 *busso* ('the founder of Buddhism'); | 門 *butsumon*, | 道 *butsudō*,
| 法 *buḥpō*, | 教 *bukkō* ('Buddhism'); | 法僧 *buḥpōsō* (see p. 100, 29);
| 刹 *bussetsu* (a *tera* or Bud. tem.); | 家 *bukke* ('a Buddhist'); | 生會
busshōye ('the Buddha's birthday festival', 8th day of 4th month); | 師
busshi, | 工 *bukkō* ('a maker of Bud. images'); | 器 *bukki*, | 具 *butsugu*
(‘implements used in Bud. worship’).

何 KA; KĀ. *nani, ika-* ('what, how, why, something, anything'). 9.
[Compare homophones under 加 (p. 187).] | Ka (f.). | 鹿 *Ikaruga*
(k. of Tamba). | 侯 *Ka-kō* (Kō Hou), 仙姑 -senko (-hsien-ku), *sennin*.
| 丸 *Nani-maru* (poet), の屋 -noya (art-name).

佃 TEN, DEN. *tsukuda* ('a cultivated rice-field'). 9.
| *Tsukuda* (f.). | 島 *Tsukudajima* (dist. of Yedo).

冶 YA. *iru* ('to melt or cast metal'). Distinguish from 治 (viii). 15.
| 工 *yakō, imonoshi* ('founder, bronze-caster'). Compare 鍛 (xvii).

冷 REI, RĪO; (*kiyō*). *hiya* ('cold, cool'). 15.

| 水峠 *Hiyamidzu-tōge* (pass). | 謙 *Rei-ken* (Ling Ch'ien,
sennin), 泉 -zei (63rd Mikado; f.).

況 or 况 KĪŌ, KŌ. *icanya* ('still more'). Also used as a variant
of 況 (viii). 15, 7.

役 YEKI, YAKU; (*tsura*). *tsukau* ('to employ'). As *yaku*, 'office, govern-
ment': as *yeki*, 'a campaign'. 60. | 松原 *Yen-no-matsubara*
(garden of the Impl. palace in Kiōto). | 小角 *Yen no Shōkaku* (priest).
| 人 *yaku-nin* ('an official'), 者 -sha ('an actor').

¹ Is it permissible to connect these anomalous pronunciations with the Japanese name for the
sacred *sāl* or *Saul Tree* of Buddhism, 娑羅雙樹 *sara-sōju*?

沙 SA; or SA, SHA; SĀ. *isago, masago, suna[go]* ('sand'). Used alternatively (not in names) with 砂 (ix). 85.

丨 川 Sunagawa, Isagawa (f.). 丨 那 王 丸 Shanaōmaru (novice-name of Minamoto no Yoshitsune). 丨 門 *shamon* ('Bud. priest', *s'ramana*).

丨 彌 *shami* ('Bud. novice, *s'ravaka*); Shami [-maro] 麿 or 麻呂 (n. poets); *shami-ni* 尼 ('novice', fem.).

汪 Ō. 'An expanse of water'. 85. 丨 台 符 Ōtaifu (Wang T'ai-fu, *sennin*).

沒 BOTSU, MOTSU. *bossu* ('to die, sink, set [as the sun]'). 85.

汾 FUN, BUN. Chinese river-name, the 丨 水 Fên-shui. 85.

丨 陽 Kawanami (f.); 丨 陽 王 Funyōō (Fên-yang Wang, the Chinese Methuselah).

沈 or **沉** CHIN, JIN. *shidzumu* ('to sink, be absorbed'); *hitasu* ('to be immersed'). 85. 丨 Chin (f. ptr.). 丨 墮 瀧 Chinda-no-taki (fall). 丨 建 Chin-ken (Ch'ên Chien), 義 -gi (I), *sennin*.

沖 [Variant: 冲.] CHU, CHU; oki; *oki*. *oki* ('the open sea'). 85. [Compare 興 (xv).] 丨 島 Oki-no-shima (is.). 丨 繩 Okinawa (mod. *ken*, i.e., the Riūkiū or Luchu Islands, of which the largest is Okinawa-shima or Riūkiū-jima). Towns: 丨 田 Oki-ta, 新田 -shinden. SURNAMES: 丨 山 Oki-yama (sculp.), 村 -mura, 垣 -gaki, 原 -wara, 野 -no.

忻 KIN, KON. *yorokobu* ('to rejoice'). 61.

忤 As . . . *no segare*, 'son of . . .', self-humiliative. Said to be a contraction of 悴 (SUI, ZUI, *urei*, 'affliction'). [61.]

忱 SHIN, JIN; *Makoto*. *makoto* ('the truth'). 61.

快 KWAI, KE; (*yoshi*). *yorokobu* ('to rejoice'). 61. 丨 晴 *kwaisei* ('fine weather').

坎 [Variant: 埮.] KAN, KON. *otoshiana* ('a pitfall'). See also p. 107, 76. 32. 丨 井 *kanjitsu* (same as *nenohi*; see 子, p. 154).

坑 KŌ, KIŌ. *hori* ('a canal'); *ana* ('a hole, hollow'). 32.

坊 HŌ, BŌ. As *bō*, 'a Bud. priest', or his dwelling; see p. 69. 32. 丨 泊 Bō-donari, 迫 -gasama (t.), 𣶒 津 -no-tsu (harbour, see p. 98, 9), 𣶒 浦 -no-ura (shore), 門 -mon (f.; Bōmon-no-tsubone 局, court-lady), 城 -jō, 野 -no (f.). 丨 主 *bōzu* (orig. 'a prior', then a common name for a priest, also for any person with shaven or bald head).

坂 HAN (BAN), HON; *saka*; (*saka*). *saka* ('road uphill, acclivity'). 32.
 [Compare 阪 (p. 238), 酒 (x), 昌 (viii), 榮 (xiv).] | 西 Bansai (Japan west of Ōsaka Pass), Sakanishi (f.); | 東 Bantō, Bandō (Japan east of same; latter as f. actor; Bandō-tarō 太郎, the Tone River). | 井 Saka-i (k. of Echizen: t.; f. met.), 田 -ta (k. of Ōmi; f. actor).

OTHER TOWNS: 大 | Ōsaka (more properly 大阪); 小 | Kosaka (f.), Ossaka (also Osaka as f.); 小 | 部 Osakabe or Kosakabe; | 下 Hange, Bange or Sakashita (latter as f.); | 上 **Saka**-gami (-uye, -nouye or -noye as f.), | 下 -noshita (see 阪; f.), 元 -moto (f. met.), 戸 -to, -do (f.), 木 -ki (f.), 井 港 -iminato, 石 -ishi. 本 -moto (Nakasendō stage 17; f. ptr., met.), 出 -de or -ide, 村 -mura, 町 -machi, 城 -ki, 根 -ne (fall, -no-taki 瀧), 梨 -nashi (f. met.), 越 -koshi.

OTHER SURNAMES: | Ban, Saka (met.); 大 | 屋 Ōsakaya; | 入 **Saka**-iri, 川 -gawa, 口 -guchi, 井 田 -ida (pot.), 地 -chi, 名 井 -nai, 谷 -tani, 尾 -o, 乳 -chi, 茂 -mo, 倉 -kura, 崎 -saki, 部 -be, 野 -no, 塲 -ba (met.).

均 KIN; *Hitoshi*, (*hira*). *hitoshii* ('alike, level'). 32.
 | 子 Hitoshiki-ko (princess).

攻 KŌ, KU. *utsu*, *semeru* ('to attack'). 66.

抄 [Synonym: 鈔.] SŌ, SHŌ. *kasumeru* ('to rob'); *utsusu* ('to copy').
 As *shō*, 'an extract, excerpt'. 64. | 本 *shō-hon*, 畧 -riaku ('excerpt'), 要 -yō ('epitome'); 繪 | *yeshō*, *gwashō* ('selected illustrations').

抑 YOKU, OKI. *osayeru* ('to depress, repress, stop'); *somosomo* ('or, now . . .'). 64. | 揚 *yokuyō* ('modulation').

投 TŌ, TSU. *nageru* ('to throw'). 64.

折 SETSU, SECHI; *ori*, *ore*; (*ori*). *oru* ('to bend, fold'). 64.
 [Compare 織 (xviii).] TOWNS: | 立 Ori-tate, 生 迫 -fusako, 尾 -o, 壁 -kabe, 濱 -hama. SURNAMES: | 山 Ori-yama, 戸 -to, 田 -ta, 原 -hara. | 象 Sesshō (Chē Hsiang, *sennin*). | 節 Ori-fushi (poetess), 琴 姫 -koto-hime (leg. pers.). | 紙 *orikami* ('certificate of authenticity').

於 Variant of 於 (viii). 64.

技 KI, GI. *waza*, *takumi* ('work, art, skill, expertise'). 64.

扶 FU; or FU, BU; *FU*; (*suke*). *tasukeru* ('to assist'); *tamotsu* ('to keep'). 64. | 桑 Fusō (Shintō sect); Fusō[-koku 國], in Chinese Fu-sang (also 佛 桑), anct. name for Japan, orig. a plant-name.

狂 KIŌ, GŌ. *kurū* ('to be warped, mad'). As *kiō*, esp. 'extravagant, eccentric', often merely 'comic'. 94.

丨 士 *kiō-shi* (see p. 70), 人 *-jin*, 女 *-jo* ('a madman, madwoman'), 生 *-sei* ('imbecile', self-humiliative), 言 *-gen* (farcical entracte in a *nō* performance), 歌 *-ka* ('comic poetry'), 歌師 *-kashi* ('comic poet'), 句 *-ku* (type of satirical poem), 談 *-dan* ('humorous tales'), 畫 *-gawa* ('comic drawings'). 丨 櫻 *adazakura* ('showy, but perishable, cherry-blossom', a trope for 'human life').

岐 KI, GI; *KI, GI*; (*nichi*). *chimata* ('a crossroads, road-forking, site, field'). 46.

丨 阻, for 木 曾, *Kiso* (*q.v.*, p. 177). 丨 阜 *Gifu* (t.; mod. *ken*). 丨 宿 *Kishuku* (t.).

吼 KŌ, KŪ. *ikuru* ('to be angry'). 30.

吹 SUI; fuki, fuke. *fuku* ('to blow'). 30.

丨 飯 浦 *Fukei-no-ura*, 丨 居 浦 *Fukiori-no-ura* (shores). TOWNS: 小 丨 *Kobuki*; 丨 田 *Suita* (*Suida* or *Fukita* as f.); 丨 毛 井 *Fukei*; 丨 上 *Fuki-age* (f.), 屋 *-ya*, 浦 *-ura* (or *Fuk[u]ura*). OTHER SURNAMES: 丨 井 *Fukei*; 丨 山 *Fuki-yama*, 野 *-no*. 丨 負 *Fukei* (n.). 丨 黃 刀 自 *Fubuki-toji* (poetess).

吟 GIN, GON. *nageku* ('to mourn'); *utau*, *ginzuru* ('to hum'). 30.

丨 聲 *Ginji-muko* (*kiōgen*). 丨 味 役 *gimmiyaku* (tit.).

吠 HAI, BI; hoye. *hoyeru* ('to bark'). 30.

阮 GEN, GWAN. Chinese local and family name. 170.

丨 肇 *Genchō* (*Yüan Chao*, *sennin*).

防 HŌ, BŌ. *tsutsumi* ('a dike'); *fusegu* ('to repel, defend'). 170.

丨 州 *Bōshū* (*Suō* pr.). 丨 (or 島 or 崎) 守 *sakimori* (guards of the *dazai-ju*, with *s.-no-tsukasa* 司 at their head). 丨 戰 *bōsen* ('defensive fighting').

阪 Classical synonym of 坂 (p. 237). 170.

大 丨 *Ōsaka* (t., see p. 98, 8; cas., *-jō* 城). 丨 (or 坂, ノ 下 *Sakanoshita* (t., *Tōkaidō* stage 47). 丨 門 原 *Sakato-ga-hara* (plain). SURNAMES: 丨 上 *Saka-gami*, *-noye*, 井 *-i*, 本 *-moto*, 田 *-ta* (actor), 谷 *-tani*.

陰, 陽 Contractions of 陰 (xi) and 陽 (xii) respectively. 170.

改 KAI; (*masa*). *aratameru* ('to change, renew, examine, improve, censorize'). 66.

In seal-script on woodcuts between 1853 and 1857, 改 is to be read *aratame*, 'passed by the censor'. | 姓 *kai-sei* ('change of surname'), 名 *-mei* ('change of *nanori*'); e.g., in signatures: 上杉 | 今川 *Uyesugi aratame Imagawa* ('U. changed to I.'): | 姓鈴木 *kaisei Suzuki* ('surname changed to S.'): | 名高信 *kaimei Takano* ('*nanori* changed to T.').

| 元 *kai-gen* ('initiation of a new *nengō*', 'first year of a *nengō*'; see p. 47, note 1), 年 *-nen*, 曆 *-reki* ('the New Year'), 版 or 板 *-han* ('revised edition').

妙 BIŌ, MIŌ; *taye, tō, (tada, waka)*. *taye* ('excellent, beautiful'). A Buddhistic character (*miō*), for which the Taoistic synonym is 妙 (ix). See Invocations under 南 (ix). 38.

| 光 (見, 高, 義) 山 *Miō-kō(-ken, -kō, -gi)-zan* (m.). | 寺 *Miō-ji* (t.), 見 *-ken* (t.; f.; d.; also *Yoshimi* as f.). | 見堂 *Miō-ken-dō*, 法院 *-hō-in*, 心寺 *-shin-ji* (tem.). | *Taye* (*jorō*).

妍 GEN, KEN. *kaoyoshi* ('fair of face'). 38. | 子 *Kazu-ko* (Empress).

妖 YŌ. 'Unnatural, bewitching, magical'. 38.

| 怪 *yō-kwai* ('a ghost'), 狐 *-ko* ('a magical fox'; see 女, p. 161).

杭 KOTSU, GOCHI. *kui* ('a stump, post'). 75.

| 瀬川 *Kuize-gawa* (r.). | 全 *Kumata* (t.). | か人か *Kui ka Hito ka* (*kiōgen*).

枋 [Variants: 枋 and 朽.] (No *on*); *tochi*. *tochi* (the Horse Chestnut, *Aesculus turbinata*). Distinguish from 朽 (p. 215). [75.]

[Compare 杼 (viii), 椽 (xvi).] Towns: 大 | *Ōtochi*; | 木 *Tochi-gi* (mod. *ken*), ノ 木 *-noki*, 尾 *-o*, 原 *-hara*, 窪 *-kubo*. | 内 *Tochiuchi* (f.). | 坊 *Tochi-no-bō* (priest).

杉 or 杣 SAN; *sugi*; (*sugi*). *sugi* (a conifer, *Cryptomeria japonica*). 75.

[Compare 桴 (xii).] | 山 *Sugi-yama* (m.; f. met.). Towns: | 戸 *Sugi-to*, ノ 木新 *-noki-shin*, 田 *-ta* (f.), 名畑 *-nahata*, 坂 *-saka* (f.), 原 *-hara*, *-wara* (f.; also *Suibara* as f.). OTHER SURNAMES: | *Sugi*; 大 | *Ōsugi*; 小 | *Kosugi* (ptr., met.); | 川 *Sugi-kawa*, 下 *-shita*, 木 *-noki*, 中 *-naka*, 井 *-i*, 平 *-hira*, 立 *-tate*, 本 *-moto* (ptr.), 江 *-ye* (n. poetess), 村 *-mura* (ptr., met., arm.), 谷 *-tani* (ptr.), *-ya*, 林 *-bayashi*, 岡 *-oka* (met.), 若 *-waka*, 浦 *-ura* (ptr., met.), 島 *-shima*, 崎 *-saki*, 野 *-no*, 森 *-mori*, 溪 *-tani*, 澤 *-sawa*. | 乃舍 *Suginoya* (art-name).

杜 TO, TSU; *TO, DO*; *mori*; (*mori*); *zok.*, *Mori-* (but | 豫藏 *Toyozō*). *mori* ('a grove', esp. one surrounding a temple). 75.

[Compare homophones under 守 (p. 225).] | 子 美 Toshiimi (Tu Tzu-mei, *sennin*). | 若 Kakitsubata (*nō*; lit. a plant, *Iris laevisgata*¹). | 鶉 or | 鶉 *hototogisu* (the Japanese Cuckoo, *Cuculus poliocephalus*).

杖 CHŌ, JŌ; (*tsuye*). *tsuye* ('a staff, support'). 75.

村 [Synonym (not used alternatively in names): 邨.] SON; *mura*; *mura*. *mura* ('a village'; technically a subdivision of a *kōri*). 75.

[Compare also 邑 (viii).] | 山 *Mura-yama* (k. of Dewa; f. actor), 摩池 -ma-no-ike (water). TOWNS: 大 | Ōmura (f. met.); | 上 **Mura**-kami (f. met.; 62nd Mikado), 井-i (f. ptr., met.), 田 -ta² (f. ptr., met.), 松 -matsu² (f.), 松濱 -matsuhama, 所 -sho, 岡 -oka (f. met.).

OTHER SURNAMES: | *Mura*²; 小 | Komura; | 主, | 士 Suguri (lit. 'village-chief', from a Korean title); | 川 **Mura**-kawa, 木 -ki, 石 -ishi, 本 -moto, 地 -ji, 西 -nishi, 坂 -saka, 杉 -sugi, 尾 -o, 治 -ji, 林 -bayashi, 岸 -kishi, 垣 -gaki, 浦 -ura, 島 -jima, 高 -taka, 野 -no, 國 -kuni, 雲 -kumo, 越 -koshi (ptr.), 塚 -tsuka, 澤 -sawa, 瀬 -se (ptr.).

| 雨 Murasame (hist. pers.). | 人 *son-jin* ('villager', used as a self-humiliative), 社 -sha ('local shrine'), 長 -chō ('village-chief').

材 SAI, ZAI; (*kazu, ki*). *tsukurigi* ('timber'). 75. | 木 *zaimoku* (same meaning); *Zaimoku-iwa* 岩 (rock), -chō 町 (street of Yedo).

杣 (No *on*); soma; *zok.*, Soma-. *soma* ('a timber-forest, a woodman'). [Compare 梶 (xii).] | 山 *Soma-yama* (t.; f.), 野 -no (t.), 木 -gi (f.), 田 -da (f. lacq.), 川 -kawa (*jorō*).

牡 BO, MO; O. *osu, o-* ('male animal, cock bird'). 93.

| 鹿 Oshika (k. of Ōshū), but | 鹿 輔 Shikasuke (*zok.*). | 丹 *botan* (the Moutan or Tree Peony, *Paeonia Moutan*); | 丹 花 宵 柏 Botankwa Shōhaku (poet).

灶 Synonym of 竈 (xxi). 86.

壯 SŌ, SHŌ. *tsuyoshi* ('strong, brave'). 33. | 猶 館 Sōyū-kwan (clan-school). | 年 *sōnen* ('[of] adult age').

邨 SON; *mura*. *mura* ('a village'). 163.
[Compare 村 above.] | 岡 Muraoka (f.).

¹ Strictly these characters stand for another plant, the *yabumiōga*, *Pollia japonica*.

² These three surnames appear in seal-script as censors' marks on woodcuts between 1842 and 1853.

邦 HÔ; *kuni, Kuni; zok., Kuni-.* *kuni* ('a country, nation'). 163.
[Compare 國 (xi).] | 友 *Kuni-tomo*, 松 *-matsu* (f.), 子 *-ko*
(poetess), 省 *-mi* (prince).

対 Contraction of 對 (xiv).

时 Contraction of 時 (x).

玕 KAN. See 琅 (xi). 96.

玖 KIŪ, KU; *KU*. 'Smoky quartz'. Used as a less common complex form of 九 (p. 148), 'nine'. 96.

[Compare also 久 (p. 157).] KÔRI: | 珂 *Ku-ga* (Suô; t.), *-ka* (same k.; n.), 珠 *-su* or *-shu* (Bungo), 麻 *-ma* (Higo; r.; usually written with 球, q.v., xi). | 波 *Ku-ba*, 須美 *-sumi* (t.), 賀媛 *-ga-hime* (court-lady).

彤 TÔ; (*kage*). *akashi* ('red'). 59.

形 KEI, GIÔ; (*kata*). *kata, katashi* ('shape, pattern, model'); *-nari* ('of . . . shape'). 59.

[Compare homophones under 片 (p. 181).] | 原 *Katahara* (t.; f.; also *Narinohara* as f.), 之原 *-nohara* (same t.). | 象 *keishô* ('figure, personal beauty').

那 KEI, GIÔ. Chinese place and family name. 163.

| 和璞 *Keikwahaku* (Hing Ho-p'o, *sennin*).

那 DA, NA; NA; (*tomo*). A grammatical particle. 163.

[Compare homophones under 名 (p. 223).] KÔRI: | 波 **Na**-wa (*Kôtsuke*; f.; *Naba* as t.), 珂 *-ka* (*Hitachi, Musashi, Sanuki, Chikuzen*; f. ptr.; r.), 須 *-su* (*Shimotsuke*; t.; f.; *moor -no 野*), 賀 *-ga* (*Idzu*), *-ka* (*Iwami, Ashû, Kishû, Hiûga*; r.). OTHER TOWNS: | 古 **Na**-ko, 胡 *-go*, 智 *-chi* (tem., *-san 山*; fall, *-no-taki 瀧*), 霸 *-ba* (or *Nafa*, cap. of *Luchu*). | 谷 **Na**-ya, 倉 *-gura* (f.), 伽犀 | *-kasaina (rakan)*, 歳 *-sai* (n. poet). | 須與一 *Nasu no Yoichi (kiôgen and its hero)*.

邪 JA; ZA, YA. *yokoshima* ('wicked, depraved'); *ya* (grammatical particle). 163.

| 宗 [門] *jashû[mon]* ('the depraved sect', old name for Christianity).

肝 KAN; kimo. *kimo* ('the liver'). Compare 膽 (xvii). 130.

| 屬 *Kimo-tsuki* (k. of *Ôsumi*), 付 *-tsuki* (f.). | 煎 *kimoiri* ('a superintendent').

初 SHO, SO; hatsu; *Hajime*, (*hatsu*, *moto*); *zok.*, *Hatsu-*, *hatsu-* ('the first, original'); *hajime* ('the beginning'); *someru* ('to begin, do for the first time', esp. in the New Year). See also pp. 41, 88. 18.

1 瀬 *Hatsuse* or *Hase*, for 長谷 *Hase* (t.); *Hatsuse* (n.; r.); *Hatsuse-* or *Hase-dera* 寺 (*tem.*); *Hase-ji* 路 (*jorō*). 1 狩 *Hatsukari* (t., *Kōshūkaidō* stage). 1 (or 鉢) 石 *Hatsuishi* (t.). SURNAMES: 1 田 **Hatsu**-*da* (also *Hatta*), 見 -*mi*, 岡 -*oka*, 音 -*ne* (also *Genji* Chapter XXIII, lit. 'the first song' of the nightingale), 島 -*shima*, 鹿野 -*kano* (or *Hajikano*). 1 君 *Hatsugimi* (poetess).

OTHER LOCUTIONS: 1 花 *hatsu-hana*, 雪 -*yuki*, 書 1 *kakisome*, 彈 1 *hikisome* ('the first blossoms, snow, writing, playing', of the year); 1 夢 *hatsuyume* ('a dream on the second night of the year'), 子 -*ne*, 卯 -*u* (first Rat, first Hare day of first month), 午 -*uma* (first Horse day of second month), 春 -*haru* (or *shoshun*, see p. 47), 空 月 -*soratsuki* (the first month); 1 老 *sho-rō* ('a man of forty'), 冠 -*kwan* (the *gembuku* ceremony); 1 産 *uizan* ('giving birth to a first child').

判 or 判 HAN; *HA*; (*sada*), *wakatsu* ('to distinguish, discern, judge'). As *han*, also 'a stamp, seal'. 18.

[Compare 半 (p. 203).] 1 田 *Han-da* (t.; f.), 乃 -*no* (f.). TITLES: 1 事 *hanji* (see p. 83, 6); 大 1 事 (or 司) *daihanji*; 1 官 *hangwan* or *hōgwan* (see pp. 84-5, also 檢, XVI); 1 官代 *hangwandai*.

利 RI; *RI*, *TO*; *toshi*, *Toshi*, (*masa*); *zok.*, commonly *Ri-*, rarely *Toshi-*, *toshi* ('sharp-witted'); *kiki* ('efficacy, answer to prayer'). As *ri*, also 'profit, interest.' Borne within a ring as the chief *mon* of the Matsudaira of Kameyama. 18.

1 島 *To-shima* (is.). 1 根 *Tone* (k. of *Kōtsuke*; f.); *Tone-gawa* 川 *ri.*, see p. 98, 10; f. met.). 1 府 *Rifu* (t.; f.), 大 1 *Ōri* (f.). 1 子 *Toshi-ko* (princess).

私 SHI. *watakushi* ('I, we'); *hisoka* ('private, secret'). 115.

1 史 *shishi* ('an unofficial history').

即 Variant of 卽 (IX).

別 BETSU, BECHI; *BE*; *wake*, (*waki*). *wakatsu*, *wakaru* ('to divide, separate, distinguish'). As *betsu*, esp. 'different, separate, other'; as *wake*, a common element in early princely names (see p. 49 f.), from an ancient title. 18.

1 山 *Bessan* or *Wakare-yama* (m.). TOWNS: 1 宮 *Betsugū*; 1 府 *Beppu* (f.) or *Befu*; 1 司 *Bes-shi*, 子 山 -*shiyama*. OTHER SURNAMES:

丨 役 Betsuyaku; 丨 所 Bes-sho (ptr.), 處 -sho; 丨 木. 丨 喜 Bekki. 丨 當 bettō (tit., see p. 84, *init.*; also 'a groom'); 丨 名 betsu-miō ('a pseudonym, other name'), 道 -dō ('a branch road'); 丨 家 bekke ('a branch family'); 丨 邸 bettei, 丨 莊 bessō ('a country seat').

助 JO, SO; suke; suke, *Tasuku*; *zok.*, Suke-, -suke (see p. 72, B). [ta]sukeru ('to assist'); suke ('an assistant, second in command'; see p. 85). 19. 丨 川 Suke-gawa (t.), 松 -matsu (f.), 高屋 -takaya (f. actor). 小 丨 Odasuku (f.).

町 [Variant: 𡵓: occasional contraction: 丁.] TEI, CHŌ; machi; (*machi*). *machi* ('a town, village, street'). As -chō or -machi in street-names (cf. p. 10, note 2); as chō- or machi-, often 'bourgeois'; as chō, a measure of length (p. 65). 102.

Towns: 大 丨 Ōmachi (f.; *jōrō*); 丨 田 Machi-da (f. ptr., met.), 山口 -yamaguchi, 村 -mura, 蒨田 -kanda, 屋 -ya. OTHER SURNAMES: 丨 Machi; 丨 口 Machi-guchi, 井 -i, 出 -de (ptr.), 尻 -jiri, 野 -no. 丨 尻大臣 Machijiri-no-otodo (= Fujiwara no Michikane 道兼). POETESSES: 小 丨 Komachi (Ono 小野 no K., No. 9 of the Hundred Poets; see also p. 106, 71); 小 丨 姉 (孫) Komachi no ane (no mago); 丨 尻子 Machijiri-ko. 丨 奉行 machibugō (tit.). 丨 人 chōnin ('a merchant').

刪 SAN, SEN. *kedzuru* ('to scrape'). 18.

糺 [Full form: 糾.] KIC, KU; *tada, Tadasu. tadasu* ('to examine'). 120. 丨 川 Tadasu-gawa (r.), 杜 or 森 -no-mori (forest).

乱 Contraction of 亂 (XIII). 5.

言 [Variant: 言.] GEN, GON; *koto, (kore, toki, nori, nobu). iu* ('to say, talk'); *koto, kotoba* ('a word, speech'; also 丨 葉 *kotoba* or *kotonoha*). 149.

豆 TŌ, DZU; *DZU*; *mame. mame* ('a bean, pea, pulse'); 大 丨 *daidzu, mame* (the Soy Bean, *Soja hispida*); 小 丨 *shōdzu, adzuki* (the Red Bean, *Phaseolus radiatus*). 151.

丨 州 Dzushū (Idzu pr.). 小 丨 Shōdo, now Shōdzu (k. of Sanuki); Shōdo-shima 島 (is.); 小 丨 澤 Kodzusawa (t.), Adzukizawa (f. ptr.); 小 (or 赤) 丨 坂 Adzuki-zaka (hill, bat.). OTHER TOWNS: 大 丨 Daidzu; 大 丨 谷 Mامتani; 丨 田 Mameda (f.). 丨 蒔, 丨 撒 *mamemaki* (the scattering of parched peas on New Year's Eve). 丨 腐 *tōfu* ('bean-curd').

良 Variant of 良 (p. 249).

長

Contraction of 長 (VIII).

吾GO; GO, A; aga, a-. *ware, waga, aga* ('I, we'). For its use in *zokumiō*, see pp. 71, 73. 30.

[Compare 阿 (VIII).] 1 妻 Adzuma (Eastern Japan, often merely Yedo: k. of Kōtsuke; f. met., actor; *yorō*; m., -yama); Agatsuma (same k.); Adzuma-mura 村 (t.). 1 孀 Adzuma (anctly. for 1 妻 as E. Japan; tem., -sha 社). 1 川 A-gawa (k. of Tosa), 田 -ta (anct. dist. of Satsuma), 孫子 -biko (f.). 1 田 [鹿 葦] 媛 Ada[kaashi]-tsu-hime (goddess).

更

KŌ, KIŌ; sara; (-*tsugu*, *tō*). *sara ni* ('anew, afresh'). As *kō*, 'to change', also 'a night-watch' (one-fifth part of the night, the first beginning with the hour of the Dog, the fifth with that of the Tiger; see p. 48). 73.

1 科 Sara-shina (k. of Shinano; f.), 井 -i (t.), 地 山 -chi-yama (m.), 級 -shina (f.; r.). 1 衣 *kisaragi* (the 2nd month), *kōi* (tit. of court-ladies acting as valets to the Emperor).

酉

YŪ, YU; (*naga*). *umu* ('to be sated'). As *yū* or *tori*, 'the Bird, Cock' (see p. 63). 164. [Compare 鳥 (XI), 取 (VIII).] 1 井 Torii (f. met.). 1 待 *tori no machi* (fest., first Bird day of 11th month).

兩

Contraction of 兩 (VIII).

巫

BU, MU. *kannagi*, 1 子 *kannagi* or *miko* ('a Shintō vestal' or 'a sorceress'). 48. 1 部 Mikobe (f.).

弄

RŌ, RU. *moteasobu* ('to sport, toy with'). 55.

1 玉 Rōgioku (Lung Yū, *sennin*).

兌

TAL, DE; DA; (*michi, toki*). *yorokobu* ('to rejoice'). See also p. 107, 76. 10.

免

or 免 [Often wrongly written 免, with the central stroke in the oblong *not* continuous with the lower stroke to the left.]

BEN, MEN; ME. *manukaru* ('to escape [disaster]'); *yusuru, men-zuru* ('to permit, exempt, pardon, dismiss [from office]'). Distinguish from 免 (with dot below VIII), from which it is said to be derived. 10.

忍

JIN, NIN; O; oshi; *Shinobu, (yoshi)*; *zok.*, Jin- or Nin-. *shinobu, korayeru* ('to endure patiently'). 61.

[Compare 押 (VIII).] 1 山 Oshi-yama (m.), 海 -mi, -nōmi, -noumi (k. of Yamato; f.). Towns: 1 山 Oshi (f. ptr.); 1 坂 Ozaka; 1 壁 Osakabe (m. prince). 1 岡 Shinobu-no-oka (hill in Yedo), Shinobugaoka (f.). OTHER SURNAMES: 1 坂 部 Osakabe; 1 田 Oshi-da, 崎 -zaki.

灵
君

Contraction of 靈 (xxiv).

Variant of 君 (p. 254).

呂

RIO, RO; RO; (*naga, tomo*). *tsuranaru* ('to be in a row'); *sebone* ('the backbone'); *nagashi* ('long'). 30.

久 川 Roku-gawa (r.). SENNIN: 宵 Rio-shō (Lü Shang, = Taikōbō), 洞 賓 -tōhin or 巖 -gan (Tung-pin, Yen), 恭 -kiō (Kung), 道 章 -dōshō (Tao-chang). 大 月 *tairo* (the 12th month).

邑

YŪ, Ō; *mura; mura, kuni*. *mura* ('a village'). 163.

[Compare 村 (p. 240).] KŌRI: 久 Ō-ku (Bizen), 美 -mi (Inaba), 智 -chi (Iwami), 樂 -ra, formerly -haraki (Kōtsuke). 見 Ō-mi, 知 -chi (t.). 上 Mura-kami, 井 -i (f.). 珍 Ōchi (n., variant of 大 市). 治 Ōji (n.).

呈

TEL, JŌ. 'To offer to a superior'. Before recipient's name: 進 *shintei*, 謹 *kintei*, 'offered as a gift to . . .'. 30.

子 Tei-shi (court-lady).

足

[Contraction: 昱.] SHOKU, SOKU: *ashi, tari; tari, (taru)*. *ashi* ('a leg, foot'); *taru* ('to suffice, be content'). As *soku*, a numeral-suffix for shoes and socks (see p. 40). 157.

[Compare 蘆 (xx), 葦 (xiii).] KŌRI: 立 Adachi (Musashi; f.); 羽 Ashiha, Asuha (Echizen; latter as f. and r.); 利 Ashi-kaga (Shimotsuke: t. text.; f.), 柄 上 -gara-kami, 柄 下 -gara-shimo (Sagami; Ashigara-tōge 峠, pass). 占 (代) 山 Ashi-ura(-ro)-yama (m.). OTHER TOWNS: 大 Ōdara; 助 Asuke (f.; r.); 守 Ashi-mori, 尾 -o, 洗 -arai. OTHER SURNAMES: 達 Adachi (ptr.); 代 Ajiro; 穗 Ashio (Tario as n.). 輕 *ashigaru* (inferior samurai).

吳

[Other variant: 呉.] GO; GŌ; *kure. kureru* ('to give, bestow'). As Go or Kure, the Chinese state and surname

Wu. 30.

服 Kure (t.; f. ptr.); Go (f.). 服 Kureha (f. swo.: *nō*; Kureha-no-sato 里, t.); Kurehatori (n. early weaver; see 服, viii): *gofuku* ('mercery'; *gofuku-dana* 店, 'a mercer's shop'). 葉 川 Kureha-gawa (r.). 須 Gosu (f. pot.). 竹 Kuretake (*jorō*). SENNIN: 道 子 Go-dōshi (Wu Tao-tzu, ptr.), 猛 -mō (Mêng, paragon), 剛 -kō (Kang), 彩 鸞 -sairan (Ts'ai-lan). 音 *goon* (see p. 5).

忌

KI; KI. *imi* ('mourning'); *imu* ('to dislike, taboo'). 61.

(or 伊) 部 Imbe (t. pottery; f.). 寸 *imiki* (anct. tit.).

貝 BAI; kai. *kai* ('a shell'). Distinguish from 貝 (VIII) and the next. 154.

[Compare 海 (x) and 開 (xii).] TOWNS: 小 I Okai (but Kogai-gawa 川. r.); I 田 Kai-da (f.), 津 -dzu (f.), 塚 -dzuka (f.), 淵 -buchi. I 島 Kai-jima, 原 -bara, 賀 -ga (f.). I 合 *kai-awase* (the shell game).

見 KEN, GEN; MI; mi; *mi*, (*aki*). *miru* ('to see, look at'). Distinguish from the foregoing. 147.

[Compare homophones (**MI**-) under 三 (p. 150).] 小 I 川 Omi-gawa (r.; t.). I 付 **MI**-tsuke (t., Tōkaidō stage 28, also written I 附; f.; cas., -ga-hara 原), 島 -shima (is.; k. and t. of Chōshū), 知 森 -shirazu-no-mori (grove). I 物 Kembutsu (t.); *kembutsu*, *mimono* ('a sight'); Kembutsu-zayemon 左衛門 (*kiōgen*). OTHER SURNAMES: 大 I Ōmi; 小 I Omi, Komi; 小 I 山 Omiyama (ptr.); 小 I 野 Omino; I 田 Handa; I 原 Mihara. I 目 Mirume (d.). I 越入道 Mikoshi-niūdō (ghost).

OTHER LOCUTIONS: In titles of landscapes: A よ り B 見, *A yori B wo miru* ('B as seen from A'); I 反 *mi-kayeri* ('looking back, seen on the return journey'), 立 -*tate* ('select', common in print-titles), 世 -*se* ('a shop'; *mise-biraki* 開, 'opening a new shop'), 出 -*dashi* ('an index'), 合 -*ai* (formal introduction of bride to bridegroom), 通 -*tōshi* ('anticipation'), 晴 -*harashi* ('an extensive view, panorama').

里 Variant of 町 (p. 243).

里 RI; *RI*; sato; *sato*. *sato* ('a village, one's home-town, the country'); . . . *no sato* ('the village of . . .'). As *ri*, also a measure of length (see p. 65). 166.

大 I Ōsato or Ōzato (k. of Musashi), Dairi (t.). 小 I Osato (t.), Ori (f.). I 川 Sato-gawa (r.; f.). OTHER SURNAMES: I 内 Sato-uchi, 吉 -yoshi, 村 -mura, 見 -mi (met.), 春 -haru. I 見冠者 Satomi-no-kwanja (= Nitta Yoshinari 新田義成). I 衛之方 Riye-no-kata (mother of Iyeyoshi, shōgun). I 歸 *satogayeri* (bride's first visit to her old home).

男 DAN, NAN; O (W'O); otoko, o; o; *zok.*, I 女 Ome-, I 外 Oto-. o, otoko, onoko ('a man, male, manly'). As *dan* or *nan*, often 'son' (see p. 130); as *dan*, a modern title, 'Baron'. 102.

I (or 雄 德) 山 Otoko-yama, I 體 山 Nantai-zan (m.). I 川 **O**-gawa (r.), 鹿 沼 -ga-numa (lake), 奈 -busuma (k. of Musashi; f.), 鹿 島 -gashima (t.), 谷 -dani (f.), 女 川 -megawa (f. actor), 也 -nari, 依 -ri (see p. 86), 耳 -mimi (Empress). I 信 Namashina (t.).

¹ These two characters are not *strictly* homophonous, the *kai* they represent being phonetically *ka-i*, while 貝 is *ka-ki*.

丨 女 *danjo*, Bud. *nannio* ('of both sexes'). 丨 踏歌 *otoko-tōka* (court fest., 15th of 1st month), 舞 *-mai* (dance), [伊] 達 *-date* ('a freelance').

呑 TON (DON); (*nomi*). *nomu* ('to drink'); *kū* ('to eat'). 30.

禿 TOKU. *hageru* ('to be bald, bare'); *kaburo*, *kamuro* ('a courtesan's handmaid'). 115.

秀 SHŪ, SHU; SU; *hide*, *Hide*, *Hiidzu*; *zok.*, *Hide-*, less commonly *Shū*, *hiideru*, *hiidzuru* ('to excel, transcend'). 115.

丨 吉 *Hodzuma*, 丨 島 *Hideshima* (f.). 丨 子 *Hide-ko* (princess), 能井 *-noi?* (sculp.). 丨 勾大名 *Shūku-daimiō* (*kiōgen*).

系 KEI; (*tsugi-*). *ito* ('thread, system, lineage'); *tsudzuku* ('to continue'). 丨 圖 *keidzu* ('a pedigree'). 120.

采 HEN, HAN. *wakatsu* ('to divide'). Distinguish from 采 (VIII). 165.

兎 Variant of 兔 (VIII).

兵 HEI, HIŌ; *zok.*, *Hiō-* (otherwise, see p. 73, note 2). *tsuwamono* ('a weapon, soldier'). As *hei*, also 'war'; as *hiō*, on chesspieces, 'pawn'. 12.

丨 庫 *Hiō-go* (t.; mod. *ken*; see also p. 84, E; brothel, -ya 屋, 頭, 動, 藤 *-dō* (f.), 部 *-bu* (p. 83), 馬 *-ma* (p. 86), 衛 *-ye* (pp. 73, 84). 小 丨 衛 *Kohiōye* (poetess). 丨 卒 *heisotsu* ('a common soldier').

帀 Variant of 紙 (x). 50.

我 KA, GA; GA. *ware*, *waga* ('I, we'). 62.

丨 孫子 *Abiko* (t.). 丨 里 *Kari*, 丨 里馬 *Karima* (n. swo.).

身 SHIN; MI; mi; (*mi*). *mi* ('a body, person, self'). Distinguish from 牙 (p. 169). 158.

丨 成 *Mi-nari* (t.), 延 *-nobu* (t.: *nō*; r.; m., -zan), 人 *-ūto* (f.).

兒 [Synonym: 貌] BŌ, MIŌ. *kao* ('the face'); *sugata* ('form, shape'). Distinguish from 兒 (VIII). 106. 丨 世 *Kaoyo* (leg. pers.).

每 HAI, MAI; ME; (*tsune*). *goto ni* ('each'). 80.

丨 田 *Maiden* (f.). 丨 日 *mainichi* ('daily').

条 Contraction of 條 (x).

含 GAN, GON; (*moto*). *fukumu* ('to contain'). 9.

丨 曼淵 *Gamman-ga-fuchi* (fall).

余 YO; YO, A; *ware, waga* ('I, we'); *amari* ('remainder'). Used alternatively (not in names) with 予 (p. 172). 9.

[Compare 餘 (xvi), 四 (p. 206), 與 (xiv).] 一 吾 川 Yogo-gawa (r.).

一 (or 餘) 吾 湖 Yogo-ko or -no-midzuumi (lake). 一 目 Amaru-me, 部 -be (t.). 一 語 Yo-go, 郷 -gō (f.).

谷 KOKU; tani, ya, yatsu, -gayatsu, -gaya, -gai; (*tani*); *zok.*, Tani-ya, yatsu, tani, hasama or hazama ('a valley'). 150.

[Compare homophones under 矢 (p. 196).] Towns: 一 Tani (f. ptr., met., sculp.; also Yatsu and Hazama as f.); 大 一 内 Ōtaniuchi; 一 川 Tani-kawa, -gawa (f. ptr.), 口 -guchi (f. ptr., pot.), 上 -kami, 山 -yama (f.), 田 -da (f.; also Yada as f. ptr., lacq.), 地 -chi (or Yachi), 合 -ai (f.), 村 -mura (f. actor; also Yamura as t.); 一 田 貝 Ya-takai, 田 部 -tabe (f. met.). 一 中 Yanaka (dist. of Yedo; f.). 一 汲 寺 Tanigumi-dera (tem.).

OTHER SURNAMES: 大 一 木 Ōyagi; 小 一 松 (津, 野) Koya-matsu (-tsu, -no); 一 元 Tani-moto, 内 -uchi, 井 -i (also Yai), 永 -naga, 本 -moto (ptr.), 谷 -gai (Yatsuya as n.), 岡 -oka, 津 -dzu (also Yatsu), 島 -shima (actor; also Yashima, Yajima), 高 -taka, 崎 -zaki, 部 -be, 野 -no (also Yano), 森 -mori, 澤 -zawa; 一 下 田 Ya-shimoda, 田 川 -tagawa, 古 田 -koda, 地 田 -chida. 小 一 方 Otani-no-kata (wife of Shibata Katsuiye). 一 宮 Tani-no-miya (princess). 一 風 Tani-kaze (wrestler), 崎 勾 當 -zaki-kōtō (poet), 行 -yuki (nō).

告 KŌ. *tsugeru* ('to announce'); *tsuge* ('[divine] inspiration'). 30.
一 Tsuge (t.). 一 森 Tsugemori (f.).

角 [Contraction: 角.] KAKU, KOKU; tsuno, kado, sumi; (*kado, sumi*); *zok.*, Kaku-, -kaku. *tsuno*, anctly. *tsunu* ('a horn, projection'); *kado, sumi* ('a corner, angle'). 148.

[Compare, for **Kado**-, 門 (viii), and, for **Sumi**-, homophones under 住 (p. 233).] 一 盤 山 Gakuban-zan (m.). 一 (for 隅) 田 川 Sumida-gawa (r.; nō). Towns: 一 麻 Tsunoma (r.); 一 田 Kaku-da (f.; also Tsunoda as t., Tsunoda and Sumida as f.), 間 川 -magawa, 館 -notate. 一 筭 Tsuno-hadzu (place), 形 松 -gata-no-matsu (pine-tree). 一 屋 Sumi-ya (brothel), Kakuya (f.). 一 玉 (海 老) 屋 Kado-tama-(yebi)-ya (brothels).

OTHER SURNAMES: 一 Sumi, Tsuno; 大 一 Ōsumi; 大 一 集 Otdzume; 一 南 Sunami; 一 谷 Kaku-ya, 岡 -oka; 一 倉 Sumi-kura, -nokura (pot.); 一 井 Tsuno-i (or Kadoi), 折 -ore, 村 -mura. 一 里 Kakuri (Chio Li, Chin. sage). 一 宿 禰 Tsunu-no-sukune (n.). 一 坊 Suminobō (sculp.). 一 行 *kakkō* (chesspiece). 一 刀 *sumō* ('wrestling').

孚 FU; (*sane*), *Makoto*. *makoto* ('the truth'). 34.

亨 KŌ, KIŌ; *Tōru*, (*yasu, nori, michi*). *tōru* ('to penetrate'). Used interchangeably with 享 (VIII), esp. in *nengō*. 8.

辛 SHIN; *kara, kō-*. *karashi* ('bitter'). As *shin* or *kanoto*, see p. 63. 160.
[Compare 唐 (x), 幸 (VIII).] | (for 唐) 崎 *Karasaki* (t.). | 洲 *Shū* *Karasu-no-yashiro* (tem.). | 田 *Kōda*, | 島 *Karashima* (f.).

孝 Contraction of 學 (xvi).

良 [Variant: 良] RIŌ; *RA*; *yoshi*, (*naga, haru, taru*). *yoshi* ('good').
Sometimes used as a contraction of 郎 (x). Distinguish from 長 (p. 219). 138.

[Compare homophones under 吉 (p. 227).] 大 | Ōra (t.). | 岑 *Yoshi-mine*, 野 -no (f.). A very common initial in priests' names, e.g., | 辨 *Riōben* (but *Rōben-no-taki* 瀧, fall), | 遍法師 *Riōzen-hōshi* (No. 70 of the Hundred Poets). | 阿彌 *Riōami* (art-name).

忘 BŌ, MŌ. *wasuru* ('to forget'). 61.

完 KWAN, GWAN; *Mataki, Tamotsu, (sada)*. *mattashi* ('whole, perfect'). 40.

究 KIŪ, KŪ; *Kiucamu, (sumi)*. *kiwameru* ('to investigate, exhaust, carry to extremes'). 116.

宐 Variant of 宜 (VIII).

宐 Old form of 肉 (p. 219), used in the following and other examples. 40.
| 粟 *Shisawa* or *Shisō* (k. of *Harima*). | 道 *Shimuji* (t.); *Shinji-ko* 湖 (lagoon). | 戶 *Shishi-do* (t.; f.), 原 -hara, 喰 -kui (t.), 栗 -guri, 倉 -kura, 草 -gusa (f.).

宋 SŌ, SU. As *Sō*, the Sung dynasties of China. Distinguish from 宗 (VIII). 40. | 有道 *Sōyūdō* (Sung Yu-tao, *sennin*).

宏 KŌ (KWŌ), KIŌ; *hiro, Hiroshi*; *zok.*, *Hiro-*. *hiroshi* ('wide'). 40.
| Kō (f.).

串 KWAN; *kushi*. *kushi* ('a skewer'); *tsuranuku* ('to string in a row'). 2.

[Compare 櫛 (xix).] Towns: 大 | Ōkushi (f.); 小 | Ogushi (f.) or *Kogushi*; | 木野 *Kushi-kino*, 本浦 -*motoura*, 村 -*mura*, 良 -*ra*. | 田 *Kushida* (f. ptr.). 玉 | *tamagushi* ('a string of pearls', lit. and met.).

車 SHA. *kuruma* ('a wheel, carriage'). Distinguish from 東 (viii). 159.
 一, 一 間 *Kuruma*, 小 一 梅 *Ogurume* (f.). 一 胤 *Shain* (Ch'ê Yin, Chin. sage). 小 一 *Oguruma* (*jorō*). 一 僧 *Kuruma-zō* (*nō* and its priest-hero 正虎 *Shōko*).

束 SHOKU, SOKU; *tsuka*. *tsuka* ('a hand's breadth'); *tsukaneru* ('to bind'); *taba* ('a bundle, sheaf'). Distinguish from 束 (p. 226) and 束 (viii). 75.

[Compare 塚 (xiii).] 一 稻山 *Tabashine-yama* (n.). 大 一 *Ōtsuka* (f.). 一 帶 *sokutai* (men's full court-dress); *sokutai-hajime* 初 or -*shiki* 式 (court ceremony).

克 KOKU; or KOTSU; *katsu*, *Isoshi*, (*yoshi*, *nari*); *zok.*, *Katsu*. *katsu* ('to conquer'); *yoku* ('well, fully'). 10.

[Compare 勝 (xi).] 一 巳 *Katsuni* (f.). 一 郎 *Yoshira* (mod. n.).

𠂔 and 𠂔 Variants of 事 (viii). 29.

来 Contraction of 來 (viii).

𠂔 MOKU. A Japanese compound of 木工, *kodakumi*, *moku* ('a carpenter').
 一 阿彌 一 網 *Mokuami* (n.).

李 RI. *sumomo* ('a plum'). Distinguish from 季 (viii). 75.

一 平 *Sumomodaira* (t.). 一 Ri, 一 家 *Rinoiye* (f.). 一 參平 *Risampe* (Li Sām-phyōng, Korean, originator of Arita pottery). 一 夫人 *Rifujin* (Li Fu-jên, Chin. princess). SENNIN: 一 八百 **RI**-*happiaku* (Li Pa-po), 少君 -*shōkun* (Shao-chün), [太] 白 -[tai]haku (Po or T'ai-po, poet), 阿 -a (A), 長者 -*chōja* (Chang-chê), 常在 -*shōzai* (Ch'ang-tsai), 鼻涕 -*bitei* (Pi-t'i), 鐵拐 -*tekkai* (T'ieh-kuai).

杏 KIŌ, GIŌ. *anzu* ('an apricot'). Distinguish from 杏 (viii). 75.
 一 *Kiō* (f.).

志 SHI; *SHI*; (*yuki*, *nori*, *mune*, *kokorozashi* ('purpose, desire'). As *shi* 'a record'; as *sakuran*, a title (see p. 85). 61.

[Compare 四 (p. 206), 斯 (xii), 紫 (xi), and see the next entry.]
 一 摩 *Shima* (pr. and mod. k. of same; k. of Chikuzen: f.; n.). 一 貴 *Shigi*, for 信 貴 (*q.v.*, ix). OTHER KōRI: 一 太 **SHI**-*da* (Suruga and Ōshū), 記 -*ki* (Kawachi), 和 -*wa* (Ōshū; also *Shiba*, see 紫 and 斯).

TOWNS: 小 一 田 *Koshida* (pot.); 一 木 **SHI**-*ki*, 方町 -*katamachi*, 比 -*i*, 戶呂 -*doro* (pot.), 布 一 -*bushi*, 田 -*da* (pot.; f.), 作 -*dzukuri*, 佐 -*sa* (f.), 度 -*do* (t ot.), 賀 -*ga* (f.; *nō*), 賀島 -*kanoshima*, 築 -*chiku*, -*tsuku* or -*dzuki*.

OTHER SURNAMES: 丨 水 **Shi**-midzu (met.), 内 -uchi, 毛 -ge, 方 -kata (ptr.), 立 -date, 自岐 -jiki, 村 -mura (ptr.), 那 -na, 波 -ba, -nami, 知 -chi, 知池 -chiike, 馬 -ma, 倉 -gura, 野 -no, 富田 -buta, 筑 -dzuku, 道 -dō, 談 -dan, 磨 -ma.

丨 遠 **Shi**-on (priest-poet), 濃夫廼舍 -nobunoya (art-name), 滿人 -mabito, 頭磨 -dzuma (n.), 保 -o, 豆紀 -dzuki (wom. n.).

志津 **SHI-DZU**. [See the foregoing and compare 靜 (xvi), 賤 (xv).]

丨丨 Shidzu (f. swo.). 丨丨 川 Shidzu-kawa (t.), 野 -no, 梨 -ri (f.), 摩, 磨 -ma (n.; for latter see p. 86).

赤 or **赤** SEKI, SHAKU; aka; (*aka*). *akashi* ('red'). 155.

KōRI: 丨 穗 Akō (Harina; t.); 丨 坂 Akasaka (Bizen; t., Tōkaidō stage 36; another, Nakasendō 14; f.), 盤 -iwa (Bizen, mod.). MOUNTAINS: 丨 城山 Akagi-san; 丨 石 (安, 澤, 薙) 山 Aka-ishi(-yasu, -zawa, -nagi)-yama. RIVERS: 丨 川 Aka-gawa (f.); 丨 目 (江) 川 Aka-me (-ye)-gawa. LAKES: 丨 麻沼 Akama-numa; 丨 佐潟 Akasa-gata. FALLS: 丨 熊 (岩尾) 瀧 Aka-guma(-iwao)-no-taki; 丨 目 四 十 八 瀧 Akame-shijūhachi-taki. 丨 豆坂 (see 豆, p. 243).

OTHER TOWNS: 丨 壁 Sekiheki (Ch'i-pi in China); 丨 城 Sekijō (= Akō above; n. Confucianists); 丨 木 **Aka**-gi (f.). 穴 -ana, 池 -ike, 羽根 -bane (f.; also dist. of Yedo, sometimes 丨 羽), 名 -na, 阪 -saka (variant for 坂 above; dist. of Yedo; f. met.), 谷 -tani, 尾 -o (f. met.), 沼 -numa, 泊 -domari, 岡 -oka, 堀 -bōri (f.), 崎 -saki (f.), 馬場市原 -baba-ichinohara, 湯 -yu, 間 -ma, 間ヶ關 -magaseki (= Shinonoseki), 塚 -tsuka (f.).

丨 江谷 Aka-yedani (dist. of Yedo), 蔦屋 -tsuta-ya (brothel), 膚 -hada (pottery mark).

OTHER SURNAMES: 丨 鶴 Shakudzuru (sculp.); 丨 山 **Aka**-yama, 井 -i, 石 -shi, 司 -shi, -tsukasa, 田 -da, 江 -ye, 地 -ji, 見 -mi, 見坂 -mizaka, 佐 -sa, 松 -matsu (ptr., swo., sculp.), 林 -bayashi, 岩 -iwa, 垣 -gaki (met.), 星 -boshi, 畝 -se, 座 -za, 埴 -bani, 須 -su, 萩 -hagi, 澤 -zawa, 橋 -bashi, 禰 -ne, 鹽 -shio (met.).

丨 松子 [與] Sekishōshi[yo] (Ch'i-sung-tzu[-yū], *sennin*). 丨 兔馬 Sekitome (Ch'i-t'u-ma, horse). 丨 染衛門 Akazome-yemon (poetess, No. 59 of the Hundred Poets). 丨 兄 Akei (n.).

声 Contraction of 聲 (xviii).

走 [Variant, see p. 227.] SŌ, SHŌ; HA; (*yuki*). *hashiru*, *washiru* ('to run'). 156. 丨 井 Hashiri-i (spring; f.), 水 -midzu (old name for Uraga Channel), 島 -jima (is.).

希 [Full form: 稀] KI, KE; *mare*. *mare* ('rare'); *koinegan* ('to yearn for, beg for'). 50. | 人 *Marendo* (n.).

夾 KIŌ; (*chika*). *chikashi* ('near'). 37.
| 鐘 *kiōshō* (the second month).

坐 SA, ZA; ZA. *sozoro ni* ('involuntarily'). As *za*, a variant of 座 (x). 32.

求 KIU, GU; KU, GU; (*moto*). *motomu* ('to desire, search after'); *motome* ('a wish'). 85. | 女 *Motome* (n.); M.-dzuka 塚 (hill). | 馬 *Motome*, | 官 *Gukwan* (see p. 86).

甫 HO; FU; *toshi*, *Hajime*, (*nam*, *yoshi*, *suke*). *tasukeru* ('to assist'); *hajimeru* ('to begin'). 101.

大 | *Daiho*, | 鬼 *Hoki*, | 喜山 *Hokiyama* (f.).

步 HO; or FU (BU); BU. *ayumu* ('to walk'). As *bu*, a measure of area (see p. 65); as *fu* (written on the piece itself), 'a pawn'. 77.

孝 KŌ, KIŌ; *taka*, *Takashi*, *Tsukau*, (*yoshi*, *nari*). As *kō*, 'filial piety'; 二十四 | *nijūshikō*, 'twenty-four instances of filial piety' (see p. 113, 97). 39.

| 子 *Taka-ko* (Empress). MIKADOS: | 元 *Kō-gen* (8th), 安 *-an* (6th), 明 *-mei* (120th), 昭 *-shō* (5th), 德 *-toku* (36th), 謙 *-ken* (Empress, 46th), 靈 *-rei* (7th).

岑 SHIN; O (WO); *mine*. *mine* ('a mountain-peak'). Compare 峯 (x), 嶺 (xvii). 46.

弟 TEI, DAI; TE; (*chika*). *oto*, *otōto* ('a younger brother', cf. pp. 129-30). | 子 *deshi*, 'a pupil' (see also p. 95). Distinguish from 弗 (p. 203), and 第 (xi). 57.

| 子丸 *Deshimaru* (f.). | 國 *Oto-kuni* (anct. cap.), 麻呂 *-maro* (n.), 女 *-me* (poetess), 橘媛 *-tachibana-hime* (wife of Prince Yamatotakeru). | 月 *otodzuki* (the 12th month).

芋 U; or KU; *imo*. *imo* (general name for the Taro, the Potato and the Sweet Potato). 140.

| 山 *Imo-yama* (m.), 川 *-kawa*, 田 *-da*, 淵 *-buchi*, 瀬 *-se* (f.).

芍 KIU, KU. A medicinal plant, *Angelica*. 140.

芍 SHAKU, JAKU. *kaoyogusa*. | 藥 *shakuyaku* (the Herbaceous Peony, *Paeonia albiflora*). 140.

肖 SHŌ. *niru* ('to resemble'); *katadoru* ('to make like'); *sugata* ('a shape'). | 像 *shōzō*, *sugataye* ('a portrait') 130.

兒 Contraction of 兒 (VIII).

努 DO, NU; NU; *Tsutomu. hagemu, tsutomeru* ('to be diligent, exert oneself'). 19.

些 SHA; or SA. *sukoshi* ('small'). 7. 丨 々 庵 Sasaan (art-name).

所 Contraction of 所 (VIII).

辰 or **辰** SHIN, JIN; *tatsu; toki, (tatsu); zok., Tatsu-. toki* ('time'). As *shin* or *tatsu*, 'the Dragon' (see p. 63). Distinguish from 長 (VIII). 161.

[Compare 立 (p. 198), 龍 (xvi).] SURNAMES: 丨 巳 Tatsu-mi, 木 -ki, 井 -i, 市 -ichi, 岡 -oka (actor), 馬 -ma, 野 -no. 丨 姫 Tatsu-hime (hist. pers.). 丨 猪 Tatsui (n.). 吉 丨, see p. 47.

應 Contraction of 應 (XVII).

序 [Variant: 序] SHO, JO (ZO); ZO; *tsune, (-tsugu). tsuizuru* ('to arrange in order, write a preface'). As *jo*, 'a preface'; 丨 跋 *jobatsu* ('a postscript' to a book, 'appendix'); 大 丨 *daijo* ('Act I.'). 53.

床 [More correct form: 牀.] SŌ, SHŌ; *toko, yuka; (yuka). toko* ('a bed'); *yuka* ('a floor'). 53.

丨 木 Yukagi (t.). 丨 波 Toko-nami (t.; f.), 井 -i, 次 -nami (f.).

局 KIOKU; (*chika*). *tsubone* (a special room in a palace or the court-lady occupying it; see p. 79, *fin.*). As *kioku*, 'an administrative bureau', also 'a chessboard'. 44.

尾 BI, MI; *MI, O (WO); o; (o). o* ('a tail, end, foot of a mountain'). As *bi*, a numeral-suffix for fishes (see p. 40). 44.

[Compare 小 (p. 149), 緒 (xv).] 丨 張 Owari (pr.: t.; poetess; also Ohari as t.; Owari-ya 屋, brothel). 丨 (or 終) 南山 Onami-yama (m.). 丨 越川 O-koshi-gawa (r.), 瀬沼 -se-numa (lake). OTHER TOWNS: 丨 八重 O-yaye, 上 -noye (f. actor), 山 -yama (now Kanazawa, cap. of Kaga; f.; *jorō*), 引 -biki, 戸 -to (pot.), 泊 -tomari, 花澤 -banasawa, 神 -gami, 崎 -zaki (f. ptr., met., swo., sculp.), 道 -michi, 駁 -buchū, 鷺 -washū or -hase.

OTHER SURNAMES: 小 丨 Obi (ptr.); 丨 藤 Bitō (ptr., swo.); 丨 方 O-gata (ptr.), 中 -naka, 古 -ko, 本 -moto, 竹 -take, 池 -ike, 寺 -dera, 里 -zato, 見 -mi, 芝 -shiba, 形 -gata (ptr.), 島 -jima, 高 -taka, 喜 -ki, 園 -zono, 臺 -dai, 關 -zeki (ptr.). 丨 興 O-koshi, 佐 丸 -samaru (n.). 大 丨 *taibi* ('the end, last of a series').

君 [Variant: 君] KUN: *KU*; *kimi*, *-gimi*, (*taka*). *kimi* ('a sovereign, lord and master, the Emperor, you'; also an ancient title); *tattoshi* ('honourable'). As *-kun* after a surname, equivalent to our 'Mr.' 30.

[Compare 公 (p. 171).] KŌRI: 1 津 *Kimi-tsu* (Kadzusa, mod.), 澤 *-sawa* (or *Kuntaku*, Idzu). 1 山 *Kimi-yama* (m.), 島 *-shima*, 袋 *-bukuro*, 塚 *-tsuka* (f.). 1 *kimi* or 大 1 *ōgimi* ('the Emperor'); 1 萬歲 *kimi-banzai* ('long live the Emperor!'); 大 1 also *taikun*, as tit. of the later Tokugawa Shōguns.

廷 TEI, JŌ. *tairaka* ('level') Used as a contraction of 庭 (x). 54.

延 YEN; YE; nobu, nobe; *nobu*, *Nobu*; *zok*. Yen-, rarely Nobu- (chiefly mod.). *noburu* ('to extend'). 54.

1 岡 *Nobe-oka* (or *Nobioka*, t.), 澤 *-sawa* (t.). 1 勝寺 *Yenshō-ji* (tem.). 1 壽太夫 *Yenjūdayū* (*jōruri* chanters). 1 子 *Nobu-ko* (Empress). 1 命冠者 *Yemmei-kwanja* (dram. pers.).

NENGŌ: 1 久 **Yen**-kiū (1060-73), 元 *-gen* (1336-39), 長 *-chō* (923-930), 享 or 享 *-kiō* (1744-47), 喜 *-gi* (901-922; *Yengi-shiki* 式, code), 德 *-toku* (1480-91), 慶 *-kei*, *-kiō* (1308-10), 曆 *-riaku* (782-805; *Yenriaku-ji* 寺, same as *Mii-dera*, monastery), 應 *-ō* (1239); 1 寶 *Yempō* (1673-80).

迂 U; (*tō*). *maicaridōshi* ('circuitous, tedious'). 162.

1 叟 *usō* ('old bore', self-humiliative).

迅 JIN; haya. *hayashi* ('swift'). 162.

[Compare 早 (p. 219), 速 (x1).] 1 瀬 *Hayase* (f.).

巡 JÜN. *meguru* ('to circumambulate'). 162.

1 行 *jun-kō*, 禮 *-rei* ('a pilgrimage').

罔 or 罔 KEI, KIŌ. *akiraka* ('bright'). 13.

成 SEI, JŌ; *narū*, *nari*; *nari*, *shige*, (*narū*). *narū* ('to become, grow up'). 62.

[Compare 鳴 (xiv).] 1 相山 *Nariai-zan* (m.). 1 川 *Naru-kawa* (r.), *Narikawa* (f. met.). Towns: 1 願寺 *Jōgwanji*; 1 能 **Naru**-nō, 瀬 *-se* (f.), 東町 *-tomachi*; 1 久 **Nari**-hisa, 田 *-ta* (tem.; f. ptr., met., actor), 行 *-yuku*, 羽 *-ha* (r.); 1 相 *Nareai* (*Narai* as f.). 1 勝寺 *Seishō-ji*, 1 相寺 *Nariai-ji* (tem.).

OTHER SURNAMES: 1 子 **Naru**-ko (*Nari-ko*, princess), 井 *-i*, 谷 *-ya*, 見 *-mi*, 島 *-shima*, 澤 *-sawa*; 1 木 **Nari**-ki (ptr.), 尾 *-o*, 富 *-tomi*. 1 務 *Seimu* (13th Mikado). 1 瀬川 *Narusegawa* (n. wrestler). 1 上物 *Nariagarimono* ('the Nouveau Riche', *kiōgen*).

戒 KAI; KE. *imashimeru* ('to prohibit, punish'). 62.
 一 田 Kai-da, 重 -jū (f.). 一 名 kaimiō (see p. 70). 五 一 gokai
 (the Five Prohibitions of Buddhism).

武 [Counted as eight strokes.]

匣 KŌ. *kushige* ('a toilet-case'). 22.

医 YEI. *yubukuro* ('a bow-case'). Used as a contraction of 醫 (xviii). 23.

凹 Contraction of 畫 (xii). 102.

回 Variant of 回 (p. 232). 31.

国 Common synonym of 國 (xi). 31.

EIGHT STROKES.

例 REI; RE; (*tsune*). *tameshi* ('a precedent, usage'). 9.
 一 幣使 reiheishi (Impl. envoy carrying offerings, *reihei*, to a Shintō shrine); Reiheishi-kaidō 街道 (highroad).

侃 [Variant: 儼.] KAN. *sunao* ('artless'). 9.

俟 Contraction of 俟 (ix).

依 I, YE; YĒ; yori; yori. *yoru* ('to depend on'); . . . *ni yotte* ('because of'). 9.

[Compare 寄 (xi).] 一 網 (or 羅) 池 Yosami [-no]-ike (anct. irrigation-pond). SURNAMES: 一 網 Yosami; 一 田 Yoda (ptr.; also Yorita); 一 光 Yori-mitsu (ptr.), 岡 -oka. 一 子 Yori-ko (princess). 一 某好 (屬) *nanigashi no konomi (no shoku) ni yotte* (independently, *ni yoru*), 'by request (to the order) of So-and-so'.

佳 KA (KAI), KE; (*yoshi*), *Yoshi*; *zok.*, Ka-, rarely *Yoshi-*. *yoshi* ('beautiful'). 9.

一 子 Yoshi-ko (princess). 一 盛 Kamori (n.).

侍 SHI, JI: *SHI. haberu, samurau, saburau* ('to serve, attend on'); *saburai* ('an attendant, nobleman's bodyguard'); *saburai, samurai*¹ (see 士, p. 158). Distinguish from 待 (IX). 9.

Ⅰ 從 *jijū* (see p. 82, fin.), *Jijū* (n. ptr., poetesses); *Jijū no menoto* 乳母 (poetess); 小 Ⅰ 從 [命 婦] *Kojijū* [-no-miōbu] (poetesses). For 内 Ⅰ *naishi* and other titles, see pp. 83 fin., 85. Ⅰ 所 *samurai-dokoro* (government office in Kamakura period).

使 SHI. *tsukai* ('a messenger, envoy'). 9.
TITLES: Ⅰ 主 *omi*; Ⅰ 部 *tsukai-be* (see p. 82), 番 -*ban*. 八幡の Ⅰ *Hachiman no tsukai* ('a messenger from [a temple of] H.').

供 KIŌ, KU; *KU; tomo. tomo* ('a companion'); *sonayeru, tatematsuru* ('to provide, offer to a superior'). 9.

[Compare 作 (p. 234), 輛 (xiv).] 大 Ⅰ *Ōtomo* (f.). Ⅰ 物 *ku-motsu* ('offerings' to deities), 養 日 -*yōbi* (day on which offerings, *kuyō*, are made to the spirits of the dead).

侗 TŌ, TSU. *sunao* ('simple, artless'). 9.

佩 HAI, BE. *obiru* ('to gird on, wear'). 9.

協 Modern synonym of 叶 (p. 190). 24.

征 SEI, SHŌ; (*yuki*). *yuku* ('to go'); *utsu* ('to subdue'). 60.

Ⅰ 矢野 *Soyano* (f.).² Ⅰ 伐 *sei-batsu* ('a punitive expedition'), 夷 -*i* (ditto, esp. against Ainu); Ⅰ 夷大將軍 *sei-taishōgun* (tit., often contracted to *shōgun*).

徂 SO, ZO. *yuku* ('to go'). 60.

往 or 徃 Ō; or Ō, WA. *yuku* ('to go'); *inishiye, mukashi*, Ⅰ 古 *ōko* ('the past, formerly'). 60.

Ⅰ 來 *Yukiki* (n.), *ōrai* ('passing to and fro'). Ⅰ 生 *ōjō* ('death', Bud.).

彼 HI; HI. *sono, kare* ('he, she, it'); *kano, ano* ('that'). 60.

[Compare 園 (xiii).] Ⅰ 杵 *Sonoki* (k. and t. of Hizen; lagoon, -no-iriye 入江). Ⅰ 岸 *higan* ('nirvana'; also a period of seven days about the vernal or autumnal equinox).

¹ *Samurai* strictly describes only the lower ranks of the military class, the general term being *bushi* 武士 or collectively *buke* 武家.

² From *soya*, a common arrow with only three featherings.

沼 SHŌ; NU; numa, nu-. *numa*, anctly. *nu* ('a swamp, marsh, lake, lagoon'). 85.

Ⅰ 島 Nu-shima (is.), Numajima (t.; f.). KŌRI: 大 Ⅰ Ōnuma (Ōshū; t.; f. met.); Ⅰ 田 Numata (Aki; t.; f. ptr.), Nuta (same k.); Ⅰ 隅 Numa- (Nuno)kuma (Bingo). Ⅰ 出崎 Numade-zaki (cape). OTHER TOWNS: Ⅰ 垂 Nuttari (Nutari as f.); 小 Ⅰ 崎 Konumasaki; Ⅰ 尻 Numa-jiri (f.), 津 -dzu (Tōkaidō stage 12; f. ptr.), 宮内 -kunai, 袋 -nofukuro, 澤 -sawa, 館 -date. Ⅰ 名前神社 Nunasaki-jinja (tem.).

OTHER SURNAMES: Ⅰ, Ⅰ 間 Numa; 小 Ⅰ Onuma, Konuma; Ⅰ 上 Numa-gami, 井 -i, 尾 -o, 波, 浪 -nami, 畠 -batake, 崎 -saki, 野 -no.

況 KIŌ, KŌ. *hiya* ('cool, cold'). Used interchangeably with 况 (p. 235). 85.

泊 HAKU, BAKU; tomari. *tomaru* ('to stop, lodge'); *tomari* ('a lodging'). 85.

Ⅰ Tomari (t.; f.). 小 Ⅰ Kodomari (t.; cape, -zaki 崎). Ⅰ 酒舍 Sazanaminoya (art-name). Ⅰ 瀬 Hatsuse (anct. cap., see 初, p. 242, also p. 273, note; element of early princely names, cf. pp. 50, 51; *jorō*); Hatsuse-gawa 川 (n.).

沝 Contraction of 深 (xi).

治 CHI, JI; JI; haru; *haru*, *Osamu*; *zok.*, *ji* (in all positions, see p. 71 f.). *osameru* ('to govern'); *haru* ('to reclaim' land). As *chi*, 'good government, peace'. Distinguish from 冶 (p. 235). 85.

Ⅰ 田 Hatsuda (t.), Haruta (f.). Ⅰ 子 Haru-ko (princess). Ⅰ 部 *jibu* (see p. 83); Ⅰ 部卿局 Jibukiō-no-tsubone (court-lady). NENGŌ: Ⅰ 安 Jian, Chian (1021-23); Ⅰ 承 Jishō, Jijō (1177-80); Ⅰ 曆 Jireki, Chiriaku, Jiriaku (1065-68).

注 [Contraction: 丶 (p. 143).] CHŪ; or SHU, SU. *sosogu* ('to irrigate, pour'). 85. Ⅰ 茶半託迦 Chū(rarely Shu)dahandaka (*rakan*).

泣 KIC, KŌ. *naku* ('to weep'). 85.
Ⅰ 増 Naki-masu (mask), 尼 -ama (*kiōgen*).

油 YŪ, YU. *abura* ('oil, grease, sweat'). 85.

[Compare 由 (p. 203), 湯 (xii).] Ⅰ 日山 Aburai-yama (m.). Ⅰ 津 Aburatsu or Yutsu, Ⅰ 木 Yuki (t.). SURNAMES: Ⅰ 川 Abura-kawa (also Yugawa), 屋 -ya (also Yuya), 小路 -nokōji; Ⅰ 井, Ⅰ 比 Yui. Ⅰ 坊主 Abura-bōzu ('the Oil-priest'). Ⅰ 繪 *aburaye* ('an oil-painting').

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沽 KO, KU. Chinese river-name. 85.

法 FU, HŌ (HOTSU); (*nori*). *nori* ('law', esp. 'the Law' of the Buddha). As *hō*, 'rule, law, maxims, dogma, incantation'; a word of especially Buddhist import (beginning many names of priests; cf. also p. 100, **29**). 85.

| 美 Hō-mi (k. of Inaba), 木作 -kisaku (t.), 勝寺 -shō-ji (tem.; t.), 住 (隆) 寺 -jū(-riū)-ji (tem.). | 華 Hokke (for Hokke-shū 宗, Bud. sect, = Nichiren-shū); Hokke-zan 山 (tem.), -ji 寺 (tem.; n. of Ashikaga Yoshimasa), -tarō 太 郎 (swo.); but | 華經 Hoke-kiō (scripture, = Miōhō-enge-kiō; see 南, ix), whence Hokekiō-tarō 太 郎 (swo.). | 木 Noriki (f.); | 安 Hō-an (f. or n. met.), 城寺 -jōji (f. or n. swo.). | 然 Hōnen, | 性坊 Hōshōbō (priests). | 相宗 Hōshō-shū (Bud. sect).

BUDDHIST TITLES: | 王 hō-ō (formerly for priest Dōkiō 道鏡 only; mod., 'the Pope'), 皇 -ō (retired Emperor taking the scarf), 親王 -shinnō (see 親, xvi), 師 -shi (see p. 87; Hōshi-monogurui 物狂, *kiōgen*); | 印 hōin, | 眼 hōgen, | 橋 hōkiō (p. 87). | 名 hō-miō, 號 -gō ('posthumous name, see p. 70). | 度 hatto ('an ordinance'). | 螺 hora ('a war-conch'); Hora-sanjin 山人 (n.).

沽 SEN. *soyeru, masu* ('to add, increase'). 85.

泥 DEI, NAI; *DE, NE. dero, hiji* ('mud'). As *dei*, also 'metal paint'. 85.
| 谷 Hijinoya (f.). | 之助 Doronosuke (*zok.*). | 眼 Deigan (mask). | 土煮神 Uijini-no-kami (d.).

波 HA; *HA*; *nami. nami* ('a wave'). Distinguish from 汲 (p. 213) and 渡 (xii). 85.

[Compare, for **Nami-**, 浪 (x), 並 (viii), 濤 (xviii), for **Ha-**, 葉 (xiii).]
| 斯 Harusha (Chin. Po-ssu, 'Persia'). | 太島 Hata-jima, | 左間島 Hazama-jima (is.). | 風山 Hafu-zan (m.). | 豆川 Hadzu-gawa (r.). | 逆浦 Nasaka-ura (lagoon).

TOWNS: | 切 Nakiri; | 々伯 Hōkabe (f.); | 合 **Nami-**ai, 野 -no (f.) or Hano; | 止濱 **Ha-**shihama, 田 -da (f.), 多 -ta (f.), 佐 -sa, 佐見 -sami, 見 -mi, 浮 -fu, 根 -ne, 根東 -ne-higashi, 野市 -noichi, 寄 -ki, 瀬 -se or -ze.

OTHER SURNAMES: | 々伯部 Hōkabe; | 平 **Nami-**nohira, 江 -ye (see also p. 86); | 太 **Ha-**ta, 木井 -kiri (*sic*), 伊萬世 -imase, 多江 -taye, 多野 -tano (ptr.). | 夷盧神 Hairo-jin (d.). | 門 Hamon (see p. 86). | 重 Namiye (n.). | 留 Haru (wom. n.).

河 KA, GA; *KĀ*; kawa, kō; (*kawa*). *kawa* ('a river'). A more literary character than 川 (p. 149), and therefore rare in river-names, though fairly common as an ending in town-names and surnames. See p. 98, **10**. Compounds: 岸 *kashi* (generally *-gashi* in street-names), 'a shore, market-place'; 原 *kawara*, for 磧 (xvi), 'a dry river-bed', but also for ヶ原 *-ga-hara*, 'Plain of . . .'. 85.

[Compare 川.] 内 *Kawachi* (pr.; t.; f.; n.; poetess), *Kawachi* or *Kōchi* (k. of *Kawachi*, *Hitachi* and *Shimotsuke*), *Kōchi* (t.; f.), *Kachi* (same k. of *Hitachi*), *Kawauchi* (f.). 州 *Kashū* (*Kawachi* pr.). OTHER KŌRI: 北 *Kahoku* (*Kaga*; lagoon, *-gata* 潟; *Kawakita* as f.); 曲 *Kawawa* or *Kawa-no-* (*Ise*); 村 **Kawa**-*mura* (*Hōki*; f. ptr.), 沼 *-numa* (*Ōshū*), 藝 *-ge* (*Ise*, mod.), 邊 *-be* or *-nobe* (*Ushū*; also of *Satsuma*, but not same as with 川; *Kawabe* as f. ptr. and r.). 尻 (津) 川 *Kawa-jiri(-dzu)-kawa* (r.). 小 原 沼 *Kogawara-numa* (lake).

OTHER TOWNS: 大 内 *Ōkawachi* (f.), *Ōkōchi* (pot.; f.); 大 原 *Ōkawara* (f.); 大 野 邊 *Ōkawanobe*; 渡 *Gōdo* or *Gōto* (*Nakasendō* stage 16); 守 *Kōmori* or *Kawamori*; 上 **Kawa**-*kami* (f.), 口 *-guchi* (f.; lake, *-ko* or *-no-umi* 湖), 合 *-i* (f.; also *Kaai* as f. ptr.), 和 *-wa*, 原 *-baru*, *-ra* (*Kawara* and *Kawabara* as f.), 原 田 *-rada* (f.), 野 *-no* (f.; also *Kōno* as f. ptr., met., swo.), 陽 *-kita*. 岸 通 *Kashi-dōri* (street of *Yedo*).

OTHER SURNAMES: 大 原 *Ōkawa*; 大 戸 *Ōkawado*; 大 本 *Ōkawamoto*; 小 原 *Ogawa*; 小 原 *Ogawara*; 東 *Katō*; 内 山 *Kōchiyama*; 井 **Kawa**-*i* (sculp.), 匂 *-wa*, 本 *-moto* (ptr.), 尻 *-jiri*, 田 *-da* (ptr.), 地 *-ji*, 竹 *-take* (actor), 西 *-nishi* (ptr.), 角 *-zumi*, 治 *-ji* (met.), 居 *-i*, 俣 *-mata*, 津 *-dzu* (met.), 浪 *-nami*, 島 *-shima*, 原 林 *-rabayashi*, 原 崎 *-rasaki*, 崎 *-saki*, 部 *-be*, 副 *-zoye*, 喜 田 *-kita*, 越 *-goye* (ptr.), 路 *-ji*, 端 *-bata*, 窪 *-kubo* (ptr.), 瀬 *-se*, 鍋 *-nabe* (ptr.), 鰭 *-hire*, *-bata*.

原 左 大 臣 *Kawara-no-sadaijin* (= *Minamoto no Tōru* 融). 迺 邊 乃 翁 *Kawanobe-no-okina* (art-name). 上 好 *Kawakami-no-yoshi* (Empress). 子 *Kawa-ko* (court-lady).

帙 CHITSU, JICHI. As *chitsu*, 'a portfolio', 'a wrapper' for a set of volumes or prints; 初 *shochitsu*, 二 *nichitsu*, 'Portfolio I, II.', etc. 50.

帖 CHŌ (JŌ). *tarennu* ('a curtain'). As *jō*, same as *orihon* 折本, 'a folding book'; also 'a chapter' of a book or 'a quire' of paper, (i.e., ten sheets of folded paper, *hanshi* 半紙, or 48 of the thick paper known as *minogami* 美濃紙). 50. 佐 *Chōsa* (t. pottery; f.).

怪 KWAI, KE. *ayashii* ('strange, mysterious, weird, monstrous'). 61.
 | 童丸 Kwaidōmaru (boy-name of Sakata no Kintoki). | 談
kwaidan ('ghost-stories').

性 SEI, SHŌ. *umaretsuki* ('nature, quality, disposition'). As *shō*, begins many names of Bud. priests. Compare 姓 (p. 263) and p. 97, 1. 61.

怡 I; I. *yorokobu* ('to rejoice'). 61.
 | 土 Ido or Ito (k. and cas. of Chikuzen).

坪 HEI, BIŌ; tsubo. *tairaku* ('level'); *tsubo* (a measure of area, see p. 65). 32.

[Compare 壺 (xii).] | 川 Tsubo-kawa (r.; f.), 井 -i (t.; f.), 谷 -ya (t.). 小 | 坂 Kotsubosaka (place). OTHER SURNAMES: 大 | Ōtsubo; | 山 Tsubo-yama, 内 -uchi, 木 -ki, 田 -ta, 倉 -kura, 野 -no.

坦 TAN; (*hiro*, *Yasushi*). *hiroshi* ('broad'). 32.

坤 [Synonym: 壟] KON, KUN. *hitsujisaru* ('the south-west'); *tsuchi* ('the earth'). See also pp. 39 and 107, 76. 32.

坡 HA. Similar in meaning to 坂 (p. 237). 32.

拓 SEKI, SHAKU; or TAKU, CHAKU. *hiraku* ('to open'). 64.
 | 地 *takuchi* ('colonization').

拜 Variant of 拜 (ix). 64.

招 SHŌ. *maneku* ('to invite'). 64. | 魂社 Shōkon-sha (tem.).

押 Ō, KŌ; oshi. *osu*, *osayeru* ('to press down, repress, suppress'); *oshi* (act of so doing; as prefix, 'by force'). 64.

[Compare 推 (xi), 忍 (p. 244).] | 阪 Oshi-zaka (hill), 切 -kiri (t.; r.), 手 -te (t.), 小路 -kōji (dist. of Kiōto, pot.; f.). OTHER SURNAMES: | 川 Oshi-kawa, 上 -age (r.), 元 -moto, 田 -da, 村 -mura, 野 -no. | 媛 Oshi-hime (Empress). | 領使 *ōriōshi* (tit.). | 繪 *oshiye* ('a raised [cloth] picture'). | 字 *ōji* (= *kakihan*, see p. 4).

拇 HO, MO (BO). *oyayubi* ('the thumb'). 64.
 | 印 *boin* ('a thumb-print seal').

拄 SHU (CHU). *sasayeru* ('to support'). 64. | 杖 Shujō (*kiōgen*).

拈 TEN, NEN. *hineru* ('to twist'). 64.

拔 HATSU, BATSU; (*nuki*). *nuku* ('to pull out, select, abridge'); *nukeru* ('to slip out, escape'). 64.

丨 鉾 社 Nukihoko-no-yashiro (tem.). 丨 氣 太 首 Nukegi Futokubi (poet). 丨 首 Nuke-kubi (ghost), 丸 -maru (sword), 殻 -gara (*kiōgen*).

拂 FUTSU, FUCHI. *harau* ('to sweep away, clear out, sell off'); *harai* ('a clearance sale'). 64.

抱 HŌ; HO; (*mochi*). *idaku*, *kakayeru* ('to hold, embrace, engage, employ'). 64.

孤 KO, KU; KŌ. *minashigo* ('an orphan'); *hitori* ('alone'). Distinguish from 狐 below. 39. 丨 舍, 丨 家 *hitotsuya* ('a lonely house').

弦 KEN, GEN; (*tsuru*); *zok.*, Gen-. *tsuru* ('a bowstring'). 57.
[Compare 鶴 (xxi).] 丨 木 *Tsuru-ki* (f.), 卷 山 -maki-yama (m.).

狙 SHO, SO. *itsuwaru* ('to deceive'). 94.

狛 HAKU; or HA, HE; koma. *koma* or 丨 犬 *komainu* (one of the two 'lion' figures set up at Shintō temple-approaches, the other being called *amainu*). 94.

[Compare 駒 (xv).] SURNAMES: 丨 Koma (mus.); 丨 人 *Komōdo*; 丨 井 *Koma-i*, 江 -ye. 丨 豎 部 子 麻 呂 *Koma-no-tachibe no Komaro* (early ptr.). 丨 宮 *Koma-no-miya* (prince). 丨 僧 正 *Koma-sōjō* (priests).

狐 KO, GO. *kitsune* ('a fox', *Canis vulpes*). 94.

丨 川 *Kitsune-gawa* (r.; t.; f.), 塚 -dzuka (f.; *kiōgen*), 鍛 治 -kaji (= Keimaro 敬 麻 呂, swo.). 小 丨 *Kogitsune* (met.). 丨 夕 嫁 *Kitsune no Yomeiri* ('the Foxes' Wedding', fairy-tale). 丨 火 *kitsune-bi* ('ignis fatuus'; see also 鬼, x), 拳 -*ken* (game), 遣 -*tsukai* ('fox-possession').

狗 KŌ, KU. *inu* ('a dog'). Compare 犬 (p. 178) and 天 丨 *tengu* (p. 169). 94. 丨 月 *Komatsuki* (f.).

岷 BIN, MIN. Chinese place-name. Usually as *Min* in Japanese personal names. 46.

岬 KŌ. *misaki* ('a cape, headland'). As -*no-misaki* in names of capes. 46.

岫 SHŪ, JŪ. *kuki* ('a glen'). 46.

味 Variant of 和 (p. 269).

呼 KO, KU. *yobu* ('to call, name, invite'). 30.
丨 子 *Yobu-ko*, 野 -no (t.). 丨 坂 *Yobi-saka* (t.), 聲 -*goye* (*kiōgen*).

味 BI, MI; *MI*; *aji*. *aji* ('taste, relish'); *ajiwau* ('to taste'). 30.
 [Compare 鱒 (xmi).] **方原** Mikata-ga-hara (bat.). **野** Aji-no (t.), 見川 -mi-gawa (r.), 岡 -oka, 木 -ki (f.), 戸 -to (n. ptr.).

附 Full form of 付 (p. 187). *tsuketari* . . . ('to which is added . . .'). 170. **子** Busu (*kiōgen*, lit. 'aconite').

阻 SHO, SO. *sagashii* ('steep, dangerous'). 170.

陀 TA, DA; *DA*. Same meaning. Much used (phonetically as *da*) in Buddhistic words. 170.

羅尼 Darani (f. or n. swo.; lit. 'a magic formula', esp. Bud.).

阿 A; *A*; (*kuma*, -*tsugu*). *kuma* ('a spot, edging, retired locality, recesses of the mind'). As *a*, 'flattery'. As -*a*, a name-ending (see p. 69); as *O-*, an honorific prefix to women's names (p. 79). Much used (phonetically as *a*) in Buddhistic words. 170.

[Compare, for **A-**, 安 (p. 225) 吾 (244).] **海國** Ame-no-kuni (poet. for 'Japan'). **蘭陀** (or 土) Oranda ('Holland, Dutch, foreign'). **波** Awa (pr. of Shikoku; straits, -no-naruto 鳴戸), Aba (t.); **州** Ashū (same pr.). **武加島** Abuka-shima (is.).

KōRI: **山** **A-**yama (Iga, mod.), **多** -ta (Satsuma), **武** -bu or -mu (in full An-no-gōri, Chōshū; Abu as f. and r., -kawa), **拜** -be or -hai (Iga), **哲** -tetsu (Bitchū, mod.), **野** -no (Sanuki; t.; f.), -ya (same k.; f.), **賀** -ga (Bitchū), **蘇** -so (Higo; f.; m., -san).

生 (貴) **山** **A-**bu(-ki)-yama (m.), **房峠** -bō-tōge (pass), **武門** -bu-mon (cape and inlet), **仁** (武隈) **川** -ni(-bukuma)-gawa (r.), **古瀧** -ko-no-taki (fall). **御茶水** Ocha-no-midzu (lake).

OTHER TOWNS: **川** **A-**gawa (f.), **下喜** -geki, **久津** -kutsu, **久根** -kune, **仁前田** -nimayeta, **井** -i (f. ptr.: r.), **月** -tsuki, **布** -fu, **田和** -tawa or -dawa, **知須** -chisu, **保** -bo (f. ptr.; Ao as prince), **城** -shiki, **梨** -nashi, **賀野** -gano (r.), **萬** -ma (f.), **漕** -kogi (shore, -no-ura 浦), **彌陀** -mida (d., Amitābha; fall, -no-taki 瀧).

OTHER SURNAMES: **田** Kumada (met.; also Ata); **刀** **A-**to, **子島** -kogashima, **久澤** -kusawa, **比** -bi, -i, **比古** -biko, **比留** -hiru, **古木** -kogi, **左古** -sako, **出川** -degawa, **多見** -tami, **曲** -kuma, **佐井** -sai, **佐利** -sari, **佐美** -sami, **那名** -nana, **治川** -jikawa, **知波** -chiba, **南** -nami, **高** -taka, **留多岐** -rutaki, **部** -be (ptr., met., swo.), **部野** -beno, **閉** -be, **鹿沼** -kanuma, **曾** -so, **曾谷** -sotani, **曾沼** -sonuma, **墓** -baka, **藤** -tō (arm.).

OTHER DEITIES: 一 那律 **A**-naritsu, 難 -nan (see p. 110, **86**); CHINESE: 斗 -tō (A-tou, prince); KOREANS: 直岐 -jiki or 知吉師 -chikishi (A-chik-ki), 知使主 -chi-no-omi; JAPANESE, MEN: 蘇宮 -so-no-miya (prince), 禮 -re, 閑麻呂 -bemaro, 沙丸 -samaru (n.), 米夜 -meya (pot.), 武松綠之助 -bunomatsu-midorinosuke (wrestler); WOMEN: 佛 -butsu, 部娘子 -be-iratsume, 潛 -kogi (poetesses), 能局 -no-no-tsubone (court-lady), 巳 -ko, 古屋 or 許也 -koya (two *jorō*). 一 王(新) 丸 Kuma-ō(-waka)maru, 一 茶局 O-cha-no-tsubone, 一 萬(遊) の 方 O-man(-yū)-no-kata (hist. pers.); 一 仙 O-sen (famous beauty); 一 三次 Asōji (*zok.*); 一 瘤 Akobu (mask). 一 闇梨 *azari* or *ajari* (see p. 87).

姓 SEI, SHŌ; (*uji*, na). *kabane* (see p. 67); *uji* ('surname'). After a name, read *sei* (untranslated). Confused with 性 (p. 260) and often contracted to 生 (p. 197). 38.

小 一 *koshō* (nobleman's page); *koshō-gumi* 組 (Shōgun's bodyguard).

始 SHI; SHI; *Hajime*, (*moto*). *hajime*, *hajimeru*, *someru* (same meanings as with 初, p. 242). 38.

一 皇帝 Shikōtei (Shih Huang Ti, Chin. Emperor).

姉 or **姊** SHI; ane; (*ye*). *ane* ('elder sister', see pp. 129-30). 38.
一 川 Ane-gawa (r.; f. actor), ケ 崎 -gasaki (t.), 崎 -saki (f.), 小路 -nokōji (f. ptr.). 一 負, see 婦 (xi). 大 一 *ōane* ('eldest sister'), *daishi* (= 'woman' on the mortuary tablets of exalted persons); Ōane-no-kimi 君 (Empress).]

妹 BAI (MAI), ME: imo, se. *imoto*, *imōto* ('younger sister, see pp. 129-30). Distinguish from the initial of 妹 嬉 Maiki (Mo Hsi, Chin. Empress). 38.

一 背 (or 眷) *imose* ('husband and wife'); Imose-yama 山 (myth. m.); Imose-yama Onna Teikin 婦女庭訓 (*jōruri*). 一 尾 Senoo (t.; f. ptr., met.). 一 子 Imoko (n.).

枇 HI, BI. 一 杷 *biwa* (the Loquat, *Eriobotrya japonica*); Biwa-shima 島 (t.). 75.

杯 HAI, HE; tsuki. *sakadzuki* ('a wine-cup'). 75.

松 [Variants: see pp. 273, 280.] SHŌ; matsu; (matsu); *zok.*, Matsu-, -matsu *matsu* (general name for conifers, 'pine, fir'). See p. 100, **35**. 75.

一 島 **Matsu**-shima (archipelago, see p. 98, **13**; t.; dist. of Ōsaka; f. met., actor; *jorō*), -nosshima (t.), 浦 -ura (k. of Hizen; f. ptr.), -ra (same k.), 穂 浦 -o-no-ura (coast), 川 -kawa (r.; t.; f. ptr., met.).

OTHER TOWNS: 小 | Matsu (f.; wom. n., Japanese paragon); 小 | Komatsu (f.); 小 | 川 (島, 開作) Komatsu-gawa (-shima, -kaisaku); 小 | 任 Mattō¹ (f.); 小 | 府 Shōfu (= Matsumoto, cap. of Shinano); 小 | 丸 Matsu-maru, 山 -yama (f.; *gorō*), 井田 -ida or 枝 -yeda (Nakasendō stage 16), 戸 -do (f.), 代 -dai or -shiro, 永 -naga (f. ptr.), 平 -daira (f. ptr.), 本 -moto (pot.; also sub. of Hagi, cap. of Chōshū; f. ptr., met., pot., actor), 本 平 -motodaira, 本 開 -motohiraki, 田 -da (f. ptr., sculp.), 伏 -buse, 江 -ye (pot., met.; f. ptr.; n.), 合 -ai, 坂 -zaka (text.; f. ptr.), ヶ 谷 -gatani (pot.), 尾 -o (tem.; f. ptr., met.; cape, -zaki 崎; also Matsunoo as f.), 尾 山 -oyama, 枝 -yeda (see above; f.), 岡 -oka (f. ptr.), 前 -maye (f. ptr.; also Masaki as t.), 根 -ne (n.), 倉 -kura (f.), 原 -bara (f. ptr.; 'pine-forest'), 崎 -zaki (f.), ヶ 崎 -gasaki, 野 -no (f. ptr.), 橋 -bashi (f.) or -base, 嶺 -mine.

小 | 谷 Komatsudani (dist. of Kiōto, pot.). 小 | 屋 Komatsu-ya (brothel; f. ptr.); 小 | 葉 (本) 屋 Matsu-ba(-moto)-ya (brothels).

OTHER SURNAMES: 小 | 生 Matsū; 小 | 村 Komatsu-mura (ptr.), 原 -bara (ptr.), 崎 -zaki; 小 | 下 Matsu-shita (ptr.), 口 -kuchi, 久 -hisa, 丸 -maru, 元 -moto, 方 -kata, 木 -ki (actor), -noki, 井 -i (ptr., met.), 石 -ishi, 末 -sue, 地 -ji, 吉 -yoshi, 住 -zumi, 村 -mura (ptr., met.; *gorō*), 見 -mi, 谷 -ya, 波 -nami, 林 -bayashi, 金 -gane, 並 -nami, 居 -i, 保 -o, 室 -muro, 南 -nami, 苗 -naye (n.), 屋 -ya (Matsunoya as art-name), 風 -kaze (*nō*; *Genji* Chapter xviii; *gorō*; horse), 浪 -nami (ptr.), 脅 -waki, 宮 -miya, 隈 -kuma, 塚 -dzuka, 會 -ye, 義 -yoshi, 葉 -ba (met.), 園 -zono, 蔭 -kage, 澤 -zawa, 壽 -nami.

OTHER PERSONAGES, etc.: 小 | 帝 Komatsu-no-mikado (= Kōkō, 58th Mikado); 小 | 月 尼 Shō-getsu-ni (nun), 壽 丸 -jumarū (n.); 小 | 殿 關 白 Matsu-dono-kwampaku (= Fujiwara no Motofusa 基房), 下 禪 尼 -shita-zenni (hist. pers.), 王 丸 -ōmaru (dram. pers.), 人 -ndo (n.; *gorō*), 虫 -mushi (*nō*), の 精 -no-sei, 襄 葉 -yudzuri-ha (*kiōgen*).

小 | 引 komatsubiki (fest.). 小 | 魚 katsuo (the Bonito, *Thynnus pelamys*). 小 | 茸 matsutake ('a mushroom').

枅 JO: DO. tochi (the Horse Chestnut). Compare 枳 (p. 239) and 橡 (xvi). 75.

杵 SHO, SO; KI; kine, ki; (-ki). kine, ki ('a pestle'). 75.

[Compare homophones under 木 (p. 176).] 小 | 島 Ki-shima or -noshima (k. of Iizumi), 築 -dzuki (t.), 淵 -uchi (f.). 小 | 宮 Kine-nomiya (t.; f.), 屋 -ya (f. mus.).

¹ One of the rare examples of the coalescence of -tsu with a following consonant in pure Japanese (compare p. 35, *jūn*).

枚 BAI, MAI; (*hira, kazu*). *yeda* ('a stem'); *kazoyeru* ('to number').
As *mai*, a numeral-suffix for flat objects (see p. 40), also a monetary denomination used especially in valuing sword-blades, thus: 金一 | *kin ichimai*, '[worth] one gold *mai*' (= 7½ *riō* 兩¹); 銀十 | *gin jūmai*, 'ten silver *mai*' (= 430 *momme* 匁). 75.

枝 SHI; YĒ: *yeda, -ye*; (*yeda, ye, -ki, shina*). *yeda, ye* ('a branch').
Compare 支 (p. 176). 75.
大 | *Oyeda* (f.). | 川 *Yeda-gawa* (t.; f.), 元 -*moto*, 木 -*ki*, 吉 -*yoshi*, 松 -*matsu*.

林 RIN; *hayashi*; (*shige, hayashi, mori*). *hayashi* ('a grove', met. 'a collection, assemblage'). 75.

| *Hayashi* (t.; f. ptr., met.), *Rin* (f.). | 田 *Hayashida* (t.; f. ptr.).
OTHER SURNAMES: 大 | *Ōhayashi* (ptr., swo.); 小 | *Kobayashi* (ptr., met., swo., sculp.), *Ohayashi*; | 屋 *Hayashi-ya*, 原 -*bara*, 崎 -*zaki*, 部 -*be*.
| 靈素 *Rinreiso* (Lin Ling-su, *sennin*); | 遁 *Rimpo* or | 和靖 *Rinnasei* (Lin Pu, Lin Ho-ch'ing, Chin. poet). | 泉 *rin-sen* ('a landscape'), 鐘 -*shō* (the sixth month).

枕 SHIN; or CHIN, JIN. *makura* ('a pillow, head-rest'). 75.
| 崎 *Makura-zaki* (t.), 橋 -*bashi* (bridge), 士童 -*jidō* (*nō*), 物狂 -*monogurui* (*kiōgen*). | 草紙 *Makura* or *Sōshi* (classic), *makura-zōshi* ('an obscene book'); | 畫 *makuraye* ('indecent pictures').

板 HAN, BAN; *ita* ('a board, plank, sheet' [of metal, stone, etc.], also applied to a piece of weaving or plate of armour). Used for 版 (p. 267) in the sense of 'printing-block', as in | 元 *hammoto*. 75.

| 敷川 *Itashiki-gawa* (r.). TOWNS: 大 | *Ōita*; | 東 *Bantō*; | 東島 *Bandōjima*; | 井原 *Ita-ibara*, 谷 -*ya* (f. ptr.), 取 or 鳥 -*dori*, 垣 -*gaki* (f.), 屋野木 -*yanoki*, 倉 -*kura* (f. swo.), 鼻 -*hana* (Nakasendō stage 14; f.: but *Itabana-kengiō* 檢 琴, blind poet), 橋 -*bashi* (Nakasendō stage 1, also *Nikkōkaidō* stage; f. ptr.).

| 葺宮 *Itabuki-no-miya* (anct. pal.). OTHER SURNAMES: | 山 *Ita-yama*, 井 -*i*, 羽 -*bane*, 坂 -*saka*, 屋 -*ya*, 津 -*dzu*, 持 -*mochi*, 部 -*be*.
| 額 *Bangaku* (hist. pers.). | 木 *bangi* (watchman's clappers).

炉 Contraction of 爐 (xx). 86.

炊 SUI. *kashigu* ('to prepare, cook [rice]'). 86.
大 | *ōi* (see p. 83); *Ōi-mikado* or -*nomikado* 御門 (f.).

¹ See p. 66. Equivalent 200 years ago to about £12 13s. 3d. (present value).

牧 BOKU, MOKU; naki, mai-; (*maki, hira*); *zok.*, Maki-. *maki* ('a pasture, meadow'). 93.

[Compare 卷 (VIII), 横, 蒔 (xiv).] Towns: 1 Moku (Maki as f. ptr.); 小 1 Komaki (f.; m., -yama); 1 方 Hirakata; 1 内 Maki-nouchi, 田 -ta (f. met.; also Maita as f.). 1 岡 社 Maki(Hira)oka-no-yashiro (tem.).

OTHER SURNAMES: 1 山 Maki-yama, 戸 -to, 西 -nishi, 村 -mura (actor), 原 -wara, 野 -no (ptr., met.), 園 -zono. 1 太 Makita (see p. 86).

物 BUTSU, MOTSU; mono; (*mono*); *zok.*, Mono-. *mono* ('a thing, affair, person, agent'). 93.

1 見 山 Monomi-yama (m.; wrestler; *monomi*, 'sight-seeing'). 大 1 浦 Daimotsu-no-ura (coast); 大 1 川 Ōmono-gawa (r.). 1 部 Mononobe (t., and clan, from old word for 'a soldier'; M.-no-tojime 刀 自 賣, poetess).

1 集 Mo-dzume, -dzumi, 集 女 -dzume (f.; for latter see also p. 86). 大 1 主 神 Ōmononushi-no-kami (d.). 1 徂 徠 Butsu Sorai (= Ogiū Sōyemon 荻生總右衛門, of the Mononobe clan, whence the Butsu adopted by him as a 'surname'). 1 面 Monomo (n.).

1 狂 *mono-gurui* ('going crazy'), 語 -*gatari* ('a narration, history, romance'), 真 似 -*mane* ('mimicry').

放 HŌ; (*sute*); *zok.*, Sute-. *suteru* ('to abandon'); *hanatsu* ('to set free, banish'); *hanare* ('stray, detached, solitary'). 66.

1 生 *hōjō* ('freeing live creatures', Buddhist practice); Hojō-tsu or Bōjō-dzu 津 (t.), Hōjō-gawa 川 (*uō*). 1 駒 Hanaregoma (wrestler). 1 下 僧 Hōkazō or Hokaso (*uō*), *hokasō* or 1 下 師 *hōkashi* (*dengaku* dance).

於 [Variant: 於] YO, O; O. *oite*, . . . *ni oite* ('at, in, with regard to'; see p. 95). As O-, used phonetically as a name-prefix (see 阿, p. 262). 70.

1 田 O-da (f.; n.), 曾 -so (f.), 玉 -tama (hist. pers.; O-tama-ga-iike 池, pond near Yedo), 多 福 -tafuku (= Uzume, d.), 花 -hana (*jorō*), 利 尾 の 方 -rio-no-kata, 罷 久 の 方 -raku-no-kata (hist. pers.).

非 HI: HI. A negative. 175.

1 人 *hi-nin* ('a pariah'), 藏 人 -*kurōdo* (see p. 84).

并 Variant of 並 (VIII). 51.

𠂔 Variant of 卯 (p. 190).

牀 More correct form of 床 (p. 253). 90.

狀 JŌ, NĪŌ. *katachi, sugata* ('form, appearance'). As *jō* or *fumi*, 'an epistle' (| 箱 *jōbako*, a box to contain a letter during delivery). 94.

版 HAN, BAN. As *han* or | 木 *hangi*, 'a printing-block'. Compare 板 (p. 265). | 元 *hammoto* ('publisher', as possessing the blocks and hence the copyright). 91.

欣 KIN, KON; (*yoshi*). *tanoshimu* ('to enjoy'); *yorokobu* ('to rejoice'). 76.
| 子 *Kin-shi, Yoshi-ko* (princesses).

所 [Variants: 所, 耶.] SHO, SO; SO; (*nobu*). *tokoro* ('a place, cause, that, which'). See 做 (x). As *tokoro* or *sho* (-*jō*), 'a government bureau'. 63.

| Tokoro (f.). | 口 *Tokoro-guchi*, 澤 *-sawa* (t.). 大 (小) | 化 Ō(Ko)shoke (see p. 86). | 司代 *shoshidai*, | 衆 *tokoro-no-shū* (tit.). | 持 *shoji* ('a possession'), . . . *no shoji* ('the property of . . .'); | 作 *shosa, okonai* ('actions, doings'); | 作事 *shosagoto* ('an actor's specialities').

政 [Variant: 愛.] SEI, SHŌ; *masa; masa, Masashi; zok.*, *Masa-* (thus contrasting with 正). *tadashii* ('correct'). As *sei* or *matsurigoto* (| 事), 'government, political'. 66.

[Compare 正 (p. 191).] | 木 *Masa-ki*, 田 *-da*, 池 *-ike* (f.), 尾市 *-ichi* (n. mus.), 人 *-to* (n.), 子 *-ko* (wife of Minamoto no Yoritomo), 山 *-yama*, 那木 *-nagi* (*gorō*). | 所 *Mandokoro* (f.; central administrative office under the earlier *shōguns*; 所(大) *mandokoro, kita*(北) *mandokoro*, tit. of mother, wife, of the Kwampaku or *Shōgun*; former esp. for the wife of Toyotomi Hideyoshi).

皿 Rare synonym of 十 (p. 147), 'ten'.

玩 GWAN. *moteasobu* ('to enjoy, sport with'). 96.

明 [Variant: 明.] MEI, MĪŌ; MIN (*Tōin*); *ake; aki, -akira, Akira, (toshi). akiraka ni* ('bright, clear, evident, intelligent'); *akern* ('to dawn, begin, open, evacuate, unlock', etc.). As *Min*, with special reference to the *Min-chō* | 朝 or Ming dynasty of China. 72.

| 石 *Akashi* (k. and t. of Harima; f.; *Genji* Chap. XIII; *gorō*; *Akashi-shiganosuke 志賀之助*, wrestler). | 金岬 *Akikane-misaki* (cape).

| 見湖 *Asumi-no-umi* (lake). | 跡原 *Usagi-ga-hara* (plain). OTHER Towns: | 日香 *Asuka* (later written 飛鳥, q.v., IX; prince); | 川 *Asugawa*; | 木 *Akiraki*; | 地 *Akuchi*; | 知 *Akechi*; | 神 *Akinokami* (see further); | 穗 *Akeho*. | 神東坂 *Miōjin-higashizaka* (hill in Yedo). | 倫堂 (館) *Meirin-dō* (-*kwan*), schools.

OTHER SURNAMES: 珍 *Miō-chin* (arm., met.), 星 *-jō*; 田 *Ake-da*, 林 *-bayashi*, 浦 *-ra* (ptr.), 智 *-chi*, 樂 *-ra*. OTHER PERSONAGES: 嵩儼 *Meishūgen* (Ming Sung-yen, *sennin*); 正 *Miōshō* (109th Mikado, Empress), 治 *Meiji* (122nd; see also *Nengō*); 子 *Aki-ko* (Empress); 兆 *Minchō*, 大 1 *Taimei* (priests); 大 1 *京 Daimeikiō*, 壽 *Miō-ju*, 真 *-shin* (swo.); 阿彌 *Miōami* (n.). 神 *miōjin*, 大(大) *miōjin* (tit. of a Shintō deity translated as a Bud. avatar). 法, 經, see p. 83.

NENGŌ: 治 *Mei-ji* (1868-1911), 和 *-wa* (1764-71), 德 *-toku* (N. Dyn., 1390-93; S. Dyn., 1393), 曆 *-reki*, *-riaku* (1655-57), 應 *-ō* (1492-1500). 年 *miōnen*, *ake no toshi* ('next year'); 日 *miōnichi*, *asu* ('to-morrow, next day'); 後 日 *miōgonichi*, *asatte* ('next day but one').

股 *KO*, *KU*. *mata* ('the crutch'); *momo* ('the thigh'). 130.

[Compare 又 (p. 144), 俣 (IX).] 野 *Matano* (f.).

肘 *KŌ*, *KIŌ*. *hiji* ('the elbow'). 130. 川 *Hiji-kawa* (r.).

服 *FUKU*, *BUKU*. *kimono* ('clothing'). As *fuku*, also a numeral-suffix for doses or for whiffs of tobacco (cf. p. 40). 74.

部 *hatori* (sc., *hata-ori*, 'loom-weave'), anct. gild of silk-growers and weavers, with *hatori-no-muraji* 連 at its head and subdivisions of *kure-hatori* (see 吳, p. 245) and *aya-hatori* (漢 1); hence *Hatori* (f. ptr.; r., also *Kureha-gawa*; lake, -numa 沼).

肥 *HI*; *HI*; *koye*. *koyeru* ('to be fat, fertile'). 130.

[Compare, for **Hi**-, homophones under 日 (p. 184), and, for **Koye**-, 越 (XII).] 前 *Hi-zen* (pr.), 後 *-go* (pr.; f.), 州 *-shū* (these two pr. combined), 後島 *-goshima* (dist. of Ōsaka), 浦 *-noura* (t.), 田 *-da*, 田野 *-dano*, 原 *-bara* (f.), 富 *-fu* (see p. 86). 井 *Koye-i* (t.), 塚 *-dzuka* (f.). 人 *Umahito* (n. poet.). 立 *hidachi* ('convalescence').

朋 *HŌ*; *HO*; (*tomo*). *tomo* ('a friend, companion'). 74.

門 *MON*; *MO*; *kado*, -to; *Kado*, *Hiro*, (*kado*, *hiro*). *kado*, *to* ('a gate, outer door'). As *mon*, also 'a sect, class, school of artists, pupil'; for 人, 弟, etc., see p. 95). 169.

[Compare 角 (p. 248).] 田川 *Monden-gawa* (r.). TOWNS: 1 *Kado* (r.); 大 1 *Daimon* (Ōmon, the 'Great Gate' of the Yoshiwara, Yedo; Ōmon-guchi 口, the space inside it); 前 *Monzen* (see also p. 10, note 2); 司 *Moji* (f.); 生 *Kadō*; 井 *Kado-i* (f.), 屋 *-ya* (f.), 馬 *-ma* (f.), 澤 *-sawa*. OTHER SURNAMES: 真 *Kamado* (?Ma-kado 真門 reversed); 地 *Mo-ji*, 河 *-kawa*, 奈 *-na*; 口 *Kado-guchi*, 田 *-ta*, 林 *-bayashi*, 脅 *-waki* (ptr.), 倉 *-kura*, 野 *-no*, 部 *-be*.

丨 彌 Monya (see p. 86). 小 丨 人 Komondo (*jorō*). 丨 徒 宗 Monto-shū (the Shin 眞 sect); 丨 跡 *monzeki* (one of its temples, = *hongwanji*; see 本, p. 200; see also 宮, x). 丨 院 *monin* (tit. of a Dowager Empress become a nun, preceded by the name of a Kiōto gate; cf. p. 109, 84). 丨 松 *kadomatsu* ('a New Year pine-sapling').

祢 KI. *sakan* ('flourishing'); *ōinaru* ('large'). 113.

祀 SHI, JI. *matsuri* ('a festival'); *yashiro* ('a Shintō shrine'). As *shi*, 'a year'. 113.

社 SHA, JA; ZA, ZO; (*taka*). *yashiro* ('a Shintō shrine'); *nakama* ('a company'); *koso* ('particularly'). 113.

丨 Yashiro (t.). 丨 戸 大 口 Kosobe no Ōguchi (hist. pers.). 大 丨 Taisha (*nō*), *ōyashiro* (Shintō 'cathedral'). 丨 稷 *shashoku* ('gods of the land and grain', sc., the Emperor's household; *shashoku-no-shin* 臣, 'the prime minister').

和 [Variant: 味] KWA, WA; W'A; *kazu*, (*masa, nari*); *zok*., Wa- (丨 田 Wada-). *niko*-, *nigi*- ('soft'); *yawarageru* ('to soften, tranquillize'); *yawaragi* ('peace'). As *kwa*, also 'amount, fusion'; as *kwa* or *tea*, 'peace, concord'; as *Wa* or *Yamato*, 'Japan, Japanese.' 丨 布 *me*, *nigime* (an edible seaweed), *nigite* (a soft cloth for sacred offerings). 30.

[Compare 輪 (xv).] 丨 國 Wakoku ('Japan'; *jorō*). 大 丨 Yamato ('Japan'; pr.; f.; r.); Yamato-ya 屋 (f. actor); 丨 州 Washū (same pr.). 丨 泉 Idzumi (pr.; one of its *kōri*; f.; brothel, -ya 屋); Idzumi-shikibu 式部 (poetess, No. 56 of the Hundred Poets). 丨 氣 **Wa**-ke (k. and t. of Bizen: f. pot.; prince, -ō 王), 賀 -ka or -ga (k. of Ōshū). 丨 (form. 阿) 蘭 陀 (or 土) Oranda ('Holland, Dutch').

OTHER TOWNS (see also the two next entries): 丨 泉 田 Idzumita; 丨 村 Kazumura; 丨 多 **Wa**-ta, 食 -jiki, 深 -fuka or -buka. 丨 睦 松 Waboku-no-matsu (pine-tree). OTHER SURNAMES (see further): 丨 布 刈 Mekari (*nō*); 丨 久 **Wa**-ku (ptr.), 久 井 -kui, 仁 -ni, 木 -ki, 辻 -tsuji, 佐 -sa, 波 -nami, 珥 部 -nibe, 栗 -guri, 崎 -saki, 智 -chi, 達 -dachi, 爾, 邇 -ni, 邇 部 -nibe.

OTHER PERSONAGES: 丨 合 神 Wagō-jin (the two 'Deities of Peace and Concord'); 丨 唐 (or 藤) 内 Watōnai (= Kokuseiya or Teiseikō, Koxinga, Chin. worthy; play); 丨 莊 兵 衛 Wasōbiōye (hero of fiction, the *Wasō* meaning 'the Japanese Chuang' i.e., 莊 子 Sōshi, Chuang Tzu, Chin. sage: the *biōye* is a termination of *zokumiō* type, cf. p. 73); 丨 子 Kazu-ko, 宮 -no-miya (court-ladies); 丨 布 麿 Nigitemaro, 丨 多 守 Watamori, 丨 多

留。 | 樽 Wataru (n.); | 上。 | 向, see p. 87. | 銅 Wadō (*nengō*, 708-714). | 漢 *wakan* ('Chinese and Japanese').

和田 Wada (t.; Nakasendō stage 42; f. ptr., met., swo.). 大 | | Ōwada (t.). 小 | | Kowada (f.). | | 岬 Wada-no-misaki (cape). | | 山 Wada-yama (cas.), 戸 山 -toyama, 南 -minami, 濱 -hama (t.), 木 -ki, 津 -tsu, 垣 -gaki (f.).

和歌 [Compare 若 (ix).] Waka (t.; lit. 'Japanese poetry', see pp. 97, **3**, 99, **19**, and 102, **46**; *waka-dokoro* 所, government bureau). | | 浦 Waka-no-ura (shore). | | 山 Waka-yama (t.; mod. *ken*), 村 -mura (t.), 月 -tsuki (f.), 前 -no-maye (danseuse, *shirabiōshi*).

知 CHI; CHI, SHI; *tomo*, (*chika*, *aki*); *zok.*, Tomo-. *shiru* ('to know'); 不 | *shirazu*, *shiranu* ('don't know'). 111.

[Compare 千 (p. 155), 值 (x).] 小 | Ochi (f.). | 夫里島 **Chi**-buri-shima (is.), 夫 -bu (k. and t. of Oki), -buri (same k.), 多 -ta (k. of Owari), 立 -riū (t., see 池, p. 213), 頭 -dzu, 覽 -ran, (t.), 田 -ta (f.), 職 -shiki (f. met.), 章 -shō (Chih Chang, Chin. poet; Tomoakira as *nō*). | 命 *chi-mei* (age of 50 to 60), 行 -*giō* ('landed estate' of a daimiō or samurai), 家事 -*kaji* (tit.).

的 TEKI, CHAKU. *mato*, *ikuba* ('a target'). As *teki*, 'exact, suitable', also a genitival postposition. 106.

| 矢 Mato-ya (t.), 屋 -ya, 塲 -ba (f.). | 戶田宿禰 Ikuba no Toda-no-sukune (hist. pers.). | 盧 Tekiro (Ti-lu, Gentoku's horse).

邯 KAN. Chinese geographical name. 163.

| 鄴 Kantan (Han-tan, Chin. cap.; *nō*); K.-no-otoko 男 (dram. pers.).

邸 TEI, TAI. *yashiki* ('a mansion, residence') 163.^y

邵 SHŌ, JŌ. Chinese place and family name. 163.

| 康節 Shōkōsetsu (Shao K'ang-chieh, Chin. sage).

糾 Variant of 紉 (p. 243).

制 SEI, SE; (*suke*). As *sei*, 'a command, law'. Sometimes as a contraction of 製 (xiv). 18. | 叱 (or 吒) 迦童子 Seitaka-dōji (d.).

刻 KOKU; KI; (*toki*). *kizamu*, *horu*, *kiru*, *yeru* ('to cut, carve, engrave', see p. 91). As *koku*, also a division of time (p. 66). 18.

刺 SHI, JI; *sashi*. *sasu* ('to pierce, sting, wear [as a sword in the girdle], stick in [the hair, etc.]'). 18. [Compare 指 (ix).] | 賀 Sashiga (f.

刷 SATSU, SECHI; (*kiyo*). *kiru* ('to cut'). See 印 (p. 215). 18.

刹 SATSU, SECHI. *hashira* ('a pillar'); *tera* ('a Buddhist temple'). 18.
 巨 | *ōtera* ('a cathedral').

到 TŌ. *itaru* ('to arrive'). 18. | 津 Itōdzu (t.).

叔 SHUKU. See pp. 129-30, Uncle, Brothers. 29.

| 齊 Shukusei (Shu Ts'i, *sennin*).

取 SHU, SU; *SU*; *tori*; (*tori*). *toru* ('to take, gather, seize, capture, use', etc.). 29.

[Compare 鳥 (xi).] | 手 *Tori-te* or *-de* (t.), 替川 *-kaye-gawa* (r.).

| 組 *tori-kumi* ('a wrestling match'), 締 *-shimari* ('a director', esp. of same).

卦 KWAI, KE. *urakata* ('the signs of divination'). See p. 107, 76. 25.

臥 GWA. *fusu* ('to lie down'). 131.

| 龍梅 *Gwariō-bai* (plum-tree). | 待月 *fushimachi no tsuki* (the moon of the 19th night of the month).

乳 JŪ, NIC; *CHI*. *chi*, *chichi* ('milk, the breasts'). 5.

| 守 *Chi-mori* (t.), 房山 *-busa-yama* (m.), 々井 *-chii* (f.), 切木 *-giriki* (*kīōgen*). | 人 *chinohito*, | 母 *niūbo*, *uenoto* ('a wet-nurse'; see p. 79).

肩 KEN; *kata*. *kata* ('a shoulder'). Distinguish from 肩 (ix). 130.

雨 U; *ame*, *ama-*. *ame*, in composition *ama-*, *-same* ('rain'). 173.

| 多 *U-da* (anct. dist. of Yamato, also 宇陀), 田 *-da* (f.), 月 *-getsu* (*nō*). | 畑 *Ama(Ame)bata* (t.). | 森 *Ame-nomori* (f.), 森山 *-mori-yama* (m.), 山 *-yama* (f.), 宮 *-miya* (f. ptr.). | 降 *amefuri* ('rainy weather'); *Afuri*(*Aburi*)-*yama* 山 (m.). | 僧正 *Ame-no-sōjō* (priest).

| 宿 *ama-yadori* ('sheltering from rain'), 休 *-yasumi* ('farmers' holiday'), 乞 *-goi* ('praying for rain'; *Amagoi-Komachi* 小町, *nō*, see also p. 106, 71; *A-ken* or *-no-tsurugi* 劔, sword). | 中 *uchū* ('in the rain, rainy weather').

兩 [Variants: 兩, 兩, 兩.] RŌ; (*moro*). *moro* ('both'); *futatsu* ('two').
 As *riō*, often 'the two . . .'; as *riō*, also a weight and a coin (see p. 66). 11.

| 毛 *Riō-mō* (the two provinces of Kōtsuke and Shimotsuke), 神山 *-kami-yama* (m.), 國 *-goku* (dist. of Yedo; f. ptr.; wrestler; bridge, *-bashijō*), 替町 *-san-chō* (street of Yedo), 角 *-kaku* (f.; also *Futakado*). | 子山 *Futago-san* (m.). | 岸 *riō-gan* ('both banks'), 作 *-saku*, 筆 *-hitsu* ('made, painted, in collaboration').

面 Variant of 面 (ix).

画 and 画 Contractions of 畫 (xii). 102.

亞 A; (-tsugu, tsugi-). tsugu ('to succeed, follow'). As a, 'next, second'. 7. | 斯登 Ashito (n.).

長 or 長 [Other variant: 長.] CHŌ; naga, osa; naga, Nagashi, (Tsukasa, osa). nagashi ('long', of distance or time); nagasa, take ('length'); osa, tsukasa ('a chief, head official'). As chō, also 'long-lived'; see also p. 129, Children. Distinguish from 辰 (p. 253). 168.

[Compare 永 (p. 186) and see the next entry.] | 門 Nagato (pr.; f. ptr.: jorō): | 州 Chō-shū, 陽 -yō, 藩 -han (same pr.; second also f.). | 島 Naga-shima (is.; t.: f.). KōRI: | 生 Chōsei (Kadzusa, mod.); | 上 Naga(Nagano or Chōno)kami (Tōtōmi); | 岡 Naga-oka (Tosa; t.; f. ptr., swo.), 柄 -ra (Kadzusa; f.; r.), 狭 -sa (Bōshū; f.). MOUNTAINS: | 峯 Naga-mine (f. ptr.); | 柄山, | 等山 Nagara-yama (former also t.). | 田川 Osada-gawa, | 良川 Nagara-gawa (r.). | 井戸 沼 Nagaido-numa (lake).

OTHER TOWNS: | 府 Chō-fu (= Toyora in Chōshū), 承寺 -shōji, 南 -nan (f.), 者平 -jahira, 者町 -jamachi (also street of Yedo); | 村 Osa-mura, 般 -fune (swo.); | 久手 Naga-kute, 久保 -kubo (Nakasendō stage 27; f. ptr., met.), 井 -i (f. ptr.), 手 -te, 田 -ta (f. ptr., met.; also Osada as f.), 池 -ike, 坂 -saka (f.), 町 -machi, 志 -shi, 尾 -o (f. ptr.; jorō), 沼 -numa (f.), 津呂 -tsuro, 洲 -su, 浦 -ura, 倉 -kura (f.), 崎 -saki (mod. ken; f. ptr.), 野 -no (mod. ken; f. lacq.), 野原 -nohara, 湯 -yu, 森 -mori (f.), 塚 -tsuka (f.), 殿 -dono, 福 -fuku, 澤 -sawa (f. ptr., met.), 篠 -shino, 濱 -hama (f. met.; jorō), 嶺 -mine (f.), 瀬 -se (f.; r.), 靜 -toro.

| 堀 Nagahori (dist. of Ōsaka; f.). | 坂橋 Chōham-bashi (bridge in Yedo). | 命寺 Chōmei-ji (tem.).

OTHER SURNAMES: | Chō; 大 | Daichō; | 利 Osari; | 北 Chō-boku, 命 -mei (ptr.: see also Locutions), 曾我部 -sokabe, 郷 -gō; | 川 Naga-kawa, 土呂 -toro, 山 -yama, 戸 -to, 本 -moto, 江 -ye, 合 -ai, 沙 -suna, 束 -tsuka (also Nadzuka), 岑 -mine, 良 -ra (n.), 松 -matsu, 妻 -tsuma, 屋 -ya (lit. 'barracks'), 宮 -miya (ptr.), 原 -hara, 曾根, 曾禰 -sone (met., swo.), 雄 -o, 與 -yo, 廣 -hiro, 瀧 -taki, 鹽 -shio (ptr.).

OTHER PERSONAGES: | 桑君 Chō-sōkun (Ch'ang Sang-chün, sennin), 慶 -kei (98th Mikado), 靈應見 -reibeshimi (mask), 太夫 -dayū, 登 -tō (jorō): | 子 Naga-ko (Empress), 田王 -ta-ō (poet), 流 -ru (n.), 人 -ndo, 端 -ha (jorō). | 町女腹切 Nagamachi Onna-harakiri (jōruri); | 光 Nagamitsu (n.; kiōgen).

NENGŌ: 久 **Chō**-kiū (1040-43), 元 -gen (1028-36), 治 -ji (1104-05), 承 -jō, -shō (1132-34), 享 -kō, -kiō (1487-88), 祿 -roku (1457-59), 寛 -kwan (1163-64), 曆 -reki, -riaku (1037-39).

LOCUTIONS: 月 *chō-getsu* (or *nagatsuki*, the 9th month), 官 -kwan (see p. 84), 者 -sha ('an elder'), -ja ('a rich man'; tit. of head of the Tō-ji 東寺, a Kiōto temple; 'head' of a clan, = *uji-no-kami*, see 氏, p. 173, and 源, XIII), 命 -mei, 壽 -ju ('long life'; see p. 98); 屋 *naga-ya* ('a barracks'), 歌 -uta ('lyric poetry'), 唄 -uta ('popular lyrics').

長谷 Hase (t.; f.); Nagatani, Nagaya (f.). 小 小 小 Ohase, Konagaya, 小 小 部 Ohasebe (f.). 川 Hase-gawa (r.; f. ptr., met., lacq., pot.), 堂 -dō (t.; tem.), 寺 -dera (or Chōkoku-ji, tem.), 雄 -o (n.).

亟 KIOKU, KOKU; or Kl. *moyōsu* ('to prepare, supply'). Distinguish from 承 (p. 218). 7.

子 BŌ, MŌ; or HŌ, MŌ; *take*, *Takeshi*. *hajime* ('the beginning'); 皿 *tsatomeru* ('to exert oneself'). 39.

子 Mō-shi or 夫子 -fūshi (Mêng Tzu or Mêng Fu-tzu, Mencius), 宗 -sō (Tsung, paragon), 岐 -ki, 欽 -kin (Ch'i, Ch'in, *sennin*). 春, 夏, 秋, 冬, see p. 47.

承 SHŌ, JŌ; (-*tsugu*, *koto*). *ukeru* ('to receive'); *uketamaicaruru* ('to listen politely'). Generally as Shō- in priests' names. 64.

NENGŌ: 久 **Shō(Jō)**-kiū (1219-21), 元 -gen (1207-10), 安 -an (1171-74), 和 -wa (834-847), 德 -toku (1097-98), 應 -ō (1652-54); 曆 Jōreki, Jōriaku, Shōriaku (1077-80).

采 Variant of 松 (p. 263).

兔 [Strictly the central stroke of the oblong should be *continuous* with the lower left stroke, thus, 兔; for another variant, see p. 247.]

TO, TSU; TSU, U: u. *usagi* ('a hare, rabbit'). Distinguish from its derivative 免 (p. 244). 10.

[Compare 宇 (p. 224), 鶺鴒 (xviii).] 原 Ubara (f. met.). 也 Tonari, 毛 Tomo, Tomō (n.; see p. 86). 皇子 Usagi-no-miko (prince).

¹ As a place-name of Yamato province (there is another Hase in Sagami), this was formerly (and is still in literature) written 初瀬 and then alternatively pronounced *Hatsuse*. The use of the characters 長谷, meaning literally 'long valley', is due to the situation of the Yamato Hase (the first locality to bear this name) in a long narrow gorge of the Hatsuse River 初瀬川. The site of the old capital Hatsuse 泊瀬 is in the vicinity. See Dr. Yoshida's *Dai Nihon Chimei Jisho* ('Topographical Dictionary of Japan').

昆 KON: or KON, KEN; (*yasu*). *ye, konokami* ('an elder brother'); *onaji* ('same'). Distinguish from 良 (p. 219) and 毘 (ix). 72.

丨 陽 Konyō or Koya (t). 丨 野 Konno (f). 丨 布 *kombu, kobu* (an edible seaweed, *Laminaria japonica*); Kombu-uri 賣, -fuse 布 施, Kobu-gaki 柿 (*kiōgen*).

昂 KŌ; (*taka*). *takashi* ('high'). 72.

昊 KŌ, GŌ. *hirosi* ('wide'). 72.

昌 SHŌ; *masa, saka; masa, Masashi, Sakan, (aki, atsu, haru). sakan* ('flourishing'); *sakari* ('acme, prime'); *akiraka* ('bright, clear'). 72.

[Compare homophones under 正 (p. 191) and 坂 (237).] 丨 平 校 Shōhei-kō (school), 橋 -bashi (bridge). 丨 岡 Masaoka, 丨 谷 Sakaya, Shōya, 丨 崎 Sakazaki (f.). 丨 子 Masa-ko (Empress). 丨 泰 Shōtai (*neugō*, 898-900).

冒 Contraction of 冒 (ix).

易 I; or YEKI, YAKU; *I; yasu; zok., Yasu- or Yeki-. yasushi* ('easy'); *kayeru* ('to change'). As *yeki*, 'divination' (丨 經 Yeki-kiō, Yi-ching, Chin. classic). 72.

昇 [Variant: 昇.] Synonym of 升 (p. 173). 72.

丨 仙 橋 Shōsen-kiō (bridge). 丨 子 Shō-shi (Empress). 丨 Noboru (n.).

旻 BIN, MIN. *awaremu* ('to pity'). As Bin, a Korean priest of the 7th century A.D. 72.

杲 KŌ, GŌ. *hinode* ('sunrise'); *akiraka* ('clear, bright'). 72.

果 KWA; or WA; or KWAN; *Hatsuru, Hatasu, (hata). hate* ('the end, outcome'); *hateru, hatsuru* ('to finish, die'); *hatazu* ('to complete, fulfil'); *kudamono* ('fruit'). 75.

具 KU, GU; *KU, GU; tomo. sonayeru* ('to provide'); *sonawaru* ('to be equipped with'). As *gu*, '[a set of] parts or fittings'. Distinguish from 貝 (p. 246) and 其 (285). 12.

大 丨 川 Ōku-gawa (r). 丨 下 塚 Kugetsuka (f.). 丨 足 *gusoku* ('a suit of armour'); *Gusoku-chō 町* (street of Yedo).

季 Old form of 年 (p. 221).

季 KI; suye; suye, (*toki, toshi*): *zok.*, Suye-. suye ('the end, tip'); *toki* ('a season', see p. 112, 96); *wakashi* ('young'). As *ki* in year-dates, for 年, 'a year', perhaps by confusion with the foregoing. Distinguish from 李 (p. 250) and 孝 (252). 39.

[Compare 末 (p. 201).] | 羽 Suye-ba, 家 -iye (f.), 子 -ko (court-lady). | 賀 Kiga (Chi Ho), | 謫 Kiteki (Chi Tsê), *sennin*. | 春. | 夏. | 秋. | 冬, see p. 47.

垂 SUL. taru, -tari; (*tari, taru*). *tareru* ('to hang down, drip, bestow'). Distinguish from 乘 (x). 32.

| 井 Taru-i (t., Nakasendô stage 13; f.), 水 -mi or -midzu (t.), -mi (f.). | 仁 Suinin (11th Mikado).

秉 HEI, HIÔ. *inatsuka* ('a handful of rice-ears'). 115.

臾 YU. *shibaraku* ('a short time'). 134.

兒 [Variant: 児.] JI, NI; *JI, NI, KO*; ko. *ko, chigo*, 小 | *shôji, shôni* ('a child, infant'). Distinguish from 兒 (p. 247). 10.

[Compare homophones under 古 (p.).] KÔRI: | 玉 Ko-dama (Musashi; t.; f. ptr., sculp.), 島 -jima (Bizen; t.; f. ptr., met.; n.; poetess; prince, -no-miya 宮), 湯 -yu (Hiûga). | ヶ淵 Chigo-ga-fuchi (whirlpool; see 穉, xvi). | 山 Koyama (f.). 天 | 屋根 命 Ame-no-koyane-no-mikoto (d.). | (for 地) 雷 也 Jiraiya (leg. pers.). | 櫻 chigo-zakura ('young cherry-blossoms').

岳 GAKU; take (generally as -dake or -ga-dake in mountain-names), oka; (*take*). *take* ('a mountain-peak'). Synonym of 嶽 (xvii). 46.

[Compare 岡 (p. 290).] | 谷 瀧 Takeya-ga-taki (fall). | 村 Okamura (f. met.). 五 |, see p. 103, 53.

與 Script contraction of 興 (xv).

阜 FÛ, BU (FU). *oka* ('a hill, mound'). 170.

帛 HAKU, BIAKU. *kinu* ('silk'). 50. | 和 Hakkwa (Po Ho, *sennin*).

忽 KOTSU, KOCHI; (*tada*). *tachimachi* ('at once'). 61.

| 必 烈 Koppitsuretsu (Kublai Khan, Hu Pi-lieh).

叁 Contraction of 參 (xi).

命 MEI, MIŌ: *naga, toshi, (noba), inochi* ('one's life'); *iitsuke, ōse* ('a command, decree, fate'); *mikoto* (for 御言, 'divine words, imperial edict'); *mikoto* (for 御事, 'divine person, deity'; like 尊, in the form -no-mikoto, a suffix to the names of Shintō deities). Distinguish from 今 (p. 174), 令 (198) and 合 (222). 9.

1 尼 Meio (f.). 1 婦 miōbu (grade of court-ladies; see also p. 83, *jin.*; name for fox-messengers of the goddess Inari).

侖 RIN: (*tomo*). *omou* ('to think'); *maroshi* ('circular'). 9.

念 NEN: (*muné*). *omou* ('to think'); *tonayeru* ('to call, recite'). As *nen*, 'mind, thought, care, notice'. 61.

1 珠闌 Nezu-ga-seki (anct. barrier; t.; compare 鼠, *shu*). 大 1 寺 Dainenji (t.).

金 [Occ. contraction: 今.] KIN, KON: *kane, kana-*; *kane, kin-* (swo.), (*kana-*), *kane* ('metal, gold, money'). One of the Five Elements (metal) and the Five Metals (gold). 167.

[Compare 兼 (xi).] 1 華山 Kinkwa-zan (is.). MOUNTAINS: 1 山 Kana-yama (see also Towns: 1 剛山 Kongō-sen or -zan; 1 峯山 Kimpu-sen or Konbu-sen; 1 (for 公) 峙山 Kintoki-zan; 1 雞山 Kinkei-zan; 1 北山 Kimpoku-zan; 1 砂山 Kanasa-yama. RIVERS: 1 川 Kana-gawa (Kana-kawa as t.); 1 日川 Kaname-gawa.

OTHER TOWNS: 小 1 井 Kogane (moor, -ga-hara ケ原); 小 1 井 Koganei (f.); 1 東 Koganetsuka; 1 善 Konze; 1 浦 Kōnoura; 1 成 Kannari; 1 府 Kimpu (= Kanazawa in Kaga); 1 城 **Kin**-jō (same; also = Nagoya in Owari, from the copper-gilt 'dolphin' finials on its castle-roof). 田 一 -tachi (or Kanetaichi). 胎 寺 -taiji cas.: 1 古 **Kane**-ko, 内 -uchi (f.), 崎 saki (also read Kanasaki, ケ崎 -gasaki (also Kanagasaki), 山 -yama (also Kanayama as t. and f. ptr.: *kinzan*, 'a gold-mine'), ケ澤 -gasawa; 1 木 **Kana** ki, 井原 igabara (bat.), 石 -ishi, -iwa, 田 -da (f.; also Kameda as f. ptr.), 谷 -ya (f.), 巻 -maki, 津 -tsu (f.), 屋 -ya (f. met.; Kane-ya as brothel), 澤 -zawa (f. ptr.; also Kanesawa and Kanezawa as t. and f. met.; see p. 168), ケ瀬 gase.

1 杉 Yeto: 1 杉 Kanasugi (dist.; f. met.; bridge, -bashi 橋); 1 富町 Kanatomi-chō (street). TEMPLES: 1 比羅 Kōmpira (d.); 1 堂 **Kon**-dō, 剛 寺 -gō-ji, 剛武 寺 gōbu-ji, 地院 -chi-in; 1 龍山 **Kin**-riū-zan, 閣 寺 -kaku-ji (= the Rokuon-ji in Kiōto, so named after the adjoining pavilion Kin-kaku). 1 刺 Kanazashi, 1 橋 Kanahashi (anct. pal.). 1 王櫻 Kōmō-zakura (cherry-tree).

OTHER SURNAMES: 𠂔 Kin, Kon; 𠂔 須 Kisu; 𠂔 原 Kimbara (met.; also Kanahara, met.); 𠂔 春 Komparu (*nō* writers); 𠂔 吾 **Kin**-go (from a name, of Chin. origin, for the *yemon-fu*, see p. 84, E), 𠂔 龍 **-riō**; 𠂔 神 **Kon**-jin (d.), 𠂔 剛 **-gō** (*nō* writers; n. swo.; lit. 'diamond', a Bud. term, see Examples above and below), 𠂔 輪 **-rin** (also Kanawa); 𠂔 子 **Kane**-ko (ptr., met.), 𠂔 戸 **-do**, 𠂔 井 **-i** (ptr.; also Kanai), 𠂔 井田 **-ida**, 𠂔 本 **-moto**, 𠂔 守 **-mori**, 𠂔 光 **-mitsu**, 𠂔 枝 **-yeda**, 𠂔 長 **-naga**, 𠂔 兒 **-ko**, 𠂔 居 **-i**, 𠂔 居田 **-ida**, 𠂔 指 **-zashi**, 𠂔 重 **-shige** (pot.; also Kanaye), 𠂔 野 **-no**, 𠂔 盛 **-mori**, 𠂔 網 **-tsuna**; 𠂔 丸 **Kana**-maru, 𠂔 久保 **-kubo**, 𠂔 江 **-ye** (pot.), 𠂔 村 **-mura**, 𠂔 窪 **-kubo**, 𠂔 鞍 **-kura**.

OTHER DEITIES: 𠂔 剛 Kongō-手 **-shu**, 𠂔 力士 **-rikishi** (= the Ni-ō 仁王), 夜 (or 藥) 叉明王 **-yasha-miō**. 𠂔 賣吉次 Kaneuri Kichiji (hist. pers.). 𠂔 王 Konnō, 𠂔 王丸 Konnōmaru, 𠂔 阿彌 Kinami (swo.), 𠂔 札 Kinsatsu (*nō*, 'paper money'). KIŌGEN: 𠂔 岡 Kanaoka (n. ptr., poet), 𠂔 津地 藏 Kanadzu-Jizō. 𠂔 工 *kin-kō* ('metalwork[er]'), 𠂔 座 *za* ('a mint'), 𠂔 將 **-shō** (chesspiece), 𠂔 千兩 **-senriō** ('1000 *riō* of money'), 𠂔 一枚 **-ichimai** (see p. 265). 舍 SHA; SĀ: (*iye*), Yaguri. *iye*, *ya* ('a house'); *yadoru* ('to lodge'). As **-sha** or **-ya** or **-noya** at the end of art-names (see p. 69).

𠂔 人 Toneri ('bodyguard': f.; n.; prince, **-shinnō** 親王; poetess, **-no-iratsume** 娘子); 大 𠂔 人 ōtoneri (Impl. bodyguards; see also p. 82); 小 𠂔 人 kotoneri (tit., see p. 84); 内 𠂔 人, see p. 82. 𠂔 利 Shari (*nō*, 'cremation relic'; Shari-hotsu 弗 (d., see p. 110, **86**), **-ni** 尼 (num.). 𠂔 子 Iye-ko (Empress).

斧 FU; (onō); zok., Ono-. *ono* ('an axe'). 𠂔 𠂔.

[Compare the combination 小野, xi.] 𠂔 Ono, 𠂔 田 Onoda, 𠂔 寺 Onodera (f.).

爭 SŌ, SHŌ. *arason*, *kison* ('to contend, quarrel'); *arasoī*, *kisoī* ('contention, rivalry'). 87.

受 SHŪ, JU; ZU; (*-tsugu*). *ukeru* ('to receive'). 87.

𠂔 川 Ukegawa (f.).

采 SAM. *toru* ('to take'). As *sai*, 'a fief' (𠂔 地 *saichi*, *chīgō*, land or property of a daimiō or samurai). Also used for 彩 (xi). Distinguish from its radical 采 (p. 247). 165.

𠂔 野 Saino (f.). 𠂔 女 Uneme (tit., see p. 83; n.; *nō*); Uneme-ga-hara 原 (place in Yedo). 𠂔 殿 Udomo (see p. 86).

夜 YX; YA, YŌ; (*yasu*, *yoru*). *yo*, *yoru*, *yowa*, 小 𠂔 *sayo* ('night'). 36.

𠂔 須 Yasu (k. of Chikuzen; f.). 𠂔 寒里 Yosamu-no-sato (t.). 𠂔 明 Yoake (d.; lit. 'daybreak'). 𠂔 叉 Yasha (mask-carver; daughter of Minamoto no Yoritomo; lit. 'demon', Skt. *yaksha*); Yasha-no-ike 池 (water);

Yasha-kurō 九郎, -gembā 玄蕃, -musashii 武藏 (n.). 小 | 庵 Sayoan (art-name). | 泣石 Yonaki-ishi (rock). | 雨, see p. 107, 79. | 半月 yahangetsu, yōwa no tsuki ('the moon at midnight'). | 遊 yo-asobi ('nocturnal diversions'), 見世 -mise ('a shop open at night'), 櫻 -zakura ('cherry-blossom as seen at night').

京 KEI, KIO: (*taka*); *zok.*, Kiō-, *miyako* ('a capital'); *takashi* ('high'). 8. | 都 Miyako,¹ later Kiōto (k. of Buzen), Kiōto (the Imperial capital); | Kiō (same city; f.); | 師 **Kei**-shi, 洛 -raku, 城 -jō (same city; last also for Sōul, mod. cap. of Korea), 畿 -ki (Kiōto and the Gokinai; see p. 120, *fin.*), 阪 -han (Kiōto and Ōsaka), 濱 -hin (Tōkiō and Yokohama). | 塚 **Ki**-tsuka (t.), 極 -goku (dist. of Kiōto; f.; poetesses), 橋 -bashi (dist. of Yedo, mod. *ku* of Tōkiō; r.), 田 -da, 久保 -kubo (f.), 升屋 -masuya, 極屋 -gokuya (f. actors).

享 KIŌ, KŌ: (*taka*). *matsuru* ('to worship, make sacrifice'); *ukeru* ('to receive'). Confused with 亨 (p. 249), esp. in *nengō*. 8.

NENGŌ: | 德 Kiō(Kō)-toku (1452-54), 祿 -roku (1528-31); | 保 Kiō-hō (1716-35), 和 -wa (1801-03). | 年, see p. 42.

育 [Synonym: 毓] IKU, YOKU. *sodate* ('to educate'); *sodate* ('up-bringing'). 130. | 子 Yasu-ko (Empress).

妾 SHŌ. *mekake* ('a concubine'). 38.

盲 BŌ, MŌ. *mekura*, | 人 mōjin, | 者 meshii ('a blind person'). 109. | 龜 mōki (myth. creat.).

卒 SOTSU: or SHUTSU. *shimobe* ('a servant'); *ocaru* ('to die, end'); *uiwaka* ('suddenly'); *moromoro* ('all'); *shussuru* ('to die', of a nobleman). 24. | 塔婆 *sotoba* ('a grave-post'); Sotoba-Komachi 小町 (*n?*; see also p. 106, 71).

宗 SŌ, SHŪ: *mune*. *mune* ('the main point, main line of a family'). As *shū*, 'a sect', esp. Buddhist. Distinguish from 宇 (p. 224) and 宋 (249). 40.

[Compare 棟 (xii).] | 像 Munakata (k. of Chikuzen; f.). Towns: | 谷 Sō-ya (cape, -misaki 岬: La Pérouse Strait, -kaikiō 海峡), 賀 -ga; | 高 Munetaka. OTHER SURNAMES: | Sō: | 村 Sō-mura, 阿彌 -ami (n.), 素 -so; | 方 Munakata; | 田 **Mune**-ta (met.), 岡 -oka (or Soga, also written | 岳). | 子 Mune-ko (court-lady); | 榮 (澄) 尼王 Sō-yei (-chō)-ni-ō (princesses). | 論 Shūron (*kiōgen*, 'religious disputation').

¹ Miyako, poet, for Kiōto the city, is usually written with the second character only.

LOCUTIONS: Ⅰ 匠 *sō-shō* ('past master'; compare p. 96), 祖 *-so* ('ancestor'), 家 *-ka, -ke* ('main family'), 領 *-riō* ('heir, heiress').

定 TEI, JŌ; *sada, Sadamu; zok., Sada-, rarely Tei-, sadameru* ('to fix, establish, pacify'). 40.

[Compare 貞 (ix).] Ⅰ 方 *Sadakata* (f.). Ⅰ 子 *Sada-ko* (Empress). Ⅰ 慧 *Jōye* (priest). Ⅰ 齋 *Zesai* (comic actor). Ⅰ 家 *Teika* (nō).

宕 TŌ, DŌ. 'A cave, covered passage'. 40.

宜 or **宣** [Other variant: 空.] *GI; GI, GE; yoshi, Yoroshi. yoroshi* ('good, right, proper'). Distinguish from 宣 (ix). 40.

官 KWAN; (*hiro, taka*). *tsukasa* ('a government office or official'); *ōyake* ('the Government, Emperor'). Distinguish from 宮 (x). 40.

空 KŌ, KŪ. *sora* ('the sky'); *munashii* ('empty, vacancy'); *utsu, utsuro* ('hollow'). 116.

Ⅰ 知太 *Sorachifuto* (t., Ainu). 大 Ⅰ Ōzora (f.). Ⅰ 也瀧 *Kūya-no-taki* (fall). Ⅰ 々 *Kū-kū* (mus.), 也 *-ya* (priest), 光 *-kō* (early ptr.), 花 *-ge* (blind poet), 性 *-shō* (prince-priest), 海 *-kai* (priest, *Kōbō-daishi* 弘法大師), 晴 *-sei* (priest); and many other similar names with the reading *Kū-*. Ⅰ 腕 *Sora-ude* (*kiōgen*). Ⅰ 蟬 *Utsusemi* (*Genji* Chap. III, 'cicada's moult').

宙 CHU. *ōzora*, 宇 Ⅰ *uchū* ('the universe'). 40.

來 [Variants: 来, 来.] *RAI; KŪ, KI, KŌ; kuru, ku, ki, -ko; Kitaru, (yuki, -ki). kitaru, itaru, kuru* ('to reach, arrive at'). 9.

Ⅰ 藻川, for 衣川 (r., p. 224). TOWNS: Ⅰ 内 *Rainai*; Ⅰ 民 *Kutami*; Ⅰ 見 *Kuru-mi*, 島 *-shima* (f.), 原 *-bara* (f.). OTHER SURNAMES: Ⅰ *Rai*; Ⅰ 城 *Raijō* (ptr.); Ⅰ 次 *Kitsugu* (ptr.); Ⅰ 海 *Kurumi*; Ⅰ 餘 *Koromo*. Ⅰ 目 *Kume* (n.). Ⅰ 歷 *rai-reki* ('biography'), 港 *-kō* ('entering port').

東 TŌ, TSU; *TO; higashi; Adzuma, adzuma-, higashi* (i.e., *hi-mukashi*, 'facing the sun', 'the east, eastern'); *adzuma* (see Examples). Distinguish from 東 (p. 250). 75.

[Compare 藤 (xix).] Ⅰ *Adzuma* (also written 吾妻, 'Eastern Japan', or specifically 'Yedo', as in Ⅰ 錦 *Adzuma-nishiki*, 'brocades of Yedo', i.e., 'colour-prints'; Ⅰ 下 *A-kudari*, 'travelling to Yedo'. Ⅰ 洋 *Tōyō* ('the East, Asia, Oriental'). Ⅰ 海 (山) 道 *Tō-kai(-san)dō* (see pp. 121, 116).

KōRI: Ⅰ 成 *Higashi-nari* (Settsu); Ⅰ 伯 *Tō-haku* (Hōki, mod.), 南條 *-nanjō*, 北條 *-hokujō* (Mimasaka). Ⅰ 山 *Higashi-yama* (m.; f. met.; see

also Personages). RIVERS: 川 *Adzuma-gawa* (Higashikawa as t. and f.); 大川 *Higashi-ōkawa*; 條川 *Tōjō-gawa*. 鄉池 *Tōgō[-no]-ike* (lake).

OTHER TOWNS [for further examples (including street-names) where 東, as *Higashi*-, is a mere directional prefix, see under the second character]: 京 **Tō**-kiō, rarely -kei, 土 -do, 陽 -yō, 都 -to (all = Yedo; the first, read Tonkin, also = Tonquin, Tung-ching); 大 大 *Daitō* (cape, -no-saki 崎; Ōhigashi as f.); 浪見 *Torami*; 下 **Tō**-shimo, 金 -gane (f.), 城 -jō (f.), 海 -mi (Tōkai as f.), 掛 -ge, 鄉 -gō (f.), 歸庄 -kishō; 小屋 **Higashi** koya, 方 -kata (f. ptr.), 尾 -o (f.), 根 -ne, 館 -date.

IN YEDO: 岱 [山] *Tōtai[-zan]* (= the Ueyo 上野 district); 橋 *Adzuma-bashi* (bridge). 扇屋 *Higashi-ōgi-ya* (brothel in Ōsaka). TEMPLES: 大谷 **Higashi**-ōtani, 本願寺 -hongwan-ji; 寺 **Tō**-ji, 寺院 -jīn, 大寺 -daiji, 福寺 -fuku-ji, 叡山 -yēi-zan or 臺 (台) -dai (Ueyo, Yedo), 照宮 -shō-gū (tomb of Tokugawa Iyeyasu in Nikkō).

OTHER SURNAMES: 地井 *Tochi*; 地井 *Tochi*; 海村 *Shōjūmura*; 司 **Tō**-ji (met.), 地 -ji, 條 -jō (also *Higashijō*), 流 -riū, 馬 -ma (n.), 宮 -gū (also tit. of Prince Imperial), 萬 -ma, 儀 -gi, 籬 -ri; 大路 **Higashi**-ōji (ptr.), 三條 -sanjō, 久世 -kuze, 伏見 -fushimi (mod. princes), 坊城 -bōjō, 村 -mura, 谷 -dani, 浦 -ura, 島 -ma (pot.), 野 -no, 園 -zono.

OTHER PERSONAGES: 方朔 *Tōbō*, saku (Tung-fang So, *sennin*; see p. 98); 園公 *Tōyenkō* (Tung Yüan-kung, Chin. sage); 山殿 *Higashiyama-dono* (= Fujiwara no Michiye 道家, also Ashikaga Yoshimasa, shōgun; *Higashiyama-jidai* 時代, period of the latter); 照宮大權現 *Tōshōgū-daigongen* (posth. name of Tokugawa Iyeyasu); 家, 屋 *Adzumaya* (*jorō*; latter also *Genji* Chap. I, 'arbour'). 人 *Adzumabito*, *Adzumōdo*, 小 人 *Koadzumabito* (n.). 晉 (or 晋) *Tōshin* (Tung-chin, the Eastern Chin Dynasty of China, 317 to 419 A.D.).

OTHER LOCUTIONS: 南 *tō-nan* ('S.E.'), 北 -hoku, -boku ('N.E.'), 西南北 *zainambeku* ('[from or in] all quarters'), 雲 -un (or *shinonome*, 'dawn').

𡵓

Contraction of 森 (XII).

𡵓

Variant of 松 (p. 263).

事

[Variants: 𡵓, 𡵓] SHL. JI; JI; (*koto*). *koto* ('a thing, matter, affair'; before or after a name, 'alias . . .'). 6.

代主神 *Kotoshironushi-no-kami* (d.). 納 *koto-osame* (cessation of work on 8th day of 12th month), 始 or 初 -hajime (resumption of work on 8th day of 2nd month).

妻 SEI, SAI; ME; tsuma. *tsuma* ('a wife'; see p. 129). 38.
 Towns: 籠 Tsumago (Nakasendō stage 42; f.); 沼 Me-numa, 浦 -ra (also written 女良). 木 Tsuma-gi (f.), 谷 -tani (f. met.), 菊 -giku, 琴 -goto (*jorō*). 我, 鹿 Mega (f.). 戸 *tsumado* ('a hinged door').
幸 KŌ, KIŌ: *yuki*, (*sachi*, *saki*, *hide*, *taka*, *yoshi*). *saiwai*, i.e., *saki-wai*, *sachi* ('good luck'). Distinguish from 辛 (p. 249). 51.

[Compare 甲 (p. 194), 神, 高 (IX), 香 (IX).] 手 *Satte* (t., Nikkōkaidō stage). 玉 Sakidama (anct. pal.). 橋 Saiwai-bashi (bridge in Yedo).
 SURNAMES: 大 Kō: 大 Daikō, Ōsaki; 山 Kō-yama, 母 -mo, 田 -da, 村 -mura, 阿彌 -ami (sculp.), 若 -waka (also a dance), 島 -jima, 野 -no (ptr.), 德 -toku, 德井 -tokui.

宮 Sachi-no-miya (prince). 子 Yuki-ko (princess), Kō-ko (wom. n.). 千代 Kō-chiyō. 玉丸 -ōmaru, 若丸 -wakamaru, 松丸 -matsumaru, 松麿 -matsumaro (n.).

奈 [Variant: 奈.] DAI, NA; NA. *ikan, nanzo* ('how, what, why?'). 37.
 [Compare 名 (p. 223), 那 (241), 南 (IX), and the next entry.] 留島 Naru-shima (is.). 和浦 Nawa-no-ura (shore). 吳海 Nago-no-umi (lake). 小 木川 Konagi-gawa (r.). Towns: 川 Na-kawa, 比賀 -biga, 古 -ko (f.), 半利 -hari or -wari, 良 (see next). OTHER SURNAMES: 佐 Na-sa, 河 -gawa, 倉 -gura, 須 -su (ptr.). 底麿 Nademaro (n.).

奈良 NA-RA. [Compare 檜 (XIII).] Towns: 奈良 Nara (anct. cap.; mod. *ken*; f. met.; *zok.*-initial); 木 Nara-ki, 井 -i (Nakasendō stage 34). 本 -moto, 田 -da, 尾 -o, 輪 -wa. OTHER SURNAMES: 屋 Nara-ya, 原 -hara, 崎 -saki, 部 -be. 麿 Naramaro (n.).

奄 YEN. *ikou, yasumu* ('to rest'). 37.
 (or 安) 藝 Agi, Angi or Ange (k. of Ise).

奇 KI; KI; (*yori*); *zok.*, -ki. *ayashii* ('strange, curious'); *katagata, amaru* ('odd' in number). 37.

々羅 Kikira (f.). 久麿 Kikumaro, 彌 Hanya (n.). 見 *ki-ken*, 觀 -*kwan* ('a fine piece of scenery'), 特 -*doku* ('a portent'), 人 -*jin* ('an eccentric, remarkable person', see p. 70).

奉 HŌ, HŌ (or BU); HŌ; (*tomo, uji*). *tatematsuru* ('to offer or give to a superior', esp. deities and imperial personages; also a respectful suffix to verbs implying the same thing). 37.

行 *bugiō* (tit. of shōgunal officials, 'commissioner'). 公人 *hōkōnin* ('a servant'). 加 *hōga* ('a pious contribution'); *hōga-chō* 帳 ('a subscription-list'). 納 *hōnō* ('respectfully offered'). 寄 (造) 進 *ki(zō)shin tatematsuru* ('respectfully offered, made and offered').

青¹ SEI. SHŌ; ao-; (*ao-, haru, kiyo*). *aoshi* ('greenish-blue, unripe'). One of the Five Colours. Distinguish from 毒 (ix). 174.

丨 井 羽 or 葉. 野. 崩. 山 **Ao**-i(-ba, -no, -kudzure)-yama (m.), 鹿池 -ka-no-ike (lake). Towns: 丨 山 **Ao**-yama (also dist. of Yedo; f. ptr., met.), 木 -ki (f. ptr., met.), 谷 -ya, 來 -ki, 柳 -yagi (f. met.), 屋 -ya, 海 -mi, 海川 -migawa, 根 -ne (f.), 原 -hara, 野 -no (f. met.; Aono-ga-hara 原 = Sekigahara, see 關, xix), 梅 -me (or Ōme, text.), 森 -mori (mod. ken; f.), 墓 -haka.

丨 物町 Aomono-chō ('Vegetable Street', Yedo). 丨 蓮 [華] 院 Shō-ren[-ge]-in (tem.). OTHER SURNAMES: 丨 生 Aō; 丨 井 **Ao**-i, 池 -ike, 地 -chi, 岡 -oka, 砥 -to, 島. 蔭 -jima. 襲 -soi.

丨 龍 **Sei**-riō (see p. 101, 38), 龍刀 -riōtō (Ch'ing-lung-tao, Kuan Yü's spear), 面金剛童子 men-kongō-dōji (d.), 烏公 -ukō (Ch'ing-wu-kung, *sennin*). 丨 貝 Aogai (n. lacq.). 丨 陽 sei-yō ('the spring'), 樓 -rō ('a brothel'; *seirō-meikun* 名君, 'famous courtesans', -*bijin* 美人, 'beauties of the pleasure quarter', etc.), 銅 -dō (or *karakane*, 'bronze'), 海波 -gaiha or -gainami (imbricated 'wave' pattern).

表 HIŌ. *omote, uwa-* ('the front, obverse, outside', as opposed to 裏, xiii). As *hiō*, 'a list, table' (年 丨 *nemphō*, 'calendar'); as *Omote* in street-names (see p. 10, note 2). 145.

丨 門 Uwato (t.). 丨 具屋 丨 太 Hiōguya Hiōta (art-name of Tahei 太兵衛 as a connoisseur of paintings, by trade a picture-mounter, *hiōgu-ya*). 丨 紙 *hiō-shi* ('the binding' of a book), 題 -*dai* ('the title', written or pasted thereon), 補 -*ho* ('remounted [by]', of a picture).

直 [Variants: (1) with the upright of the 丨 stroke omitted; (2) ditto, with the third horizontal stroke of the 目 turned vertically.] CHOKU. JIKI; nao; *nao*, *Naoshi*, (*tada, sugu*); *zok.*, *Nao.*, *sugu* ('straight, direct, at once'); *naosu* ('to repair, correct, translate'); *tadashii* ('honest'); *tadachi ni* ('immediately'); *sunao* ('simple'); *ataye* (anct. tit.). 104.

[Compare 箔 (xii).] 丨 島 Nao-shima (is.), 入 -iri or -ri (k. of Bungo). Towns: 丨 方 Nao-kata (or Nōgata), 江 -ye (f.), 江津 -yetsu, 見 -mi. OTHER FAMILIES: 丨 木 Nao-ki, 井 -i, 村 -mura. 丨 人 Nao-to, -ndo, 砥 -to (n.), 子 -ko (Empress, etc.). 丨 參 *jikisan*, 丨 臣 *chokushin* ('a direct vassal'). 丨 筆 *jiki-hitsu*, 書 -*sho* ('autograph, holograph'; latter for exalted personages).

肴 KŌ. GIŌ. *sakana* (food taken with *sake*, esp. fish); 丨 場 *sakanaba* ('a fish-market'). 130.

¹ The lower part of this character (alone and in composition, e.g., 清, 精, 靖, 靜) resembles 丹 (from which the character is said to be derived), though it is often wrongly written like 月.

晋 Variant of 春 (ix).

鹵 Old form of 西 (vi). 25.

卓 TAKU, TOKU; *taka*, *Takashi*. *takashi* ('high, eminent'). As *taku*, 'a table' (furniture). 24. | 郎 Takurō (n.).

忠 CHŪ, CHU; *tada*; *tada*, *Tadashi*, *Hodokosu*.¹ As *chū*, 'loyalty', esp. to a feudal lord; also a title (see p. 85). 61.

| (or 只) 見 川 Tadami-gawa (r.). | 海 Tada-noumi (t.), 村 -mura (f. ptr.), 子 -ko (princess), 慶 -nori, 信 -nobi (nō). | 圓 Chūyen (priest). | 臣 *chūshin* ('loyal retainers'); *Chūshin-gura* 藏, -kōshaku 講 譯 (*jōruri*). | 孝 *chūkō* 'loyalty and filial devotion'; *chūkō-kijin* 奇 人, men remarkable for same).

炎 YEN. *honoo* ('a flame'). 80. | (for 閻) 魔 Yemma (d.).

卷 KEN, KWAN; *maki*; (*maki*). *maku* ('to roll, wrap up'); *maki* ('a roll, roll-picture, book, volume'; see Examples). 26.

[Compare 牧 (p. 266), 棋, 蔭 (xiv).] | Maki (t.; f.). | 田 Maki-ta, 島 -shima (f.), 戸 -moto (*jorō*), 絹 -ginu (nō). 大 | Ōmaki (*jorō*). | 物 *maki-mono* (a book, picture or series of pictures kept in the form of a continuous roll, 'a scroll', like the Roman *volumen*), 狩 -gari ('a hunting drive'; see 富士, xii). | 之一 *maki no ichi* ('Vol. I'), etc.; 上ノ | *jō no kwan* ('Vol. I.' of two or three); 五ノ | *go no kwan* ('Vol. V'), etc.

券 KEN, KWAN. *tegata* ('a written testimony, certificate'). 18.

学 Contraction of 學 (xvi).

岩 [Variants: 磊, 崑.] GAN; *iwa*; (*ica*); *wok*., *Iwa*-, *ica* ('a rock, reef'); *icao* ('a precipice, reef'). Really a contraction of 巖 (q.v., xxii), but not as a rule used alternatively in names. 46.

[Compare also 石 (p. 193), 磐 (xv).] | 代 Iwashiro (pr.). Kōri: | 手 *Iwa-te* (Ōshū; mod. *ken*; f.; m., -yama, also read Ganju-san), 井 -i (Inaba; t.; f. ptr., met., arm., sculp., actor; *jorō*; valley, -dani 谷), 美 -mi (Inaba, mod.), 般 -fune (Echigo; t.; nō; pass, -tōge 峠), 瀬 -se (Ōshū; t.; f. ptr.). OTHER MOUNTAINS: | 湧 (木 or 城, 菅) 山 *Iwa-waki* (-ki, -suge)-yama; | 光 山 Gankō-zan. | 屋 海 峡 Iwaya-kaikiō (strait). | 木 (or 城) 川 Iwaki-gawa (r.).

¹ Minamoto no Hodokosu, one of the *Kokin-shū* poets, affords perhaps the only historical instance of this reading. In his case the character 施 (ix) is alternatively used.

OTHER TOWNS: 大 | Ōiwa (f.); 大 | 山 Ōiwayama; 小 | 澤 Koizawawa; | 下 Iwa-jita (Iwashita as f.), 川 -kawa (f.; wrestler), 切 -kiri (f. ptr.), 手 澤 -tezawa, 本 -moto (f. ptr., met.), 出 -de (f.), 出 山 -[i]deyama, 名 -na, 作 -zako, 村 -mura (f.), 村 田 -murata (Nakasendō stage 22), 見 -mi (f.), 見 澤 -misawa, 沼 -numa (f.), 松 -matsu (f.), 津 -tsu (f.), 城 -ki (f.), 室 -muro (f.), 泉 -idzumi, 屋 -ya (f.; lit. 'cavern, grotto'), 屋 川 -yagawa (pot.), 屋 堂 -yadō, 倉 -kura (f.), 淵 -buchi (Nikkōkaidō stage; f.), 崎 -saki (f. ptr., met., arm.), ケ 崎 -gasaki, 野 -no (f. swo.), 國 -kuni (f. arm.; r.; n.; yama), 須 賀 -suka, 間 -ma (f. met.; tem., -dera 寺), ケ 鼻 -gahana, 槻 -tsuki (Nikkōkaidō stage), 澤 -sawa (f. met.), 館 -date. | 倉 山 Iwakurazan (dist. of Kiōto, pot.). | 附 町 Iwatsuki-chō (street of Yedo).

OTHER SURNAMES: 小 | 井 Koiwai; | 口 Iwa-guchi, 上 -gami (met.), 戸 -to, 木 -ki, 片 -kata, 井 出 -ide, 永 -naga, 立 -date, 田 -ta (ptr., met., pot.), 竹 -take, 佐 -sa (ptr.), 男 -o, 谷 -ya, 尾 -o (see also p. 86), 成 -nari, 波 -nami (ptr.), 政 -masa, 岡 -oka, 門 -kado, -to, 垣 -gaki, 前 -saki, 浪 -nami, 根 -ne (n.), 島 -shima (ptr.), 原 -hara, 淺 -sa, 堀 -bori, 部 -be, 堂 -dō, 陽 -nami (ptr.), 雲 -kumo, 溪 -dani, 塚 -tsuka, 満 -mitsu, 越 -koshi (ptr.), 窪 -kubo (ptr.), 橋 -hashi, 藤 -fuji (also dram. pers.), -dō.

OTHER PERSONAGES: | Iwa or 烏 | Toriwa (*jōrō*); | 捲 Gammaku (swo.); | 子 Iwa-ko (wom. n.), 倉 宮 -kura-no-miya (princes), 寸 名 -kina (court-lady), ケ 嶽 -gatake (hist. pers.). | 戸 神 樂 *icato-kagura* (Uzume's dance).

岸 GAN: kishi; (*kishi*); *zok.*, Kishi-, *kishi* ('a bank, cliff, shore'). See 河 (p. 259). 4b.

TOWNS: | 下 Kishi-noshita, 見 -mi, 和 田 -wada (f.). OTHER SURNAMES: | Kishi (ptr.); | 下 Kishi-moto, 上 -gami, -nouye, 大 路 -ōji, 井 -i (ptr.), 田 -da, 本 -moto (ptr., met.), 名 -na, 村 -mura (ptr.), 澤 -zawa (mus.).

並 [Variants: 并, 并, 竝.] HEI, BŌ; nami; (*nami*). *nami* ('average, commonplace'); *narabi* ('order, row, in a row'); *narabi ni* ('and, also'). 1. [Compare 波 (p. 258), 浪 (x), 濤 (xvii).] | 柳 Namiyanagi (t.). SURNAMES: | 川 Nami-kawa, 木 -ki, 河 -kawa (enam., of Kiōto), 岡 -oka (ptr.), 樹 -ki (n.).

其 KI, GI; GO, SO; (*toki*); *zok.*, Son- (modern). *sona*, *sore* ('that', pronoun of the 3rd person).

| 阿 彌 Kiami (f. or n. met.). | 田 Sono-da (f.). 母 -mo (n.). | 二 *soni ni* ('continued', 'section 2'), etc.

典 [Variant, with five vertical strokes.] TEN; *nori*, (*tsune, suke*). *nori* ('law, ceremony'). As *-ten* in book-titles, 'book' (字 | 辭 | *jiten*, 'a dictionary'). 12.

大 | Daiten (priest). | 女 Ten-jo, 善 -zen, 禮 -rei (see p. 86). | 子 Tsune-ko (wom. n.). | 仁 Suke-hito (prince), 太 -moto (swo.). 大 | 醫 *daiteni* (tit. of Shōgun's chief physician); | 侍 *tenji* or *naishi-no-suke* (see p. 85, note 1).

昔 SEKI, SHAKU. *mukashi* ('antiquity, of old'). 72.

花 [Variant: 荅; synonym, not ordinarily used alternatively in names: 華, q.v., XII.] KWA, KE; *hana*; (*hana, haru*). *hana* ('a flower': as prefix, also 'decorated, decorative'). See also pp. 39, and 100, **36**. 140.

MOUNTAINS: | 山 *Hana-yama* (tem.: f. ptr.): | 見山 *Hanami-san*: | 園 (立) 山 *Hana-zono(-tachi or -tate)-yama*. | 水 (咲) 川 *Hana-midzu (-saki)-gawa* (r.). | 瀧 *Hana-taki*, | 欄瀧 *Kwaran-taki* (falls).

TOWNS: | 洛 *Kwaraku* or | 都 *Hana-no-miyako* (= Kiōto): | 卷 **Hana**-maki, 岡 -oka (f.), 咲 -saki (*Kōshūkaidō* stage: *jorō*), 津留 *tsuru*, 泉 -idzumi, ケ崎 -gasaki (f.), 輪 -wa (f.), 館 *tate*. | 御所 *Hana-no-goshō* (pal.). | 川 戸 町 *Hanakawado-machi* (street of Yedo).

OTHER SURNAMES: | *Hana*; 小 | *Kohana*: | 山院 *Kwazamin* (also written with 華); | 水 **Hana**-midzu, 木 -gi, 井 -i (factor), 田 -da (ptr.), 安 -yasu, 坊 -bō, 村 -mura, 形 -gata, 房 -busa (swo.), 柳 -yanagi (*jorō*), 屋 -ya (lit. 'florist'), 島 -shima, 家 -ya (ptr.), 野 -no (ptr.), 笠 -gasa, 園 -zono (95th Mikado), 植 -uye, 澤 -zawa (ptr.).

OTHER PERSONAGES: | 和尚 *Kwa-oshō* (= *Rochi shin*, Chin. priest): | 山僧正 *Kwazan-sōjō* (priest); | 溪藏主 *Kwakei-zōsu* (ptr.); | の本 *Hananomoto* (n.); | 町宮 *Hanamachi-no-miya* (princes). OTHER *JORŌ*: | 鳥 **Kwa**-chō (see also Locutions), 遊 -yū; | 人 **Hana**-ndo, ノ 戸 -noto, 衣 -goromo, 町 -machi, ノ 渡 -nowatashi, 照 -teru, 妻 -tsuna, 染 -zome, 紫 -murasaki, 扇 -ōgi, 窓 -mado, 露 -tsuyu, 鶴 -tsuru.

| 月 *Kwagetsu*, | 篋 *Hanagatami* (*nō*): | 子 *Hana-ko*, 折 -ori, 盜人 -nusubito, 戦 -ikusa (*kiōgen*): | の雲櫻の曉 *Hana no Kumo Sakura no Akebono*, | 上野舉石碑 *Hana wa Ueno Nomare no Ishibumi (jōruri)*. | 散里 *Hanachirusato*, | ノ 宴 *Hana no yen* (*Genji* Chapters XI and VIII).

OTHER LOCUTIONS: | 魁 *oiran* ('superior courtesan'); | 押 *kwa-ō* (or *kakihan*, see p. 4), 壇 -dan ('flower-bed,' met. 'a brothel'), 瓶 -bin ('a flower-vase'), 鳥 -chō ('birds and flowers,' esp. in art), 鳥風月 -chōfūgetsu (see p. 39), 街 -gai (or *kuruwa* or *hana no chimata*, 'a prostitute quarter').

様 -yō ('a beautiful appearance'), 撰 -sen (see p. 104, **63**); 火 *hana-bi* ('fireworks'), 邸 -yashiki ('a flower-garden'), 盛 -zakari ('floral glory'), 曆 -goyomi ('a decorative calendar'), 車 -guruma ('a flower-chariot', art-subject, dance; as *kwasha*, a serving-maid in a brothel), 鉢 -hachi (dance), 菖蒲 -shōbu (*Iris laevigata*).

菊 Japanese variant of 刈 (p. 166), not used alternatively in names. [140.]
 一 (or 雁) 坂 峠 Karizaka-tōge (pass). TOWNS: 一 田 Kanda (f.; also Karita as f.; Karita-maru 丸, swol., -maro 麻 呂, n.); 一 川 Kari-kawa, 安 賀 -yasuka, 屋 -ya (Kariya-hime 姫, leg. pers.). 一 萱 Karukaya (f.); K. Dōshin 道 心 (leg. pers.); K. Sōmon Tsukushi no Iyedzuto 桑 門 盡 芭 (*jōruri*).

芸 UN. *kuorigusa* ('fragrant herbs'). Used also as a contraction of 耘 (x). 140.

芦 GO. Used also as a contraction of 蘆 (xx). 140.

芽 KA, GE; ME. *me* ('a bud'). See also 愛 (xiii). 140.

芹 KIN, GON; seri. *seri* ('parsley'). 140.
 一 生 *Seri-ū* (t.; f.), 川 -kawa, 田 -ta, 澤 -zawa (f.).

芥 KAI; akuta. *karashi* ('mustard'); *akuta* ('rubbish'). 140.
 一 屋 崎 *Keya-zaki* (cape). 一 川 *Akuta-gawa* (r.; t.; f.), 見 -mi (t.).

苓 Variant of 花 above. 140.

苓 KEN, GEN. A plant-name. 140.

芳 HŌ; HA; *yoshi, Yoshi, (jusa); zok., Yoshi-. kōbashii* ('fragrant'). 140.
 [Compare homophones under 吉 (p. 227).] 一 賀 *Haga* (k. and t. of Shimotsuke; f. ptr.). 一 春 寺 山 *Hōshunji-yama* (m.). 一 町 *Yoshi-chō* (street of Yedo). OTHER SURNAMES: 一 川 *Yoshi-kawa* (ptr., actor), 名 -na, 村 -mura, 林 -bayashi, 澤 -zawa (actor). 一 子 *Yoshi-ko* (princess). 一 宜 園 *Hagizono* (n.).

芝 SHI; SHI; *shiba; (shiba, shige). shiba* ('turf'). 140.
 [Compare 柴 (ix).] 一 *Shiba* (dist. of Yedo; mod. *ku* of Tōkiō; f. ptr.). 一 生 **Shiba**-fu (t.; f.), 浦 -ura (sub. of Yedo), 浦 屋 -ura-ya (brothel). OTHER SURNAMES: 大 一 *Ōshiba*; 一 川 **Shiba**-kawa, 山 -yama (sculp., lacq.), 小 路 -kōji, 田 -ta, 辻 -tsuji, 村 -mura, 垣 -gaki, 亭 -tei, 屋 -ya, 原 -hara, 間 -ma. 一 法 眼 *Shiba-hōgen* (n. ptr.). 一 居 *shibai* ('a theatre'; see p. 100, **37**).

NINE STROKES.

胤 [Variant: 胤.] IN; *tane*, (-*tsugu*). *tane* ('seed, offspring'); *tsudzuku*, *tsugu* ('to continue, succeed to'). 130.

丨 子 Tane-ko (Empress).

信 [Contraction: 伯.] SHIN; *SHI*; nobu; *nobu*, *Makoto*, (*sane*); *zok.*, Shin-, rarely Nobu- (never before 兵; see p. 74, note). As *shin*, 'belief, truth, fidelity, trustworthiness (one of the Five Virtues), trust, a communication'. 9.

丨 濃 Shinano (pr.: f.; r., see p. 98, **10**; brothel, -ya 屋); 丨 州 Shinshū (same pr.). 丨 貴山 Shigi-san, 丨 澤山 Shintaku-san (m.). KōRI: 丨 太 **Shi**-da (Hitachi; f.), -noda (same k.; f.; forest, -no-mori 森), 夫 -nobu (Ōshū; f.; n.¹; Shinobu-gaoka 岡, dist. of Yedo). Towns: 丨 田 Shinoda (f.; also Shida as f.); 丨 樂 Shigaraki (pot.; f.); 丨 達 Shindachi or Shindate.

OTHER SURNAMES: 丨 Shin; 丨 乃 Shinno; 丨 谷 **Nobu**-ya, 岡 -oka, 原 -hara, 國 -kuni (swo.), 澤 -sawa. 丨 阿彌 Shin-ami (n.), 像 -zō (see p. 86). 丨 子 Nobu-ko (court-lady). 丨 士 *shin-shi* (Buddhist posthumous suffix to men's names, see p. 70), 女 -nio (ditto, women's), 徒 -to ('congregation', Buddhist or Shintō).

便 HEN, BEN; or BIN; *BE*; *yori*. *tayori* ('opportunity, aid'); *tsugō* ('convenient'). 9.

丨 覽 *benran* ('a handy survey').

俣 (No *on*); *mata*. *mata* ('a forking, the crutch'). [Compare 又 (p. 144), 股 (268).] 小 丨 Omata (t.; f.), Komata (f.). 丨 野 Matano (f.).

侶 RIO, RO; RO; (*tomo*); *zok.*, Tomo-. *tomo* ('a companion'). 9.

¹ Could also be read Nobuo as a *nanori*. The Japanese love for plays upon words is illustrated by the case of a fourth son being called Shinobu ('forbearance'), written as above, where his elder brothers (as is not unusual) also had *nobu* 信 in their *nanori*. He himself was thus 'the fourth Nobu' (*shi-nobu*)!

保 HŌ: *HO* (O); *yasu*: *yasu*, *Tamotsu*, (*mori*); *zok.*, *Yasu-*, *yasunazuru* ('to pacify'); *tamotsu* ('to keep'); *mamoru* ('to guard'). 9.

[Compare, for **Yasu**, homophones under 安 (p. 225), and, for **Ho-**, 帆 (213), 穂 (xvii).] 1 津川 *Hodzu-gawa* (r.). 1 呂波山 *Horoba-san* (m.). TOWNS: 1 土ヶ谷 **Ho** *dogaya* (for 程ヶ谷), 木野 *kino*, 井戸 *ido*, 田 *-da* (f.; also *Yasuda* as t., f. and r.), 坂 *-saka* (f. ptr.), 原 *-bara* or *-hara*, 野 *-ya*.

OTHER SURNAMES: 1 川 **Ho** *-gawa* (also *Yasukawa* as f. ptr.), 々 *-bo*, 立 *-date*, 母 *-bo*, 利 *ri*, 佐 *sa*, 知名 *-china*, 津 *-tsu*, 津美 *-dzumi* (met.), 見 *-mi*, 岡 *-oka*, 間 *-ma*. 1 食神 *Ukemochi-no-kami* (d.). 1 良之方 *Hora-no-kata* (hist. pers.). 1 己一 *Hokūichi* (*zok.*).

NENGŌ: 1 元 **HŌ**-gen (1156-58; H. Monogatari 物語, classic), 安 *-an* (1120-23), 治 *-ji* (1247-48), 延 *-en* (1135-40).

偵 KEN: or KEN, GEN. *shinobi no mono* ('a spy'). 9.

侯 [Variant: 侯.] KŌ, GU. *kimi* ('a lord'). As *kō*, a suffix to noblemen's names, 'My lord' (compare 公, p. 171), also a modern title, 'Marquis': see further p. 110, 88. Distinguish from 候 (x). 9.

SENNIN: 1 先生 *Kō sensei* (Hou Hsien-shêng, = Gama-sennin), 道華 *-dōkwa* (Tao-hua).

俄 GA: KA. *naname* ('oblique'); *niwaka* ('sudden,' name of a festival). 9.
1 道心 *Niwaka-Dōshin* (*kiōgen*).

俗 SHOKU, ZOKU: ZO: *Naran*, (*yo*). *narawashi* ('common, secular').
As *zoku*, also 'custom, habit'. 9.

1 名 *zoku-miō* (see p. 70 f.), 姓 *-sei* ('secular surname' of a Buddhist priest).

俊 SHUN: *toshi*, *Satoshi*, *Suguru*, (*kane*); *zok.*, *Shun-* or *Toshi-*, *sugureru* ('to excel, be eminent'). 9.

1 子 *Toshi-ko* (princess). 1 寛 *Shun-kwan*, 惠 *-ye* (priests). 1 成忠 則 *Shunzei* *Tadanori* (nō).

倖 KI, KE. 'To simulate.' 9.

俠 KŌ. *otokodate*, 1 客 *kiōkaku*, 任 (or 儀) 1 *ninkīō* ('a protector of the weak, knight-errant'). 9.

佛 (No on). *omokage* ('a portrait'). Distinguish from 佛 (p. 235). 9.
1 ノ橋 *Omokage-no-hashi* (bridge in Yedo).

後 KŌ, GO; GO; shiri; (*nochi, chika, mochi*). *ato, nochi no* ('afterwards, future, subsequent, succeeding'); *shiri, ushiro* ('back, rear, stern, rump'). As *Go-* in the posthumous names of twenty-eight Mikados,¹ and as *Go-* or *Nochi-no-* in the sobriquets of other exalted personages, meaning 'the Later . . .' or 'second of the name' (see Examples); as *-go* in several province-names, 'further', opp. to *-zen* 前 and *-chū* 中 (see also p. 39). 60.

| 志 Shiribeshi² (pr.). | 月 Shitsuki (k. of Bitchū; see also Locutions).

| 山 Ushiro-yama (m.).

| 免 Gomen (t.).

SURNAMES: 大 | Daigo;

| 間 Go-kan, 関 -kan, 醜 院 -daiin, 藤 tō (ptr., met., sculp.).

EMPERORS (for others, see under the second character, comparing remarks above): | 深草 Go-Fukakusa (89th), 小松 -Komatsu (100th), 柏原 -Kashiwabara (104th), 奈良 -Nara (105th), 水尾 -Minoo (108th), 西院 -Saiin (111th). | 高倉院 Go-Takakura-in (= Morisada 守貞, prince). | 德大寺左大臣 Go-tokudaiji-sadaijin (= Fujiwara no Sanesada, no. 81 of the Hundred Poets).

LOCUTIONS: | 三年役 *gosanneu no yeki* (the 'Later Three Years' War' of 1086-89); | 見 *kōken, ushiromi* ('a guardian'; *ushiromi-shoku* 職, tit.); | 伴, | 妻, | 添, see p. 129, Husband and Wife; | 胤, | 世, see p. 130, *fin.*; | 室 *kōshitsu* ('a nobleman's widow'); | 月 [見] *nochi no tsuki[mil]* ('[gazing at] the moon of the 13th night of the 9th month').

待 TAI, DAI; (*machi*). *matsu* ('to wait for, long for'); *-machi* ('waiting', esp. to see moonrise). Distinguish from 侍 (p. 256). 60.

| 兼山 Machikane-yama (m.). | 乳 Matsuchi (f.; m., -yama).

| 賢門 Taikem-mon (see p. 109, 84): Taikem-monin 院 (Empress).

| 宵 *matsuyoi* (the 14th night, esp. of the 8th month); Matsuyoi-no-kojijū 小侍從 (= Kojijū, poetess).

律 RITSU, RICHI; (*tada, nori*). *nori* ('law'); *tadasu* ('to correct'). As Ritsu, a Buddhist sect (| 宗 Risshū). See also pp. 100, 31, and 111, 92. 60. | 師 *risshi* (Bud. tit., see p. 87), Risshi (swo.).

洲 SHU, SU; SU. *su*³ ('a delta, islet, continent'). 85.

[Compare homophones under 須 (xu).] 大 | Ōsu or Ōzu (t.). | 本 Su-moto (t.), 股 -nomata (r.), 崎 -saki (cape; f. ptr.; see also p. 108, *med.*), -no-saki (same cape; Sumosaki as t.), -saki or -zaki (dist. of Yedo).

¹ Formed, with the six exceptions quoted later, from the actual canonical names of previous Emperors, the exceptions being derived from merely unofficial sobriquets of earlier occupants of the throne (see under the appropriate characters). Strictly speaking, *Go-Nara* is an exception only as regards the characters (see under 平, p. 192). *Go-Takakura-in*, quoted above, never acceded.

² Suggested derivation: *Minu shiri-pet*, 'swift (or mighty) river'.

³ One of the few instances where a 'pure-Japanese' reading is derivable, with more or less certainty, from the Sino-Japanese sound.

洒 SEI, SAM; or SAM, SE: or SA, SHA, etc. (*arau* 'to wash'). Distinguish from 酒 (x). 85.

┃ 落 *sharaku* ('witty, cheerful'), *share* ('wit, pun').

淦 Variant of 泉 (p. 308). 85.

活 KWATSU, KWACHI; (*iki*, *ikiru* 'to live'). As *kicatsu*, 'alive, lively, movable (of type)'. 85.

┃ 井 Iku-i, 玉 -tama (f.). 玉依媛 -tamayori-hime (= Tamayori-hime, d.).

洗 SEN. *arau* ('to wash'). 85.

大 ┃ Ōarai (t.). ┃ 馬 Seba (t. Nakasendō stage 31; f.).

洛 RAKU. *miyako* ('a capital' where the Emperor resides). 85.

┃ Raku, 花 ┃ Kwaraku, ┃ 陽 Rakuyō (poet. for Kiōto); ┃ 中 Raku-chū, 外 -gwai (names given by Hideyoshi to Kiōto and its environs respectively), 北 -hoku, 西 -sai, 東 -tō (the N., W. and E. portions of the city).

消 KEN. *nagareru* ('to flow'). 85. ┃ 子 Kenshi (Chuan Tzu, *seinin*).

津 SHIN; TSU: tsu; (*tsu*); *zoku*, Tsu-, *tsu* ('a harbour'). Often represents in early names the archaic genitival postposition *tsu*. 85.

[Compare 都 (x)]. ┃ 國 Tsu-no-kuni (old name for Settsu 攝 ┃ pr.). Kōri: ┃ 久井 Tsu kui (Sagami; f. met.), 名 -na (Awaji), 高 -taka (Bizen), 輕 -garu (Ōshū; t.; f.).

OTHER TOWNS: ┃ Tsu (see p. 98, 9: f. met.); 大 ┃ Ōtsu (Tōkaidō stage 52, Nakasendō 64; f. ptr.; n.; r.; Ōtsu-ye 繪, kind of picture); ┃ 府 Shimpu (= Tsuyama); ┃ 川 Tsu gawa (f. ptr.), 久見 kumi, 山 -yama (f.; r.), 口 -guchi, 戶 -do (f.), 井 -i (f.), 布利 -furi, 田 -da (f. ptr., swo., gunsmith; r.), 和野 wano, 具 gu, 金 gane (f.), 居山 -iyama, 根 -ne, 島 shima (f.; n. poet.), 宮 nomiya (f.), ヶ原 -gahara, 輕石 -garuishi, 幡 bata (r.), 澤 sawa.

OTHER SURNAMES: 大 ┃ Ōtsumi (met.); 小 ┃ Odzu (ptr.); ┃ 下 Tsu shita, 爪 dzume, 打 uchi, 江 ye, 守 -mori, 村 -mura (ptr.), 阪 -saka, 留 ru, dome, 崎 -saki, 野 -no (ptr.), 邊 -be, ┃ 摩 Tsu ma (wom. n.), 野媛 no-hime (court-lady). POETS: ┃ 麿 Tsu-maro, 都丸 -tsumaru, 藤 -tō (contraction for Tsunokuniya Tōshirō ┃ 國屋 藤四郎 and Ts. Tōjirō 藤次郎).

洪 KŌ, KU: (*thiro*, *ōmidzu* 'a flood'). 85.

┃ 志 Kō-shi (Hung Chih), 厓 -kai (Yai), *seinin*.

洋 YŌ; *Hiroshi, (hiro). nada* ('an ocean, open sea'). As *yō*-, also 'foreign', generally non-Asiatic (more often 西 *sei* *yō*-). 85.

┃ *Nada* (f.). ┃ 人 *yōjin* ('a foreigner, Westerner').

派 HAI; or HA. As *ha*, 'a denomination, sect, school' etc. 水 *no* ┃ *midzu no mata, minamata* ('the forks of a stream'). 85.

大 ┃ 皇子 *Ōmata-no-ōji* (prince).

洞 DŌ (FŌ), DZU; (*hiro, -akira*). *hora* ('a cave'). As *-dō*, an ending for art-names (see p. 69). 85. ┃ 院 *Tōin* (f.). ┃ 内 *Horonai* (t., perhaps from Ainu *poro-nai*, 'big stream').

恒 or **恆** KŌ, GŌ; *tsune; tsune, Tsune, Hisashi; zok.*, *Tsune*-. *tsune no* ('ordinary, usual'); *toko*- ('perpetual'). 61.

[Compare 常 (xi).] ┃ 山, see p. 103, 53. SURNAME: ┃ 川 *Tsune-gawa*, 吉 *-yoshi*, 河 *-gawa*, 屋 *-ya*, 富 *-tomi*, 藤 *-tō*.

恬 TEN, DEN. *shidzuka* ('quiet'). 61.

恰 KŌ. *atakamo* ('almost, like, just as'); *Ataka* (see p. 86). 61.

恪 KAKU. *tsutsushimu* ('to be respectful'). 61.

恃 SHI; *Tanomu. tanomu* ('to rely on'). 61.

恢 KWAI, KE. *ōinaru* ('great, extensive'). 61.

恂 SHUN; *Makoto. makoto* ('the truth'); *sunao* ('straightforward'). 61.
┃ 子 *Nobu-ko* (princess).

垣 YEN, ON; *kaki; (takā). kaki*, ┃ 根 *kakine* ('a fence, wall'). 32.
[Compare 柿 (p. 298), 蠣 (xxi).] TOWNS: 大 ┃ *Ōgaki* (f.); ┃ 内 *Kaido* or *Kaichi* (former as f. ptr.). OTHER SURNAME: ┃ *Kaki*; ┃ 田 *Kaki-da*, 本 *-moto* (ptr.), 見 *-mi* (or *Kakehi*).

埤 Unauthorised character. ┃ 和 *Haga* (f.).

括 KWATSU, KWACHI. *musubu* ('to tie, bind'). 64.

拾 SHI, JŪ. *hirou* ('to pick up'). Used as a complex synonym (not alternatively in names) of 十, 'ten'. 64.

┃ 德 *Jittoku* or *Juttoku* (*Shih Tê, senmin*). ┃ 遺 *jūi* or *shūi* ('supplement, appendix, supplementary plate', etc.); *Shūi-shū* 集 (anthology, see p. 109, 83).

按 AN; or ATSU, ACHI. *osayeru* ('to repress'); *kangayeru* ('to consider'); *kicameru* ('to examine'). 64.

三浦 | 針 Miura Anjin (Japanese name of William Adams, *anjin* being an old word for 'a pilot'). | 察 Azechi, | 察御息所 Azechi-no-miyasudokoro (poetesses); | 察使 *azechi*, *ansatsushi* (anc. tit.). | 摩 *amma* ('a shampooer, massage').

挂 Contraction of 掛 (xi). 64.

持 CHI, JI; *mochi*; *mochi*. *motsu*, *tamotsu* ('to have, hold, keep'). 64.
[Compare 用 (p. 205), 望 (xi).] | 船 Mochi-fune (t.), 田 -da, 地 -ji (f.). | 明院 Jimiō-in (pal.; line of the Impl. house; f.). | 國 Jikoku (d., see p. 101, 39). | 統 Jitō (Empress, 41st Mikadō).

指 SHI; *SHI*; *sashi*. *sasu* ('to point, indicate'); *yubi* ('a finger'). 64.
[Compare 刺.] | 月山 Shidzuki-yama (m.). | 南岡 Shirushi-no-oka (hill); | 南 *shinan* ('instruction, a teacher'), *shirube* ('a guide, sign-post'); | 南車 *shinansha* (the Chinese *chih-nan-ch'è* or 'south-pointing chariot', i.e., compass). SURNAME: | 吸 Yubisui; | 田 Sashi da, 原 -bara, 宿 -jiku.

拱 KIŌ, KU. *toru* ('to take'); *komamuku* ('to fold the hands'). 64.

狩 SHU, SHU; *kari*, *ka-*. *karu* ('to hunt, seek out'); *kari* ('a hunt, searching for, sightseeing expedition'). 94.

[Compare 刈 (p. 166), 假 (xi).] Towns: | 留家 Karuga; | 川 Kari-kawa, 塙澤 -basawa. | 野 Kano, vulg. Kanō (f. ptr.; r., Kanō-gawa); | 野雪姬 Kanoyuki-hime (leg. pers.). | 戸 Kari-to, 谷 -ya (f.).

独 Contraction of 獨 (xvi). 94.

咲 SHŌ; (*saki*). *saku* ('to bloom'). Used also for 笑 (xi). 30.
[Compare 崎 (xi).] | 田川 Sakita-gawa (r.). | 本 Sakimoto (f.). | 麻 Sakuma (n.). | 分 *sakicake* (blooming with different-coloured flowers on same plant).

峠 (No on.); *tōge*. *tōge*, orig. *tamake* (written 手向), 'a mountain-pass', esp. its crest. [46.]
| Tōge (f. ptr.). | 田 Tōgeta (t.).

降 KŌ, GŌ. *furu* ('to descend', as rain or snow); *kudaru* ('to descend, surrender'). Distinguish from 隆 (xi). 170.

| 矢 Furuya (f.). | 三世明王 Gōzanze-miōō (d.). | 誕 *kōtan* ('birth' of a remarkable personage). | 魔利劍 *gōma no riken* ('fudō's 'sharp sword for subduing demons').

姚 YŌ. *utsukushii* ('beautiful'). 38. 一 光 Yōkō (Yao Kuang, *sennin*).

姁 KŌ, GŪ. See 嫻 (xiv). 38.

姪 TETSU, TECHI. *mei* ('a niece'). See p. 130. 38.
一 川 Mei-gawa (r.), 一 濱 -nohama (t.).

始 Ō. *utsukushii* ('beautiful'). 38. 一 良 or 一 羅 Aira (k. of Ōsumi, also called Tara 始羅; f.). 大 一 羅 Ōaira (t.).

姑 KITSU, KICHI. Chinese name. 38. 一 子 Yoshi-ko (Empress).

姨 I. *oba* ('an aunt'). 38. 一 捨 Obasute (*nō*: m., -yama).

姥 BO, MO. *uba* ('an old woman, nurse'). 38.
一 岳 Uba-ga-dake (m.). 一 餅 Ubagamochi (pottery). 一 柳 Ubayanagi (f.). 一 ケ 繪 說 *uba ga yetoki* ('pictorial explanations by the nurse').

柳 or 柳 RIŪ, RU'. *yanagi, yagi, yana-*. *yanagi* ('a willow'). 75.
[Compare 楊 (xii), 梁 (xi), and the combination 八 木 (p. 145, *jin*.)] Towns: 一 生 Yagiū (f.); 一 本 **Yanagi** moto (or Yagimoto; both as f.), 生 戸 -ūto, 村 -mura, 浦 -ura, 澤 -sawa (f. ptr., lacq.), 橋 -bashi (also bridge in Yedo); 一 川 **Yana**-gawa (pot.; f. ptr., met.), 井 津 -itsu or -idzu, 津 -tsu or -itsu, 瀬 -se (f. ptr.), ケ 瀬 -gase.

一 島 **Yanagi** shima (dist. of Yedo), 屋 -ya (toothbrush-shop in Yedo; f.), 馬 場 -no-bamba (street of Kiōto).

OTHER SURNAMES: 一 Yanagi (ptr., met.); 大 一 Ōyanagi; 小 一 Koyanagi (ptr.); 大 一 津 Ōyaidzu; 小 一 津 Oyaidzu; 一 下 Yanagi (also Yagi)-shita, 元 -moto; 一 内 **Yanagi**-uchi, 田 -ta (ptr.), 谷 -ya, 原 -wara, 園 -zono (n.); 一 山 **Yana**-yama, 井 -i (ptr.), 河 -gawa, 倉 -gura. 一 實 Riūjitsu (Liu Shi, *sennin*). 一 樽 Yanagidaru ('sake bucket', *kiōgen*; also a name for comic anthologies).

柘 SHI. *tsuge* ('box-tree, boxwood'). 75. 一 植 Tsuge (t.; f.).

柄 HEI, HŌ; YĒ; (*moto*). *tsuka, kara, ye* ('a handle'). 75.
[Compare 塚 (xiii), 唐 (x), 江 (p. 212).] 一 崎 Tsukazaki, 一 目 本 Karameki (t.). 一 原 Yebara (f.).

桎 (No on.) *masaki* (a tree, *Euonymus japonicus*). [75.] 一 木 Masaki (f.).

相 SHŌ, SŌ: ai- ō-: *suke*, (*mi*), *miru* ('to look'); ai- ('mutual, reciprocal, in common'). As *shō*, 相國 *shōkoku*, 'a prime minister'; as *sō*, 'appearance'. 109.

[Compare 合 (p. 222), 會, 愛 (XIII), 藍 (XVIII).] 相模 Sagami (pr.; f.; poetess: f.); 相州 Sōshū (same pr.). 相岳 Ai-no-take, 相賀山 Sōga-san (m.). Kōri: 相馬 Sōma (Shimōsa; also of Iwaki, mod.; t.; f. ptr.); 相樂 Sōraku, Sagara[ka] (Yamashiro; Sagara and Sōra as f.). OTHER TOWNS: 相良 Sagara (f.); 相川 **Ai**-kawa (f. ptr.), 相原 -bara (f.), 相野村 -no-mura (i.e., 'Ainu village'); 相可 **Ō**-ka (f.), 相知 -chi, 相瀬 gase. 相國寺 Sō(Shōkoku-ji) (tem). 相 (or 愛) 本橋 Aimoto-bashi (bridge).

OTHER SURNAMES: 相木 **Ai** ki, 相田 da, 相浦 -mura, 相庭 -ba, 相淵 buchi, 相塙 -ba (ptr.), 相澤 zawa (ptr.), 相磯 iso. 相尚坊 Sō jōbō (the Tengu King), 相彌 ami (m. ptr.). 相糸 **Ai** ito, 相見 mi (*jorō*; latter also n. ptr.; see also Locutions), 相生松 oi-no-matsu (two pine-trees: *aioi*, 'living or growing up together' in mutual affection), 相袴 -yai-hakama (*kiōgen*). 相伴衆 *shōbanshū* (tit.).

OTHER LOCUTIONS: 十 **I** jūshō, jissō ('ten shapes or forms'); 相撲 *sumō* ('wrestling'); 相觀 *sō-kan* ('a physiognomy'), 相學 -gaku ('science of ph.'), 相合 -awase ('ph.'s compared'), 相見 -ken ('a physiognomist'), 相性 ai-shō ('chances of matrimony'), 相戀 -bore ('mutual love'), 相共作 -tomo ni tsukuru ('made in collaboration').

桐 (No on.) *tōga*, *tsuga* (a tree, *Tsuga Sieboldii*). Distinguish from 梅 (XI). [75.] 桐井 Tōga-i (f.), 桐尾 -noo (t.; priest).

柏 [Variant: 栢.] HAKU, HIAKU: *kashiwa*, *kashiwa* (an oak, *Quercus dentata*). Not the same as *kashi* 栲 (XV). 75.

1 峠 Kashiwa-tōge (pass), 峠崎 -zaki (cape; t.; nō). OTHER TOWNS: 1 Kashiwa (f.); 1 木 Kashiwa-gi (f.; *Genji* Chapter XXXVI), 山 -yama, 島 jima, 倉 gura, 原 -bara (Nakasendō stage 60; f.; also Kashiwara as f.), 野 no (f. ptr.). OTHER SURNAMES: 1 村 Kashiwa-mura, 谷 ya, 淵 buchi. 1 原天皇 Kashiwabara-tennō (= Kwammu, 50th Mikado).

柊 SHU, SHU. *hii[r]agi* (the Japanese Holly, *Osmanthus aquifolium*). 75.
1 屋 Hiragiya (f. met.).

柱 CHU, JU: (*hashira*). *hashira* ('a pillar'; numeral-suffix for Shintō deities, see p. 30). 75.

柿 or **柿** SHI: *kaki*, *kaki* (the Persimmon, *Diospyros kaki*). 75.

[Compare 垣 (p. 205), 鱒 (XXI).] TOWNS: 1 木 Kaki-noki, 本 nomoto (f. poet, ptr., met.), 芝 shiba, 岡 oka (f.), 迫 -zako, 崎 -zaki, 野 -no. OTHER SURNAMES: 1 山 Kaki-yama, 内 uchi, 沼 -numa, 栖 -su,

原 -wara, 澤 -zawa. | 本紀僧正 Kakinomoto-no-ki-no-sōjō (= Shinsai, priest). | 園 Kaki-zono (n.), 右衛門 -yemon (n. pot.), 賣 -uri, 山伏 -yamabushi (*kiūgen*).

舵 TA, DA. *kaji* ('a rudder'). Variant of 舵 (xi). 75.
[Compare also 楫 (xiii), 梶 (xi).] | 川 Kajikawa (f.).

枯 KO, KU; KŌ; (*kare*). *kareru* ('to wither'). 75. | 木 Kareki (f.).

柚 YU, U. *yuzu* (the Orange, *Citrus aurantium*). 75.
| 原 Yuzuhara (t.; f.). | 木 Yūnoki, Yuzuki (f.).

柑 KAN. *kōji* (a species of orange). 75.
| 本 Kōjimoto (f.). | 子 Kōji, | 子俵 Kōjidawara (*kiūgen*).

枋 Variant of 枋 (p. 239). 75.

柯 KA; (*yeda*). Synonym of 柄 above. 75.

柵 or 棚 SAKU, SHAKU. *mase, magaki* ('a fence'); *shigarami* ('a wattle-dike, palisade,' an ancient form of castle). 75.
| 木 Maseki (f.).

牲 SEI, SHŌ. *ikeniyē* ('living sacrifice'). 93. | 川 Niyekawa (f. ptr.).

烁 Variant of 秋 (p. 301).

畑 (No on); hata. *hata, hatake* ('a dry or upland field, vegetable garden').
Synonym of 畠 (x), not used alternatively in names.

[Compare 幡 (xv), 旗 (xiv).] 大 | 山 Ōhata-yama (m.). Towns:
| Hata (f. met., sculp.); 小 | Obata (f.) or Kobatake (also Kohata as f.);
| 田 Hata-da, 地 -chi. OTHER SURNAMES: 大 | Ōbata (pot.); | 川
Hata-gawa, 山 -yama, 中 naka (ptr.), 井 i, 佐 sa (ptr.), 屋 -ya, 野 no.

施 SHI; or SE; SHI; *Hodokosu* (see note on p. 283), (*tsubu*). *hodokosu*
('to give as alms'). 70.

| 基皇子 Shiki-no-ōji (prince). | 主 *seshu* ('pious contributor').

拜 [Variant: 拝.] HAL. *ogamu* ('to worship'). As *hai*, a common
respectful prefix to Sinico-Japanese words. 64.

| 島 Hai-jima (t.), 郷 -gō (f.). | 領 *hairiō* ('graciously presented',
lit. 'respectful reception', the converse of 獻上 *kenjō*, xi). | 白 *haihaku*,
after a name, '... begs to say'.

珉 BIN, MIN. 'Alabaster'. 96.

珍 or **玼** or **珍** CHIN: (*yoshi, ndzu-, taka, nori, haru*). *takara* ('a treasure'); *ndzu-* ('rare, precious'). 96.

1 田 Chinda (f.).

珂 KA; KA. Name of a gem. 96.

1 瑠皇子 Karu-no-ōji (prince, afterwards Tenmu, 40th Mikado).

珊 SAN. 1 瑚 *sango*, 'coral', esp. the red varieties. 96.

政 Counted as eight strokes (see p. 267).

昭 SHO; *aki, -akira, Akira, (tern)*. *akiraka* ('bright'). 72.

1 子 Shō-shi (princess). 1 德院 Shōtoku-in (Iyemochi, shōgun).

昨 SAKU, ZAKU. As *saku* or 1 日 *sakujitsu*, 'yesterday'. 72.

1 月 *saku-getsu*, 年 *-nen*, 夜 *-ya* ('last month, year, night').

咄 HOTSU. *akebono* ('the dawn'). 72.

胆 Used as a contraction of 膽 (XVII). 130.

胎 TAI. *haramu* ('to be pregnant'). 130. 1 内潜 Tainaikuguri (rock).

胖 HAN, BAN; *Yutaka, (nao)*. *yutaka* ('abundance'). 130.

祈 KI; KI. *inoru* ('to pray, invoke, curse'). 113.

1 善院 Ketōin (f.). 1 年際 *kinen-sai* or *tohigo no matsuri* (fest.).

祇 KI, GI; KI; (*masa, tada*). *kuni-tsu-kami* ('the gods of the land'). Commonly interchanged with 祇 (X), though etymologically distinct. 113.

1 園 Gion (ward of Kiōto; t.; f. ptr., see below; *kiōgen*); Gion -shōja 精舍 (tem., the Jētavana Vihāra), -ji 寺 (tem.), -niogo 女御 (mother of Taira no Tadamori). 1 王 Giō. 1 女 Gijo (mistresses of Kiyomori). 1 南海 Ginankai (= Gion Nankai, ptr.).

袂 BEL, MEL. *tanoto* ('a sleeve, pocket'). 145.

矧 SHIN. *icanya, mashite* ('still more'). 111.

秒 BIŌ, MHO. *sukoshi* ('small'). As *biō*, a division of time (see p. 66). 115.

科 KWA; *shina*. *shina* ('kind, degree'). 115.

秋 [Variants: 𦍋 穰.] SHU, SHU; aki, ai-; *aki*; *sok*., Aki-, *aki* ('autumn'; see p. 47). 115.

├ 津 *akitsu* (old word for the dragonfly, *tombō*), Akitsu (n.); whence: Akitsu-maro 麿 (n.), shima 洲 (ant. name for Japan), -shima 島 (ant. pal.: wrestler). ┤ 田 Akita (k. and t. of Ōshū, rarely as Aita; ant. castle, -jō 城, whence *Akita-jō-no-suke* 介, tit.); Akita as mod. *ken* and f. (*Akita-no-suke* 介, tit.). ┤ 鹿 Akika (k. and t. of Idzumo, also as Aika; latter as f.).

├ 葉山 Aki-ba-san (m.; tem.), 篠山 -shino-yama (n.), 子屋 瀧 -koya-no-taki (fall).

OTHER TOWNS: ┤ 府 Shūfu (= Akita); ┤ 穂浦 Aihoura; ┤ 山 **Aki**-yama (f. ptr.), 月 -dzuki (f.; see also further), 吉 -yoshi (f.), 保 -o (f.), 町 -machi. OTHER SURNAMES: ┤ 元 **Aki**-moto, 永 -naga, 本 moto, 里 -zato, 谷 -tani, 尾 -o (ptr.), 岡 -oka, 時 -toki, 馬 -ba (ptr.), 庭 -ba, 野 -no, 葉 -ba (also d.), 篠 -shino.

├ 子 Aki-ko (or Shū-shi, princess), 宮 -no-miya (Empress), 坊 -nobō (poet). ┤ 夜長物語 Aki-no-yo Naga-monogatari (classic). ┤ 月 *aki no tsuki*, *shūgwatsu* ('autumn moon', as latter in the Ōmi and other *hakkei*). ┤ 風月 *akikazedzuki* (the eighth month). ┤ 分 *shūbun* (see p. 113, 96).

矜 KIŌ, KŌ; or KIN, KON. *kokoru* ('to be proud'); *awaremu* ('to pity'). 110. ┤ 羯 (or 伽) 羅童子 Kongara-dōji (d.).

段 TAN, DAN. As *tan*, 'a measure of area' (see p. 65); as *dan*, 'a step, platform, grade, subject (of an essay or conversation), act (of a play)'. 74.

├ 土 Dan-to (t.), 野 -no (f.). 三 ┤ 目 *sandamme* ('Act III'), etc.

妙 Taoistic synonym of the Buddhist 妙 (p. 239). 95.

砂 SA, SHA; SA; suna, isa-, masa-, -sago. *suna*, *isago*, *masago* ('sand, gravel'). Synonym of 沙 (p. 236). 112.

TOWNS: ┤ 走 Subashiri; 小 ┤ 川 Kosagawa; ┤ 川 **Suna** gawa (f. met.; also Isagawa as f.), 子坂 -gozaka, 子原 -kohara, 田 -da (f.), 村 -mura (dist. of Yedo; f.), 茶屋 -chaya. OTHER SURNAMES: ┤ 子 Masago (as *sunago*, 'gold or silver dust'; Yedo 江戸 *sunago*, 'a guide (?) to Yedo'); ┤ 金 **Suna**-go (ptr.; as *sunagane* or *shakin*, 'gold dust'), 押 -oshi. ┤ 利場 *jariba* ('a gravel-bed').

研 [Full form: 研.] KEN, GEN; (*kiyo*). *togu* ('to sharpen'); *migaku* ('to polish'). 112. ┤ 川 Togikawa (f.).

飯 Synonym of 歸 (xviii). 106.

眇 BIŌ, MIŌ. *sugame* ('squinting'). Used as a self-humiliative. 109.

眈 GEN, GWAN. *miru* ('to see'). 109.

故 KO, KU: KŌ: (*moto, hisa, furu*). *jurushi* ('old, ancient'); *yuye* ('a cause'). As *ko*, 'the late . . .'. 66. | 西 Nishi, | 後 Kogo (f.). | 人 *ko-jin* ('a deceased person'), 事 *ji* ('an old story, historical episode'), 實 *-jitsu* ('ancient practice, antiquities').

胡 KO: KŌ. *yebisu* ('a barbarian'); *nanzo* ('why? how?'). 130.
大 | Ōko (f. met.), Daigo (f.). | 蝶 Kochō (*Genji* Chapter xxiv, lit. 'butterflies').

毗 [Variant: 毘] HI, BI: BI: (*suke, tasukeru* ('to help')). Phonetic-ally used in transcripts from the Sanskrit. 81.

DEITIES: | 沙門 [天] Bishamon[-ten] (see p. 98, **14**); | 廬遮那 Birushana (Vairocana); | 音羯磨 Bishukatsuina (Visvakarma).

畊 Variant of 耕 (X). 102.

紅 KŌ, GU. *kurenai*¹ (the Safflower or Bastard Saffron, *Carthamus tinctorius*); *beni, kurenai* (a pink or scarlet pigment prepared from the florets thereof, used in painting, colour-printing, dyeing, and, mixed with powdered tale, as a lip-rouge); *momi* ('scarlet silk'); *momidzuru* ('to take on autumnal colours', of leaves). See also the next entry. 120.

| 村 Kurenai-mura (t.). SURNAMES: | Kurenai; | 谷 Beniya (ptr.); | 林 Kurebayashi. | 梅 Kōbai (*Genji* Chapter XLIII, lit. the red-flowered *Prunus mume*); Kōbai-chō 町 (street of Yedo). | 子 Momi-ko (poetess). | 雨 *kō-u* ('red rain', sc., falling blossoms), 毛 *-mō*, 髮 *-hatsu* ('red hair', sc., foreign, foreigner).

紅葉 [Compare the foregoing.] | | *kōyō, momiji*[ba], red autumn foliage, esp. of the maple (*kayede*), for which *momiji* sometimes stands. | | Momiji. | | 木 Momijigi (*jorō*). | | 賀 Momiji no ga (*Genji* Chapter VII). | | 狩 Momiji-gari (*uō*: lit. 'a picnic to view maples'); | | 見 *kōyōmi* (same meaning). | | 鳥 *momiji-dori* ('a deer', poet.).

級 KIC. *shina, tsuide* ('class, order'). 120.
| 照 Shinateru (t.). 第一 | *dai-ikkū* ('1st grade'), etc.

¹ Le., *Kure no ai* 葵藍, 'Chinese indigo' (?). Also called *suetsumuhana* (see under 末, p. 201) and *benihana* | 花 or | 藍花.

紀 KĪ; KĪ; *nori, toshi*, (-*tsugu, tada*); *zok.*, -*ki. shirusu* ('to mark, record'); *itosuji* ('a line of thread'). As *ki*, 'lineage, law, chronicle, history' (compare 記¹). Borne as a *mon* on the banners of the Kishū Tokugawa. 120.

[Compare homophones under 木 (p. 176).] | 伊 Kii (pr.; f.), Kii or Ki (k. of Yamashiro). | 州 Kishū (Kii pr.); | 伊國 Kii-no-kuni (same; but Kinokuni -zaka 坂, street of Yedo, -ya 屋, shop-name). 南 | Nanki (southern Kishū). | 川 Kii-gawa or Ki-no-kawa (r.). | 海 Kii-no-umi (sea). | 見峠 Kinomi-tōge (pass). | 城 Ki-jō or | 府 Kifu, same as Wakayama, cap. of Kishū. | 尾井町 Kioi-chō (street of Yedo).

| Ki (clan, see p. 67). | 平 Ki-hira, 藤 -tō (f.). | 信 Kishin (Chi Hsin, Chin. hero). | 傳 Kiden (see p. 83, *init.*). | 伊式部 Kiishikibu, | 郎女 Ki-no-iratsume, 乳母 -no-menoto (poetesses). | 元 *kigen* (see p. 42).

約 YAKU. *tsudzumeru* ('to abridge, retrench'); *tsudzumayaka* ('frugal'). 120.

粃 (No on); *momii. momi* ('unhulled rice').

[Compare also 糶 (xv).] | 山 Momiyama (f. ptr.), 井 -i (f.).

郊 KŌ, KIŌ. *inaka* ('country, rural district'). 163.

| 原 *kōgen* ('open ground about a town'). See also 近 (p. 289).

郁 IKU, OKU. *sakan* ('flourishing'). 163.

| 芳門 Ikuhō-mon (gate of Kiōto). | 子 *mube, ikushi* (a shrub, *Stantonia hexaphylla*), Iku-ko (wom. n.); Mube-zono, Ikushi-yen 園 (n.).

耶 YA; YĀ. *chichi* ('a father'); *ka* (interrog. particle). 128.

| 摩 Yama (k. of Ōshū). | 馬溪 Yaba-kei (gorge). | 蘇 Yaso, Iyesu (Jesus). | 輪陀羅 Yashudara (Yasōdhara, wife of the Buddha).

昨 Variant of 所 (p. 267).

封 HŌ (FŪ), FŪ. *sakai* ('a boundary'). As *hō*, 'a fief, daimiate' (| 内 *hōdai*, 'within the fief'); as *fū*, 'a letter' or the seal on it. 41.

帥 SOTSU, SOCHI; or SHŪTSC, SHUCHI; or SUI. *hikiyuru* ('to lead'); *suberu* ('to control'). See also 元 (p. 167) and p. 85. Distinguish from 師 (x). 50. | Sotsu (poetess). | 大臣 Sochi-no-otodo or | 内大臣 Sochi-no-naidaijin (= Fujiwara no Korechika 伊周).

虹 KŌ, KŪ. *niji* ('a rainbow'). 142.

| 瀧 Niji-ga-taki, | 吹瀧 Nijifuki-ga-taki (falls).

¹ Either character is indifferently written with the right-hand portion (the 'phonetic') as 己, 巳 or 巳, but the first only is correct according to the etymology.

虻 BŌ, MĪŌ. *abu* (a gadfly). 142. 川 *Abu-kawa*. 田 *ta* (t.).

計 KEI; *KE*; (*kazu*). *kazoyeru* ('to number'); *hakaru* ('to measure'). 149. 子 *Kazu-ko* (court-lady), 馬 *-ma* (n.).

則 SOKU; *SŌ*; *norī*, (*tsune*). *norī* ('law'); *sunawachi* ('that is, then, at once'). 18.

武 *Noritake* (f. ptr.).

削 SHAKU, SAKU. *kedzuru* ('to shave off, scrape'). 18.

剃 TEI, TAI; *sori*. *soru* ('to shave'). 18.

軌 KI; *norī* ('law'); *wadachi* ('a track'). 159.

勅 [Variants: 敕, 勅.] CHOKU, SHIKI. *mikotonori* ('an Imperial edict'). As *choku*-, 'Imperial'. 19.

使 *chokushi* ('an Imperial envoy'); *Chokushi-mon* 門 (gate); but

使原 *Teshi-ga-hara* (plain) and 使河原 *Teshigahara* (f.).

卽 [Variant: 即.] SHOKU (SOKU), SHIKI. *sunawachi* ('that is, then, at once'); *tsuku* ('to follow, replace'). As *soku*-, 'sudden, immediate' (席 *sokuseki*, 'extempore'), also 'to ascend the throne' (位 *sokuī*, 'accession'). 26.

叙 SHO, ZO, (JO); *ZO*; (*-tsugu, nobu*). *noburu* ('to explain'); *jo-suru* ('to confer a rank of honour'). As *jo*-, for 序, 'a preface.' 29.

音 [Variant: 音.] IN, ON; *NE*; *oto*; *oto, nari, (ne)*; *sok.*, *Oto.*, *ne*, *oto, koyo* ('voice, sound, noise'). See also p. 5. 180.

[Compare 乙 (p. 143).] 頭瀬戸 *Ondo-no-seto* (strait). 信 (聞) 山 *Oto tsure(-kiki)-yama* (n.), 羽瀧 *-wa-no-taki* (fall). SURNAMES: 大 〇 *Ōto* (met.); 川 *Oto-gawa* (sculp.), 羽屋 *waya* (pot., also actors of Onoye 尾上 family), 無 *-nashi* (r.).

人 *Otondo*, *Ondo* (n.). 仁 *Oto hito* (prince), 羽 *bane* (*jorō*), 那 *na* (wom. n.). 門 *Ommon* (see p. 86). 博士 *om̄pakase* (see p. 83). 曲 *onkioku, ongioku* ('music'). 虫ノ *mushi no ne* ('the chirp of insects').

頁 KETSU, GECHI. *kashira, kōbe* ('a head'). 181.

盃 HAI, HE. *sakadzuki* ('a wine-cup'). 108.

面 [Variant: 面.] BEN, MEN; ME; omote, omo, -mo. omo ('face, surface'); omote, kao, vulg. tsura ('face, countenance'); 影, for 俤 (p. 292). 176.

大 1 Ōmo (t.). 小 1 Kotsura (mask-name). 1 (or 重) 川 Omo-kawa (r.). 1 木 Omo-ki (f.), 高 -taka (t.), 影 山 -kage-yama (m.), 野 川 -no-gawa (r.). 假 1 men ('a mask' for the stage, etc.). 1 相 mensō ('expression, physiognomy'). 1 壁 九 年 mempeki kunen (Daruma's meditation 'for nine years before a wall').

爰

Variant for 政 (p. 267).

要

YŌ; YE; Kaname, (toshi, mochi, yasu). kaname ('the rivet' of a fan, 'the essential principle'); motomu ('to ask for'). As yō, esp. 'essential, vital.' 146. 1 石 Kaname-ishi (rock). 1 人 Kaname, Kanando (n.; see also p. 86). 1 事 yōji ('business, affairs').

軍

GUN. ikusa ('war'); moromoro ('all'). 159.
[Compare 郡 (x).] 1 子, 1 地 Gun-ji (f. met.), 内 -nai, 司 -ji (f.), 記 -ki (see p. 86), 茶 利 明 王 -dari-miōō (d.). 1 監 gun-kan (tit, see p. 85), 器 -ki ('munitions, military accoutrements'). 1 評 定 gumbiōjō ('a council of war').

冠

[Variant: 冠.] KWAN. kam[m]uri, kōburi, kōmuri ('a cap, head-gear', esp. that worn with men's full court dress). 14.
1 Kwan (f.). 1 岳 Kammuri-dake (m.). 1 謙 之 Kwankenshi (Kuan Ch'ien-shih, sennin). 1 者 kwanja ('a young man, bachelor', esp. as dram. pers.).

免

Incorrect form of 免 (p. 273).

負

FŪ, BU; FU. ou ('to receive', as a wound, 'take up', as a burden, 'sustain'); makeru ('to be defeated'). 154.
1 局 先生 Fūkioku-sensei ('Fu Ch'ü Hsien-shêng, sennin).

盈

YEI, YŌ; mitsu, Mitsuru. michiru, mitsuru ('to be full, abundant'). 108. 1 子 Mitsu-ko (wom. n.).

盆

Contraction of 盆 (x).

盆

HAN, BON. hodogi ('a pot, vessel'). As bon, 'a tray'. 108.
1 山 Bonzan (kiōgen). 1 祭 bommatsuri or simply 1 bon (contracted from urabon, see 子, p. 152), festival.

俞

[Commonly written 俞.] YU. shikari ('just so'). 11.

1 靈 瓊 (or 瑰) Yureikwai (Yü Ling-kuei, sennin).

柔 JŪ, NIŪ; *NI. yawaraka* ('soft, yielding'). 75. 子 Jū-shi (princess).
術 jūjutsu or 道 jūdō, a system of self-defence.

勇 YŪ; (*o, isa, take*), *Isamu, Takeshi. isameru* ('to inspire'); *takeshi, tsuyoshi* ('strong, brave'). As yū alone, or 士 yūshi, 'a hero'. 19.

子 Yū-ko (poetess). 人 Isa-me, 雄 -o, 馬 -me (or Yūma), 司 Yūji (n.). 猛 yūmō ('valour').

品 [Contraction: 品.] HIN, HON; *HO*; *shina*; (*nori, kazu, hide, tada*); *zok.*, *Shina.* *shina* ('sort, quality, grade, rank, materials, goods').

See also p. 88. 30.

治 Honji (k. of Bingo). 井沼 Shinai-numa (lake). 川 Shinagawa (t., Tōkaidō stage 1; f. ptr.; brothel, -ya 屋); 川寺 Honsen-ji (tem.). の方 Shina-no-kata (hist. pers.), 宮 -no-miya (princess), 照 -teru (*gorō*). 十 ippin ('ten sorts'), etc.; 三 sampin ('third class'), etc. (but compare p. 88). 上 jōhin, 下 gehin ('superior, inferior grade').

是 SHI, JI; or ZE; *JI, ZE*; *kore, (yoshi, yuki). kore, kokoni* ('this, here'); *yoshi* ('good'). As ze, 'right, correct.' 72.

永 Kore-naga, 枝 -yeda, 恒 -tsune (f.), 平菅 -hirasuge (swo.).

星 SEI, SHŌ; *hoshi*; *zok.*, *Hoshi.* *hoshi* ('a star, dot, point'). See p. 97. 6. 72.

居山 Hoshinoyama (m.). 月夜井 Hoshitsukiyo-no-i (water). Towns: 田 Hoshi-da (f.), 岡 -nooka (ヶ岡 -gaoka, dist. of Yedo), 野 -no (f. ptr., met.). 谷寺 Shōkoku-ji (tem.) OTHER SURNAMES: 1 Hoshi (met.); 大 Ōboshi (ptr.); 川 Hoshi-kawa, 山 -yama, 戸 -to, 井 -i, 谷 ai, 名 na, 倉 -kura, 島 -jima. 川皇子 Hoshigawa-no-ōji (prince).

冒 [Contraction: 冒.] HŌ, MŌ. *ōu* ('to cover'). Used as a contraction of 帽 (xii). 13.

毘 Variant of 毗 (p. 302).

重 [Variant: 重.] CHŌ, JŪ; *YE* (i.e. *HE*); *shige*; *shige, Shige, Shigeshi, Kasanu, (atsu)*; *zok.*, *jū*-, rarely *Shige*-. *omoshi* ('heavy, important'); *omosa* ('weight, e.g., 十斤 *omosa*, or *jū, jikkū*, 'weight 10 catties'); *kasaneru* ('to pile up, repeat'); *-he* (-ye, 'a thickness, -fold'); *kasane* (numeral suffix for suits of clothes, see p. 39). As *jū*, also 'a storey' of a tower, 'tier' or 'in tiers' (of a box). 166.

[Compare 茂 (ix), 滋 (xii), 繁 (xvii)] Towns: 末 **Shige**-sue (f.), 里 -sato, 岡 -oka (f.; *gorō*), 富 -tomi. 1 (or 面) 川 Omo-kawa (r.). 井筒屋 Shige-idzutsu-ya (brothel). OTHER SURNAMES: 1 Chō (ptr.);

丨 久 **Shige**-hisa, 元 -moto, 田 -ta (ptr., met.), 本 -moto (*jorō*), 地 -ji, 光 -mitsu, 村 -mura, 見 -mi, 松 -matsu, 信 -nobu, 柄 -su, 野 -no, 盛 -mori.

OTHER PERSONAGES: 丨 陽子 Chōyōshi (Chung Yang-tzu, *sennin*); 丨 源 Jūgen (priest); 丨 枝 Shigeriye (*jorō*); 丨 荷 Omoni (dram. pers.). 丨 木 Shige-ki (poetess), 喜 -ki (n.). 丨 陽 chōyō (the Chrysanthemum Festival, see p. 103, 56). 丨 代 jūdai ('an heirloom'). 丨 着 *kasane*gi ('the wearing of several suits at once').

香 KIŌ, KŌ; KA; ka; *ka*, (*taka*). *ka*, *niōi* ('odour, fragrance'). As *kō*, esp. 'incense' (chiefly of fragrant woods). 186.

[Compare homophones under 加 (p. 187).] 丨 (or 鴻) 島 Kō-shima (is.).

丨 洲 Kara-su (shore). KŌRI: 丨 川 **Ka**-gawa (Sanuki, also read Kogawa; former as mod. *ken*, f. ptr., met.), 取 -tori (Shimōsa; t., also as Kadori; tem.; f.), 美 -mi or 我美 -gami (Tosa). OTHER TOWNS: 丨 々 地 **Ka**-kaji, 々 美 -kami, 室 -muro, 春 -haru (pot.), 椎 -shii (Kashii-daimiōjin 大明神, the Empress Jingō).

OTHER SURNAMES: 丨 田 Kō-da, 西 -zai (ptr.), 坂 -saka; 丨 山 **Ka**-yama (ptr.), 月 -tsuki, 村 -mura, 宗我部 -sokabe. 丨 保留 Kaoru, 丨 苗 Kanaye (n.). 丨 合 *kōgō* ('an incense-box'; as *kō-awase* or 丨 道 *kōdō*, the Perfume Game); 丨 具屋 *kōguya* ('a toilet-shop, perfume-seller'). 丨 車 *kiōsha*, *kiōsu* (chesspiece). 丨 誘 *niōi-sason* ('fascinating').

看 KAN. *miru* ('to see'). 100. 丨 花 *hanami* ('a flower-viewing').

禹 U; U. As U or 大 丨 Taiu, Yü the Great, Chinese Emperor. 114.

皇 KŌ (KWŌ), Ō. *Suberagi*, *Sumeragi*, *Sumerogi*, *Sumera-mikoto* ('the Emperor', also 天 丨, see 天, p. 169, med.). 106.

丨 都 Kō-to (= Kiōto, t.), 極 -gioku (35th Mikado), 仁 -nin (dram. pers.), 大老 -tairō (Huang Ta-lao, *sennin*). OTHER TITLES: 丨 帝 Kō-tei (the Emperor), 上 -jō (the reigning Emperor); 丨 太子 *kōtaishi* (the Prince Imperial); 丨 子 *ōji*, *kōshi*, 丨 女 *ōnio*, *kōjo* (resp. a prince and princess of the blood); 丨 后 *kōgō* (Empress, not reigning); [丨] 太后 [*kō*]*taikō* (same, as mother of an Emperor); 太 丨 太后 *taikōtaikō* (as grandmother of an Emperor).

泉 SEN; idzumi; *Idzumi*, (*yuki*). *idzumi* ('a spring', lit. 'issuing water'). 85.

丨 *Idzumi* (t.; f. ptr.), *Sen* (f.); 丨 州 Senshū (same pr.). KŌRI: 丨 北 Semboku (*Idzumi*, mod.); 丨 南 Senman, *Idzumi-no-minami*, or merely *Minami* (*Idzumi*). 丨 川 *Idzumi-gawa* (r.; t.; f.), 井 -i (t.), 屋 -ya (brothel; f. ptr.), 澤 -sawa (f.). 丨 岳 (涌) 寺 Sen-gaku(-yū)-ji (tem.).

OTHER SURNAMES: 大 | Ōidzumi (met.); 小 | Koidzumi (ptr., met.); | 亭 Idzumi-tei, 崎 -zaki. | 大將 Idzumi-taishō (= Fujiwara no Sadakuni 定國). | 壽 Senju (*jorō*). | 水 *sensui* ('an artificial water').

弁 YEN; or KAN, KON. *hirosi* ('wide'). 55.

命 Variant of 命 (p. 276).

食 SHOKU, JIKI. *hamu, kū* ('to eat, live on'). 184. | 滿 Kema (n.).

負 Same as 負 (p. 305).

急 KIU, KŌ. *isogu* ('to hasten, be swift'). See p. 98, **11**. 61.

侯 Variant of 侯 (p. 292).

衆 A Japanese compound of 久 and 米, read *kume* (as a *zokumiō*-initial and otherwise; see under 久, p. 157). It apparently has no independent meaning.

叁 Old form of 参 (x1). 28.

帛 KEL, GEI. *nori* ('law'). 50.

亮 [Variant: 亮.] RIŌ; *suke, (aki, -akira)*; *zok.*, Riō- or Suke-, -suke. *hogaraka, akiraka* ('clear, bright'); *makoto* ('the truth'). 8.

亭 TEL, CHŌ; CHIN (Tōin); TE. *abaraya* ('a hovel'): *adzumaya* ('a pavilion, arbour'). As *tei* or *chin*, same as the latter; as *tei*, a common ending for art-names (see p. 69). 8.

| 子院 Teiji-in (tem.; also = Uda, 59th Mikado). | 子 Teishi (prince, = Tsunesada 恒貞). | 主 *teishu* ('master of the house').

哀 AI; O, YE. *awaremu* ('to pity'); *kanashimu* ('to grieve'). As *ai*, 'grief', one of the Four (Seven) Passions (see p. 102, **49**). Distinguish from 衷 (x). 30.

重 Variant of 重 (p. 306).

彦 GEN (KAN); *hiko; hiko, Hiko, (yoshi)*; *zok.*, Hiko, -hiko. *hiko* (honorific suffix to men's names in early times, as 姫 *hime* for women; common element in early divine and princely names, see p. 49). 59.

一 島 Hiku-shima (is.), Hikoshima (t.). 一 山 **Hiko**-san (m.; t.), 根 -ne (t. met.; f.), 間 -ma (t.), 坂 -saka, 家 -ya, 部 -be, 久保 -kubo (f.). 一 城 Genjō (= Hikone, t.). DEITIES: 一 火々出見尊 Hikobohodemi-no-mikoto; 一 狹知命 Hikosashiri-no-m.; 一 星 Hikoboshi (the star Kengiū 牽牛 or the Herdsman). 一 子 Gen-shi (Empress). 一 石 Hiko-ishi (sculp.), 馬 -ma (n.).

帝 or **帝** TEI, TAI; TE; (*tada*). mikado, 皇 **!** *kōtei* ('an emperor', esp. the Emperor of Japan). 50.

一 都 Teito (= Kiōto, t.). 一 釋 Taishaku (t.; m., -san); Taishaku-ten 天 (Indra, d.). 一 國 *teikoku* ('an empire', esp. Japan).

変 Contraction of 變 (xxiii).

奇, 寄 Variants of 奇 (p. 281).

宣 SEN; *nobu, nori. noberu* ('to state, narrate'). 40.

一 化 Senkwa (28th Mikado). 一 子 Nobu-ko (poetess). 一 旨 *senji* ('an Imperial decree'), Senji (sev. poetesses); Senji-nosuke 典侍 (poetess). 一 德 Sentoku (Chin. Emp., Hsüan-tê; hence a name for vessels in yellow bronze or pottery made during or in the style of his period; also a yellow bronze or copper alloy peculiar to Japan).

室 SHITSU, SHICHI; muro; (*ie*). muro ('a cellar'); *ie* ('a house'); *tsuna* ('a wife'). 40.

大 一 山 Ōmuro-san (m.). 一 戸崎 Muroto-saki (cape). Towns: 一 Muro (anct. cap.; f. ptr.); 一 田 Muro-ta (f. ptr.); 町 -machi (also dist. of Kiōto and of Yedo; f.; *M.-jidai* 時代, period 1392-1490), 津 -tsu (Muro-no-tsu as harbour), 積 -dzumi (f.), 蘭 -ran (or Mororan, in Yezo). OTHER SURNAMES: 大 一 Ōmuro; 小 一 Komuro (ptr.); 一 山 Muro-yama, 内 -uchi, 岡 -oka, 屋 -ya (n.), 賀 -ga, 澤 -zawa. 一 君 Murogimi (*nō*).

客 KAKU, KIAKU; (*hito*). *marōdo* ('a guest, customer'). 40.

宥 YŪ, U. *yurusu* ('to free, forgive, allow'); *nadameru* ('to relieve, pacify'). 40.

宍 Contraction of 寂 (xi). 40.

突 TOTSU, DOCHI. *tsuku* ('to pound rice'). 116.

一 渡橋 Totto-no-hashī (bridge). 曲 **!** *kiokudzuki* ('a trick rice-pounder').

柰

Variant of 奈 (p. 281). 75.

奎

KEI, KE. The fifteenth of the Twenty-eight Constellations. 37.

来

Contraction of 桑 (x).

南

NAN; NA; minami, mina-, -nami. *minami* ('the south, southern'). 24.

[Compare 皆 (p. 315), 衆 (xii).] | 海道 Nankaidō (see p. 122). | 條 Nanjō (k. of Echizen; f. met.). | 天蓋 Minami-amabe (mod. k. of Bungo). | (or 名) 位瀧 Nai-no-taki (fall).

TOWNS [for other examples (including street-names), where 南 is a mere directional prefix (Minami-), see under the second character]: 大 | Ōminami; | 部 Nambu (f.), Minabe; | 桑 Naguwa; | 方 **Minami**-kata (Minakata as f.), 關 -zeki or -noseki; | 京 **Nan**-kin (Nanking in China, hence 'Chinese'), 柯 -ka (Nan-ko, *ibid.*), 郷 -gō (f.), 都 -to (= Nara in Yamato). | Minami or | 驛 Nanyeki (= Shinagawa, sub. of Yedo; first as f.). | 傳馬町 Nan-demma-chō (street of Yedo). | 禪寺 Nanzen-ji (tem.).

OTHER SURNAMES: 小 | Kominami; | 摩 Nama; | 合 **Nan**-gō, 宮 -gū, 原 -gen (ptr.), 湖 -ko; | 保 **Nam**-bo, 波, 埴 -ba; | 大路 **Minami**-ōji, 岩倉 -iwakura, 長尾 -nagao, 鬼窪 -onikubo, 浦 -ura, 荒 -arai; | 川 **Mina**-gawa, 村 -mura, 里 -sato, 淵 -buchi, 澤 -zawa (ptr.).

| 陽公主 Nanyōkōshu (Nan-yang Kung-chu, *sennin*). | 陀羅 Nadara (n.). | 泉 Nan-zen (priest), 籙 -riō (horse), 宋 -sō (the Southern Sung dynasty of China), 朝 -chō (the Southern Court or Dynasty of medieval Japan). | 北朝時代 *nambokuchō-jidai* (period 1336-1392). | 呂 *nanro* (the 8th month). | 面王 *Nammen-no-ō* (tit. of the Emperor). | 蠻 *namban* ('a foreigner, foreign', lit. 'southern barbarian'); *namban-tetsu* 鐵 ('non-Japanese iron'); *Namban-tetsu Ura no Menuki* 後日貫 (*jōruri*).

BUDDHIST INVOCATIONS: | 無 *namu* (Skt. 'hail!'); *namu sambō* 三寶, *n. Amida-butsu* 阿彌陀佛, *n. miōhō renga-kiō* 妙法蓮華經.

毒

TOKU, DOKU. As *doku*, 'poison, detriment'. Distinguish from 青 (p. 282). 80.

春

[Variant, see p. 283, *init.*] SHUN; haru; haru; *zok.* Shun- or Haru-, *haru* ('the spring'; see p. 47). As *shun*, also 'erotic'. 72.

[Compare 治 (p. 257).] | H, see the next entry. | 末町 Haruki-machi (street of Yedo). | 本屋 Harumoto-ya (brothel). SURNAMES: 小 | Koharu (*koharu* or *shōshun*, the 10th month); | 藤 Shundō (met.; some read Harufuji); | 部 **Kasu**-be, 逢 -gata (compare note on next page); | 川 **Haru**-kawa (ptr.), 川 -yama, 川 -ki (ptr.), 井 -i (lacq.), 本 -moto,

田 -ta (arm., met.), 名 -na (pot.), 枝 -yeda, 秋 -aki (Shunjū as the Chin. classic Ch'un-ch'iu), 島 -shima (met.), 原 -bara, 道 -michi, 澄 -zumi.

PERSONAGES, etc.: 一 若 Shunwaka (sculp.): 一 子 Haru-ko (Empress), 宮 -no-miya (tit. of Prince Imperial), 門 -to, 海 -mi, 富士 -fuji (n.), 芝 -shiba (*gorō*), 風 -kaze (horse), 雨 -same (song, 'Spring Rain'). 一 榮 Shunyei (*nō*). 一 色 shunshoku, 一 景色 haru no keshiki ('a spring landscape'). 一 畫 shungwa ('erotic pictures').

春日 SHUNJITSU; Kasuga. haru no hi or harubi (poet.), 'a spring day';

一 一 の harubi no, 'vernal', an early stock epithet (*makura-kotoba*) for the Yamato place-name Kasuga¹, orig. written 精垣 (*kasu-gaki*, 'lees-hedge'), the characters 一 一 becoming in later times the regular orthography for the name and its derivatives, as follows:—

一 一 Kasuga (t. and tem. on K.-yama; f.). 一 一 山 Kasuga-yama (hill near Nara; anct. cas. in Echigo), 宮 -no-miya or 神社 -jinja (tem.), 大明神 -daimiōjin or 神 -no-kami (d.), 井 -i (k. of Owari; f.), 部 -be (same k.; t.; f.), 皇子 -no-ōji, 宮天皇 -no-miya-no-tennō (princes), 山田媛 -yamada-no-iratsume, [大] 娘 -no [-ō]-iratsume (Empresses), 局 -no-tsubone (sev. hist. pers.), 野 -no (*gorō*), 龍神 -rūjin (*nō*). 一 一 流 Kasuga-riū (school of painting), 佛師 -busshi (sculptors), 祭 -matsuri (fest.).

韋 一; I. somuku ('to oppose'); oshikawa ('soft leather'). 178.

一 駄天 Ida-ten (d.). SENNIN: 一 善俊 I-zenshun (Wei Shan-tsun), 節 -setsu (Chieh), 昉 -bō (Fang), 恕 -jo (Nü).

胃 CHU, CHU. kabuto ('a helmet'). Distinguish from 冒 (p. 306). 13.

胃 CHU, JU; (-tsugu, tsugi-). tsudzuku ('to continue'); tane ('seed'); suye ('posterity'). 130.

点 Contraction of 點 (XVII).

貞 TEI, JŌ; sada, Tadashi; zok., Tei-, less commonly Sada-. tadashii ('honest'); misao ('fidelity, chastity'). 154.

[Compare 定 (p. 279).] 一 元 Sada-moto, 光 -mitsu (t.), 方 -kata (f.), 宮 -no-miya (nun). 一 孟 Teimō (Chéng Méng, seinin). 一 信公 Teishin-kō (= Fujiwara no Tadahira 忠平). 一 女 teijo ('a faithful wife').

NENGŌ: 一 元 Jō(Tei)-gen (976-977), 應 -ō (1222-23), 永 -yei (1232), 享 -kiō (1684-87); 一 觀 Jōkwan, Jōgwan (859-876); 一 和 Teiwa (N. Dyn., 1345-49); 一 治 Jōji (ditto, 1362-67).

¹ Compare poems in the *Nihongi* (trans. W. G. Aston, I, p. 402, II, p. 100). The epithet itself involves a pun on *kasumi*, the 'haze' characteristic of spring weather in Japan.

者 SHA; SA, HA; (*hito*). *mono* ('a thing, person, agent'). 125. 小 **小** *komono* ('an inferior samurai, servant').

萎 Contraction of 斐 (xi).

𪛗 Old form of 時 (x). 72.

炭 TAN; (*sumi*). *sumi* ('charcoal'). 86. 宮 Tannomiya (f. swo.).

茲 [Full form: 茲.] SHI; SHI; (*kore*). *kore, kokoni* ('this, here'). 95.

前 [Old form: 𪛗.] SEN (rare), ZEN; *maye, -saki; (chika, saki, Susumu). maye, saki* ('front, before, former'). See p. 39, B. As *zen* or *saki* *no* before names or titles, 'formerly called . . .', 'ex-'; see p. 96, (I); as *-no-maye*, an honorific affix to names of noble ladies; as *-maye (-mai)* after a Buddhist temple-name, see p. 10, note 2. 18.

𪛗 島 *Maye-jima* (is.; f. ptr., met.), 岳 *-ga-dake* (m.). TOWNS: 田 *Maye-da* (f. swo., sculp.; also *Maita* as t. and f.), 庄 *-noshō*, 原 *-bara* (f.), *-baru*, ヶ 須 *-gasu*, 郷 *-gō*, 澤 *-zawa* (f. ptr.), 橋 *-bashi* (f. ptr.).

OTHER SURNAMES: 川 *Maye-gawa* (ptr.), 口 *-guchi*, 山 *-yama* (ptr.), 木 *-ki*, 田川 *-dagawa* (met.), 村 *-mura* (ptr.), 波 *-nami*, 倉 *-gura*, 部 *-be*, 野 *-no* (ptr.), 園 *-zono*. 司 *zenji* (tit.). 頭 *mayegashira*, 座 *zenza* (grades of wrestlers and of professional raconteurs respectively).

首 SHŪ, SHU. *kōbe* ('the head'); *kubi* ('the head, neck'); *obito* (anct. tit.). As *shu*, a numeral-suffix for poems (see p. 40). 185.

里 *Shuri*, formerly *Sukuri* (t.). 尾松 *Shubi-no-matsu* (pine-tree; *shubi*, 'favourable opportunity'). 令 *Shurei* (see p. 86). 信 *Kubi-nobu* (*geisha*, 'Nobu of the [beautiful] neck'). 夏 *shuka* (the 4th month). 途 *kadode* ('setting out on a journey').

姜 KIŌ, KŌ. Chinese surname. 38. 詩 *Kiō-shi* (Chiang Shih, paragon), 子牙 *-shiga* ('Tzu-ya, Chin. hero').

美 [Variant: 𪛗.] BI, MI; *MI; yoshi, (haru, tomi); zok., Yoshi-, -mi. utsukushii, urukashii* ('beautiful'); *umashi* ('sweet, nice, skilful'); *yomi-suru* ('to esteem'). 123.

[Compare 三 (p. 150), 御 (xi).] 作 *Mimasaka* (prov.). 濃 *Mino* (pr.; k. of Iwami; brothel, -ya 屋). OTHER KŌRI: 方 *Mi-kata* (Tajima, mod.), 含 *-gumi* (Tajima), 馬 *-ma* (Ashū; f.), *-mu* (same k.), 彌 *-ne* (Chōshū), 薺 *-ki, -naki*, later *-no* (Harima). 山 *Utsukushi-yama*, 古 登 山 *Migoto-yama* (m.). 名 野 川 or 那 濃 川 *Minamo-gawa* (r.).

TOWNS: 川 **Mi**-kawa, 々 津 -midzu (r.), 甘 -kamo, 江 寺 -yeji (Nakasendō stage 15), 保ノ 關 -onoseki, 袋 -naki. 福 門 Bifuku-mon (gate of Kiōto); 福 門 院 Bifuku-monin (Empress). OTHER SURNAMES: 玉 **Mi**-tama, 田 -ta, 津 -tsu, 氣 -ke, 添 -zoye, 圖 垣 -dzugaki, 圖 屋 -dzuya, 濃 部 -nobe, 濃 輪 -nowa.

子 Haru-ko (Empress). 人 Yoshito (*yorō*); *bijin*, 女 *bijo* ('a beauty'). 妻 Mitsuma (*yorō*). 稻 **Uma**-shine, 樹 -ki (n.). 毛 比 磨 **Mi**-keimaro, 波 留 -haru, 家 古 太 夫 -yakodayū, 鄉 -sato, 楯 -tate, 織 -ori (n.). 立 or 楯 *mitate*, for 見 立 (p. 246).

革 KAKU, KIAKU. *karwa* ('leather'); *aratameru* ('to renew'). 177.
堂 Kōdō (tem.).

某 BŌ, MŌ. *nanigashi, sore[gashi]* ('So-and-so'). 75.

甚 JIN. *hanahada* ('very, superlative'). Distinguish from 勘 (KAN) as a *zokumiō*-initial. 99. 目 寺 Jimokuji (t.).

典 Variant of 典 (p. 285).

范 HAN, HON. A plant name and Chinese surname. 140.
豹 Hampō (Fan Pao, *sennin*). 蠡 Hanrei (Fan Li, Chin. hero).

苑 YEN, ON; (*sono*). *sono* ('a garden'). 140.

苗 BIŌ, MIŌ; (*naye*). *naye* ('young shoots'). 140.
塙 山 **Naye**-ba-zan (m.), 敷 山 -shiki-yama (m.), 木 -ki or -gi (t.), 代 川 -shirogawa (t. pottery, also read Nawa-). 村 Nawamura (f. met.). 龍 Biōriū (Miao Lung, *sennin*). 字 *mōji* ('surname').

苴 SHO, SO. *tsuto, kusadzuto* ('a straw wrapper', see 家, x). Distinguish from 葦 (xi) and 葦 (xiii). 140.

茅 BŌ, MIŌ; *CHI*; *kaya, chi*; (*chi*). *kaya, chi* (two reeds, *Miscanthus sinensis* and *Imperata arundinacea*). 140.

[Compare 葦 (xiii) and 榎 (xiv).] ケ 崎 **Chi**-gasaki (t.), 淳 -nu (anct. pal.; f.), 根 -ne, 停 -nu (f.). 原 **Kaya**-bara, 野 -no (f.), 塙 町 -ba-chō (street of Yedo). 盈 Bō-yei (Mao Ying), 檬 -mō (Méng), *sennin*.

第 Variant of 第 (xi). 140.

苔 TAI, DAI; *TO*. *koke* ('moss'). 140.

苦 KO, KU: *KU*. *kurushimu* ('to suffer'); *nigashi* ('bitter, cruel'). 140.
 林 Niga-bayashi (t.), 桃 -momo (f.). 木 Shimoto (m.).

若 JAKU, NIAKU: *waka*; *waka*, (*yoshi*); *zok.*, *Waka*-. *wakashi* ('young').
 As *-waka*, a suffix to boys' names (see p. 68). 140.

[Compare 和歌 (p. 270).] 狭 **Waka**-sa (or 州 Jakushū, pr.),
 江 -ye (k. and t. of Kawachi; f.), 草山 -kusa-yama (m.). OTHER TOWNS:
 林 **Waka**-bayashi (f. ptr., met.), 松 -matsu (is.; f. ptr.; *jorō*; brothel,
 -ya 屋). 津 -tsu, 柳 -yanagi (*jorō*), -yagi (same t.), 神子 -miko, 櫻 -za or
 -sa (-zakura as anct. pal.). 王寺 Niakuō-ji (tem.). 柴 (or 那) 尾
 Wakana-ya (brothel).

OTHER SURNAMES: 芝 Jakushi (f. or n. ptr. and met.); 山 **Waka**-
 -yama (met., actor), 水 -midzu (n. poetess; lit. 'first water' drawn in new
 year), 木 -gi, 井 -i, 月 -tsuki (ptr.), 田 -da, 代 -shiro, 目田 -meda,
 竹 -take, 杉 -sugi, 見 -mi, 尾 -o (ptr.), 宮 -miya (lit. 'young prince', also
 a grade of Shintō tem.), 部 -be, 菜 -na (*jorō*; *kiōgen*; see also p. 118,
 xxxiv, xxxv), 森 -mori, 塚 -tsuka, 園 -zono, 槻 -tsuki, 藤 -fuji.

子 **Waka**-ko (poet and court-lady), 太夫 -tayū (mus.), 男 -otoko
 (= Chūjō 中將, dram. pers.), 賣 -me (poetess). OTHER JORŌ: 妙 **Waka**-
 -taye, 那 (for 菜) -na, 浦 -ura, 梅 -ume, 紫 -murasaki, 葉 -ba. 三人
waka-sanjin (see p. 99), 衆 -shū, 者 -mono ('a youth'), 年寄 -doshiyori
 (tit.), [海] 布刈 -me-kari (fest.).

苦 SEN. *toma* ('a mat covering'). 140.

田 Toma-da (mod. k. of Mimasaka; f.), 小牧 -komai (t., Ainu
Tomako-nai, 'the stream issuing from the back of the lake').

苗 SETSU, SECHI. *moyeru* ('to sprout'). 140.

英 YEI, YŌ: *YE*: *hide*, *teru*, *fusa*, (-*akira*); *zok.*, *Yei*-, rarely *Hide*-.
hanabusa ('a flower'); *hiideru* ('to excel'). 140.

國 Yeikoku, in compounds 耶 ('England, English'); 吉利西
 Igrisu (same). 田 (or 多) Aita or Aida (k. of Mimasaka); 虞 Ago
 (k. of Shima). 彦山 Yehiko-san or Hiko-san (m.). 比川 Yebi-kawa
 (r.). 花房 Hanabusa (f. ptr.). 太 Yeda (f.). 名 *yei-me* ('renowned'),
 雄 *yū* ('famous personage, hero').

苞 HŌ: *Shigeru*. *tsutomeru* ('to wrap'). See 家 (x). 140.

山伏 Tsutō-yamabushi (*kiōgen*).

茂 BŌ, MŌ: *MO*: *shige*; *shige*, *Shigeru*, (*mochi*, *moto*); *zok.*, *Mo*-, very
 rarely *Shige*-, *shigeru* ('to be luxuriant'). 140.

[Compare homophones under 重 (p. 306).] TOWNS: 小田 Komota;

丨 木 **Mo**-ki, -gi (f.), 市 -ichi, 生 -oi, 住 -zumi, 原 -bara, 庭 -niwa (f. ptr.), 邊 地 -heji. OTHER SURNAMES: 丨 田 Shigeta: 丨 上 **Mo**-gami, 手 木 -teki (see also p. 86), 呂 -ro. 丨 子 Shige-ko (Empress). 丨 登 Moto (n.).

竿 KAN. *sao* ('a bamboo pole'). 118.
丨 渡 瀧 Sawatari-no-taki (fall).

旦 TAN, DAN. *asahi* ('the dawn'). Used for 明 (MEI) in a painter's signature. 72.

省 SEI, SHŌ; *Habuku*, (*yoshi, mi*); *zok.*, Sei- or Shō-. *kayerimiru* ('to look back on'); *habuku* ('to abridge'); *tsukasa* ('office'). See p. 82. 109.

皆 KAI; *mina*; (*tomo*). *mina* ('all'). 106.
[Compare 衆 (XII), 南 (p. 310).] TOWNS: 丨 谷 Kai-ya, 發 -hotsu; 丨 川 Mina-gawa (f. ptr., met.), 月 -dzuki. OTHER SURNAMES: 丨 山 Mina-yama (met.), 木 -ki, 吉 -kiri. 丨 鶴 Minadzuru (*jorō*): Minadzuru-hime 姬 (leg. pers.).

背 HAI, HE; *HE, SE*; *se*, -shiro. *se, sena[ka], ushiro* ('the back, rear'). Interchanged with 脊 (X). 130.

柴 SAI, ZAI; SA; *shiba*; *zok.*, Shiba-. *shiba* ('brushwood'). 75.
[Compare 芝 (p. 286).] 丨 田 Shiba-ta (k. of Ōshū; f. ptr., met., sculp., lacq.), 山 -yama (m.; t.; f.), 籬 -gaki (anct. pal.). OTHER SURNAMES: 丨 Shiba; 小 丨 Koshiba (ptr.); 丨 井 Shiba-i, 本 -moto (met.), 岡 -oka, 宮 -miya, 原 -hara, 崎 -saki, 野 -no, 橋 -hashi.

柒 Complex form of 七, 'seven' (p. 148). 75.

染 SEN (ZEN), NEN; *some*; *zok.*, Some-. *someru* ('to dye, stain'). 85.
丨 井 Some-i (dist. of Yedo), 田 -ta (t.), 殿 -dono (dyehouse of Impl. pal., hence sobriquets of exalted persons, such as Somedono-no-kisaki 后, -no-otodo 大臣, -shikibukiō-no-miya 式部卿宮). OTHER SURNAMES: 丨 川 Some-kawa (ptr.; *jorō*), 谷 -ya (ptr., met.), 屋 -ya, 崎 -zaki, 野 -no (met.). 丨 子 Some-ko (hist. pers.), 山 -yama, 之 助 -nosuke (*jorō*). 丨 模様 妹 背 門 松 Some-moyō Imose no Kadomatsu (*jōruri*). 丨 筆 *sempitsu* ('autograph').

架 KA, KE; *hashi*. *tana* ('a shelf'); *latern, kamayeru* ('to build'). 75.

怨 YEN, ON; O. *uramu* ('to hate'); *ada* ('an enemy'). 61.
丨 魂 *yenkon* ('a ghost').

怒 DO, NU; DO, NU. *ikari* ('wrath'). As *do*, one of the Four (Seven) Passions (see pp. 102, **49**, 106, **74**). 61.

癸 KI. As *ki* or *midzunoto*, see p. 63. 105.

丨 生川 Mibukawa (f.).

契 KEI; *Chigiru*. *chigiru* ('to ally, pledge, unite, betroth'); *wariju* ('a divided tally'). As *kei*, 'a covenant, assignation'. 37.

丨 川 Chigiri-gawa (r.). 丨 沖 Keichū (priest). 丨 情 *keisei*, 八 | *hakkei*, punningly for 傾城 (XIII), 八景 (p. 107, **79**).

姿 SHI. *sugata* ('form, appearance, fashionable'). 38.

丨 川 **Sugata**-gawa (r.), 見 -mi, 野 -no (*jorō*), 見 橋 -mi-no-hashī (bridge in Yedo), 海老屋 -yebi-ya (brothel). 丨 繪 *sugataye* ('a portrait'). 月百 | *tsuki hiaku-sugata* ('the moon in a hundred phases').

厚 KŌ, KU; *atsu*; *atsu*, *Atsushi*. *atsushi* ('thick, kind, liberal'). Distinguish from 原 (x). 27.

[Compare 熱 (xv).] 丨 狹 Asa (k. and t. of Chōshū), Aza, Atsuza, Adzusa (same k.); Atsusa-nosuke 之介 (*zok.*). 丨 見 Atsu-mi (k. of Mino; f.), 樗山 -gashi-yama (m.), 木 -gi (t.; f.), 田 -ta (t.), 池 -ike, 譽 -taka (f.). 丨 東 Kōtō (f.).

厘 TEN (RIN). A length and a weight (see pp. 65, 66). 27.

盾 SHUN, JUN; (*tate*). *tate* ('a shield'). Compare 楯 (XIII). 109.

丨 列 Tatanami (Imperial tumulus).

度 TO, DZU; DO; *tabi*; *nori*, *Wataru*, (*yoshi*). *nori* ('law'); *tabi* ('time, occasion'). As *do*, 'a degree' of time or heat. Confused with 渡 (xii). 53. 丨 會 Watarai or Wataraye (k. of Ise; f. ptr.).

屋 OKU; YA; ya; ya, (*iye*). *ya, iye* ('a house'); as -*ya*, a suffix denoting a shop, place of business, studio, brothel, etc., or else the person carrying on business therein (see p. 60, note 2). 44.

[Compare homophones under 矢 (p. 106).] ISLANDS: 丨 島 **Ya**-shima (t.), 久島 -ku-shima, 代島 -shi-ro-jima. OTHER TOWNS: 大 | 市場 Oyaichiba; 小 | Koya; 丨 代 **Ya**-shiro (f.), 地 -ji, 形 -kata (lit. 'deck-house, mansion'). OTHER SURNAMES: 大 | Ōya; 丨 富 **Ya**-tomi, 瀬 -se. 丨 知之方 Yachi-no-kata (hist. pers.). 丨 鋪 | 敷 *yashiki* ('a mansion, daimiō's seat').

屏 HEI, HŌ (BIŌ). *ōu* ('to cover, screen'). 44.

丨 風 *biōbu* ('a screen'); Biōbu-ga-ura 浦 (shore).

咫 SHI. *sukoshi* ('a little'). See p. 14^a, line 10. 30.

扁 HEN, BEN. *fuda* ('a tablet'). Distinguish from 肩 (p. 271). 63.
| 鵲 Henjaku (Pien Ch'iao, Chin. worthy).

眉 BI, MI; *BI*. *mayu* ('an eyebrow'). 109.
| 山 Bi-san (m.). | 輪 Mayuwa (prince). | 間尺 Mikenjaku, leg. pers., 'whose brows were a foot apart', but | 間毫翁 Bikengō-ō, pseudonym of analogous significance.

疫 YEKI, YAKU. *yeyami* ('a plague'). 104.
| 除 *yakuyoke* (epithet of Kōbō-daishi, priest).

飛 HI; *HI*, *TO*; *tobi*; (*taka*). *tobu* ('to fly, leap'). 183.
[Compare homophones under 日 (p. 184).] | 彈 Hida (pr.; f.); | 州 Hishū (same pr.). 大 | 島 Ōtobi-jima (is.). | 島 **Tobi**-jima (is.), -shima (t.; Hishima as f.), 根 -ne (t.), 田 -ta (dist. of Ōsaka; f. met.; also Tobita and Hida as f.). | 鳥 Asuka¹ (t.; two ancient capitals—compare 近 and 遠; m., -yama; r.); Asuka-i 井 (f. ptr.), -be 部 (f.). | 雲 閣 Hiun-kaku (building).

OTHER SURNAMES: | 志 **Tobi**-shi, 雲 -kumo (Hiun as *nō*); | 永 **Hi**-naga, 彈 瀬 -dase. | 來 Hirai (n. lacq.). 大 (小) | 出 Ō(Ko)tobide (masks). | 蹄子 Hiteishi (horse). | 越新發意 Tobikoye-shimbochi (*kiōgen*). | 車 *hisha* (chesspiece).

哉 SAI; *ya*, (*toshi*). *kana* (exclamatory final particle). 30.

廼 Variant of 乃 (p. 144), esp. as *no*, 'of'. 54.

廻 [Variant: 迴.] KWAI, YE; *O*, *WA*; (*nori*). *meguru*, *mawaru* ('to revolve, circulate, tour'). Interchanged with 回 (p. 232). 54.

| 國 *kwaikoku* ('a pilgrimage to [holy places in] various provinces'); 瀧 | *taki-meguri* ('a visit to various waterfalls'). | 燈籠 *mawari-dōrō* ('a revolving lantern, wheel of life').

建 KEN; *tate*; *take*. *tateru* ('to establish, fix'). 54.
[Compare homophones under 立 (p. 198).] | 仁 (長) 寺 Ken-nin (-chō)-ji (tem.), 禮 門 -rei-mon (gate of Kiōto), 禮 門 院 -rei-monin (Empress). SURNAMES: | 川 Tate-kawa, 石 -ishi, 畠 -batake, 野 -no, 部 -be (ptr.; also Takebe). | 御雷神 Takemikadzuchi-no-kami, [| 速須佐之男尊 [Takehaya]-Susanoo-no-mikoto (d.).

¹ Formerly written 明日香, 'the morrow's or dawn's fragrance', the later orthography being derived from *tobutori no* ('of the flying birds'), an early poetical stock epithet (*makura-kotoba*) for this place-name. Compare 春日, p. 311.

NENGŌ: 久 Ken-kiū (1190-98), 仁 nin (1201-03), 元 -gen (1302), 永 -yei (1206), 治 -ji (1275-77), 長 -chō (1240-55); 武 Kem-mu (1334-35), 保 -pō (1213-18); 德 Ken-toku (1370-71), 曆 -reki, -riaku (1211-12).

迦 KA (KIA); KA, KE. Represents the Sanskrit sound *ka* or *kia*. 162.
DEITIES: 具土 Ka-gutsuchi, 旃延 -senyen, 葉 -shō (= 嘉祥).
RAKAN: 里 Kari; 諾 伐蹉 Kiadakabassha. 陵 顚伽 kariōbinga (myth. creat.).

迫 HAKU, BIAKU; SE: seko, sako, hazama. *semaru* ('to press upon, approach'). 162.

大 川 Ōhazama, Ikosa (t.), Ōseko, Ōsako (f.). 川 Hazama-gawa (r.). 間 Hazama (t.), Sakoma (f.). 水 Sakomi, 田 Sekoda (f.). 門 seto ('a strait').

迹 Contraction of 邇 (xix).

辻 SHU, SU; (sumi). *todomaru* ('to stop'). 162.

迪 TEKI, CHAKU; (michi). *michibiku* ('to guide'). 162.

述 JUTSU; Noburu, (nobi). *noboru, noburu* ('to state'). 162.

昶 CHŌ (SHŌ); (teru, aki, -akira). *akiraka* ('bright'). 72.

勉 BEN, MEN; Tsutomu, (nari). *tsutomeru* ('to exert oneself'). 19.

威 I: I; take, Takeshi, (toshi). *ogosoka* ('stern, majestic'); *odosu* ('to frighten'); *takeshi* ('strong, brave'). As *i*, also 'influence, power, dignity'. 38. 子 Take-ko (Empress).

咸 KAN. *mina* ('all'). 30.

風 [Variants: 風, 風.] FŪ, FU; kaza-, -kaze; *kaze. kaze* (wind); *juri, -buri*, also as *jū*, 'fashion, style'. See also p. 39, B. 182.

早 Kaza-haya (k. of Iyo; f.), 速 浦 -haya-no-ura (shore). 張 山 Fūchō-zan (m.). 屋 瀧 Kazeya-taki (fall). Towns: 呂 Furo (lit. 'boiler, bath-tub'); 波 Kaza-nami, 森 -mori, 間 -ma (f.). 吉 Kaza-kiri, 祭 -matsuri (f.). 天 Fūten, 神 Fūjin, Kaze-no-kami (d.). 大 月 *taifu* ('typhoon'); 月 *jū-getsu* ('landscape, nature'), 景 -kei ('a fine piece of scenery'), 俗 -zoku ('a custom'), 流 -riū, 雅 -ga ('elegant').

岡 Variant of 岡 (p. 290).

幽 YŪ, YU. *kurashi* ('dark'); *haruka* ('dim'). 52.
 | 人 *yū-jin* ('a hermit'), 靈 *-rei*, 魂 *-kon* ('a ghost').

函 Common variant of 函 (p. 290). 17.

閑 Old form of 國 (xi). 31.

圍 YŪ, U. *kagiru* ('to limit'); *sono* ('a garden'). 31.

TEN STROKES.

鬥 [Variants: 鬪, 鬪.] TŌ, TSU; TSU. *tatakau* ('to fight'). 191.
 | 雞 Tsuke or Tsuge (anct. village).

候 KŌ, GU; (*toki*). *samurau* ('to be in attendance on'); *sōrō*, *soro* ('to be' or an almost meaningless complimentary expletive in the epistolary style). As *kō*, 'weather, time'. Distinguish from 候 (p. 292). 9.

修 [Variant: 脩.] SHŪ, SHU; *naga*, *Osamu*, (*osa*, *sane*). *nagushi* ('long'); *osameru* ('to rule, study, repair'); *totonoyeru* ('to arrange, equip'). 9.
 | 禪寺 Shuzen-ji (t.). | 教館 Shūkiō-kwan (school). | 驗道 Shugen-dō (Bud. order, its priests called *shugenja* | 驗者 or *yamabushi* 山伏). | 理 *shuri* (see p. 85).

條 [Variants: 條, 条.] JŌ; (*naga*, *yeda*). *koyeda* ('a twig'). As *jō*, 'an article, item'; see also p. 40. 75.
 SURNAMES: | Koyeda; 大 | Daijō; | 野 Jōno.

俳 HAI, BAL. *tawamure* ('sport, fun'). 9.
 | (or 誹) 諧 *hai-kai* (variety of Japanese poem), 人 *-jin*, 仙 *-sen* (professional composer of same), 名 *-miō* (see p. 60, (7)). | 優 *haiyū*, *yakusha* ('actor'), *haiyū*, *wazaoki* (dance or its performer).

倣 [Contraction: 仿.] HŌ. *narau* ('to imitate'). 9.
 | 祥瑞所製 *Shonzui shosei ni narau*, 'made in imitation of the work of Shonzui (potter)'.

- 胤** Variant of 胤 (p. 291).
- 倍** HAI, BAI; BE; *masu*. *masu* ('to increase'). 9.
二 | *nibai* ('twice'), etc. | 臣 *baishin* ('indirect vassal').
- 俱** GU (KU); KU, GU; (*tomo*, *moto*). *tomo ni* ('together'). 9.
| 毘盧神 Gubiro-jin (d.). | 利 (or 梨) 迦羅 *kurikara* (the sacred sword entwined by a dragon; epithet of Fudō, d.; Kurikara-dani 谷, valley; see also 栗, x). | 尸羅漣 *Kushira-no-taki* (fall).
- 倫** RIN; *tomo*, (*michi*, *tsune*). *tagui* ('sort'). As *rin*, 人 | *jinrin*, 'human relationships'. 9.
| 敦, | 動 Rondon (London). | 子 Tomo-ko (poetess).
- 倭** WA (I); WA; (*shidzu*). *tsutsushimu* ('to respect'). 9.
| Yamato (Japan; f.; *jorō*). 大 | Yamato (f.; n.). | 太后 Yamato-no-taikō (poetess). | 文 *shidzu[ri]*, *shidori* (anct. name for coarse stuffs), Shidori (t.; f.; n.); Shidzu-ko 子 (poetess), -hiko 彦 (n.). | 流 Yamato-riū (school of painting), 名所 *-meisho* ('famous scenes in Japan').
- 倭** Contraction of 備 (xiii).
- 倅** SAI, SE. *soyeru* ('to add'). Used as a variant of 悴 (p. 236). 9.
- 值** CHI, JI. *au* ('to meet'); *neuchi* ('price, value'). 9.
| 賀 Chika (f.); Chika-no-yasoshima 八十島 (archipel.). 小 | 賀島 Kochiga-shima (is.).
- 倚** I; (*yoru*). *yoru* ('to depend on'). 9.
- 俵** HIŌ. *tawara* ('a straw bag', for rice, charcoal, etc.). 9.
| Tawara (f.). | 津 Tawara-tsu (t.), 屋 -ya (f. ptr.).
- 借** SHA (SHAKU), SEKI. *karu* ('to borrow, rent'). 9.
| 屋 Kariya (f.).
- 個** Variant for 箇 (xiv). 9.
- 歸** Contraction of 歸 (xvii).
- 涼** [Variant: 涼.] RIŌ; (*suke*). *suzushi* ('cool, clear, pure'). 15.
| Suzushi (poetess). | 波 Suzunami (*jorō*). 納 | *nōriū*, *suzumi*, 夕 | or 晚 | *yūsuzumi* ('cooling oneself at night').
- 凍** TŌ, TSU. *kōri* ('ice'). 15.

准 Contraction of 華 (xiii), used esp. in the titles 公 *jun-kō*, 大臣 *-daijin*, 三宮 *-sangū*. 15.

徑 KEI, KIŌ; (*tsune*). *komichi* ('a lane, path'). 60.

徐 JO. *omomuro ni* ('slowly, gently'). 60. SENNIN: 福 Jo-fuku (Hsü Fu), 佐卿 *-sakei* (Tso-ch'ing), 灣 *-wan* (Wan).

徒 TO, DZU; DZU; (*tomō*). *tomogara* ('followers'); *kachi* ('on foot'); *itadzura ni* ('aimlessly'). 60.

町 *Kachi-machi* (street-name). 跣 *Hadashi* (n., 'bare-foot')

然 *tsuredzure* ('tedious hours'); *Tsuredzure-gusa* 草, classic, 'Otiana'.

弟 *totei* ('a pupil'). 步 *kachi-watari* ('a shallow ford'), 士組 *-gumi* ('a shōgun's escort').

浪 [Also written 浪.] RŌ; RA; *nami*, na-; (*nami*, *kiyo*); *zok.*, *Nami-nami* ('a wave'). 85.

[Compare homophones under 波 (p. 258).] 花, 華, 速 *Naniwa*, variants for 難波 as anct. and poet. name for Ōsaka, t.; 花 (or 華) 湊 *Naniwa-gata* (same). OTHER TOWNS: 太 *Nabuto*; 江 *Nami-ye* (n.), 岡 *-oka*, 平 *-nohira*. SURNAMES: 越 *Nagoshi*; 花停 *Nambatei*; 川 *Nami-kawa*, 合 *-ai*, 野 *-no*. 小 小 *Konami* (dram. pers.). 貝 *Namikai* (swo.). 人 *rō-nin*, 士 *-shi* ('a masterless samurai').

酒 SHŪ, SHU; SU; *saka*-. *sake* ('rice-wine'). Distinguish from 洒 (p. 294). 164.

[Compare homophones under 坂 (p. 237).] TOWNS: 々井 *Shusui* or *Suzui* (latter as f.); 田 *Saka-ta* (for 坂田), 屋 *-ya* (lit. 'wine-shop'). 折宮 *Sakaori-no-miya* (anct. pal.). OTHER SURNAMES: 上 *Saka-noye*, 勾 *-wa* (r.), 井 *-i* (ptr., met.), 出 *-de* (met.), 向 *-muki*, 依 *-yori*, 卷 *-maki*, 居 *-i*, 泉 *-idzumi*, 部 *-be* (anct. gild), 葉 *-ba*.

君 *Sake-no-kimi* ('Prince Chyu', Korean); 秦 公 *Hata no Sake-no-kimi* (hist. pers.). 顛 (wrongly 天) 童子 *Shuten-dōji* (myth. pers.). 藏 *Sakagura* (*kiōgen*). 宴 *shuyen*, *sakamori* ('a banquet'). 樓 *shurō*, *riōriya* ('a restaurant').

涓 Variant of 涓 (p. 294).

涅 Contraction of 涅 (xii).

涌 [Variant: 湧.] YŌ, YU; *waku*; (*waku*). *waku* ('to boil'). 85.

谷 *Waku-ya* (or *Yuya*), 津 *-tsu* (t.), 井 *-i*, 田 *-da*, 島 *-shima* (f.). 上池 *Wakiage-ike* (water).

浚 SHUN. *fukashi* ('deep'). 85.

Ⅰ 明院 Shummiō-in (Iyeharu, shōgun).

浮 FU. FU; *FU*; *uki*; (*chika*). *uku, ukabu* ('to float, swim'); *uki* ('floating, fleeting'). 85.

Ⅰ 穴 **Uki**-ana (k. of Iyo; anct. pal.: Ukena as same k. and f.),

羽 -ha (mod. k. of Chikugo), 津 -tsu (t.), 田 -ta (f. ptr.), 島 -shima (f.; *jorō*; moor, -ga-hara 原), 舟 -fune (*nō*; *Genji* Chapter LI; *jorō*). Ⅰ 氣

Fuke (f.). Ⅰ 屠 Futo (Buddha; *futo-ke* 家, 'a Buddhist'). Ⅰ 丘伯

Fūkiūhiaku (Fou Ch'iu-po, *sennin*). Ⅰ 世 *ukiyo* ('the fleeting or passing

world'), *Ukiyo* (nickname of Iwasa Matabei, ptr., as founder of the *Ukiyo-ye*

繪 school of painting); *Ukiyo-kōji* 小路 (street of Yedo). Ⅰ 繪 *ukiye* ('a

perspective drawing'). Ⅰ 橋 *ukihashi, funabashi* ('a bridge of boats').

海 KM: *umi, una-, un-, -mi, ama*; (*umi, -mi*); *zok., Umi-, umi, ama*

('the sea'). See also the next entry. 85.

[Compare 貝 (p. 246).] Ⅰ 內 *Kaidai*, 四 Ⅰ *Shikai* ('within the

seas', 'the four seas', sc., Japan, the world). *Kōri*: Ⅰ 士 *Ama* (Oki; f.;

lit. 'fisher'); Ⅰ 上 *Unagami* (*Shimōsa*; f.; see also below); Ⅰ 西 *Kaisai*,

Ⅰ 東 *Kaitō* (also *Ama-no-nishi, -no-higashi*, both of Owari and Mino; *Kaitō*

as f.); Ⅰ 部 *Ama* or *Abe* (*Kishū*), *Amabe* or *Kaibu* (*Ashū*), *Ama*, *Amabe*

or *Umbe* (*Bungo*; *Amabu*, *Kaibu* or *Kaibe* as f.); Ⅰ 草 *Kai-sō* (*Kishū*,

mod.), 津 -dzu (*Mino*, mod.; t.; f.).

Ⅰ 門 *Kaimon* (cape); *K-ga-dake* ヶ岳 (m.). Ⅰ 松目浦 *Mirume-no-*

ura (shore; see below). OTHER TOWNS: Ⅰ 野口 *Unnokuchi* (f.); Ⅰ 田市

Kai-daichi, 味 -shū, 路 -ji. Ⅰ 案寺 *Kaian-ji* (tem.).

OTHER SURNAMES: Ⅰ *Ama*; Ⅰ 野 *Unno* (ptr., met.); Ⅰ 原 *Unabara*;

大 Ⅰ 原 *Ōunabara*; Ⅰ 北 **Kai**-hoku (ptr.), 田 -da (also *Umida*, f. ptr.),

江田 -yeda (also *Umiyeda*), 法保, -hō, 後 -go, 賀 -ga, 邊 -be, 藤 -dō;

Ⅰ 松 **Umi**-matsu (see also below), ノ屋 -noya.

Ⅰ 龍王 *Kairiūō* (the Dragon King). Ⅰ 蟾子 *Kaisenshi* (*Hai-shan-*

tzu, sennin). 大 Ⅰ *Ōmi* (n.). Ⅰ 人 *Ama* (*nō*; lit. 'fisher'); 大 Ⅰ 人皇子

Ōama-ōji or *Ōkama-no-ōji* (= *Temmu*, 40th Mikado). Ⅰ 坊主 *umibōzu*

(myth. creat.). Ⅰ 峽 *kaikō* ('straits'). Ⅰ 苔 *aonori*, Ⅰ 松 *miru[me]* (two

sp. of seaweed). Ⅰ 上, after a place-name, . . . *no kaijō*, 'at sea off . . .'

海老 *KAIRŌ*; *yebi. yebi* ('a prawn, lobster'); *Yebi* (f.). Ⅰ Ⅰ 名

Yebi-na (t.; f.), 屋 -ya (brothel), 島 -jima, 原 -hara, 塚

-dzuka (f.).

流 RŪ, RŪ; *RU*; (*haru, tomo*). *nagasu* ('to let flow, abandon'); *uagareru*

('to flow, float, be lost'); *nagare* ('a current, descent, style, strayed').

As *rīn*, esp. 'a style, school'. See p. 98, 11. 85.

丨 山 Nagareyama (t.). 丨 鎬馬 *yabusame* ('archery on horseback', see p. 99, 25). 丨 行 *riūkō* ('fashionable').

涉 SHŌ, JŌ; *Wataru*. *kachiwataru* ('to wade over'). 85.

丨 正 Shōsei (Shēh Chēng, *sennin*).

消 SHŌ; (*yoshi*). *kiyeru* ('to melt away, disappear, die'); *kesu* (active form). 85.

浦 HO, FU; *FU*, RA; *ura*, -ra; (*ura*); *zok.*, *Ura*-. *ura* ('a coast, shore, coast-village'). 85.

TOWNS: 大 丨 Ōura (f.; n.); 丨 川 **Ura**-gawa (f. ptr.), 戶 -do, 田 -ta (f.), 佐 -sa, 住 -tome, 志々岐 -shishiki, 和 -wa (Nakasendō stage 67), 野 -no (f.), 賀 -ga, 富 -tomi. OTHER SURNAMES: 丨 Ura; 丨 鬼 Hoki; 丨 上 **Ura**-kami (ptr.), 山 -yama, 口 -guchi, 井 -i (ptr.), 名 -na (ptr.), 谷 -ya, -tani, 岡 -oka, 松 -matsu, 部 -be (met.), 島 -shima, 邊 -be, 瀬 -se. 丨 里 Urazato (myth. pers.). 丨 島太郎 Urashimatarō (hist. pers., see pp. 98, 99, 17; properly called 水江 丨 島子 Midzunoye Uranoshimako¹).

悟 GO; (*nori*). *satoru* ('to know'). 61. 丨 里 Satori (n.).

悅 YETSU, YECCHI; (*yoshi*). *yorokobu* ('to rejoice'). 61.

悌 TEI, TAI; (*yoshi*, *yasu*). 'Fraternal affection'. 61.

埋 BAI, MAI. *umeru*, *udzumeru* ('to fill up, bury'). 32.

丨 忠 Umetada (f. swo., met.).

城 SEI (rare), JŌ; *shiro*, *ki*; (*shiro*, *ki*, *mura*, *kuni*, *shige*); *zok.*, Jō-. *shiro*, *ki* ('a castle, fortress'). As *jō*, esp. the 'castle-town' of a daimiate, sometimes particularized by prefixing the province-initial (see pp. 120-2) or one of the characters of the town-name, as with 府 (p. 287) and 陽 (xii). 32.

[Compare, for **Shiro**-, 白 (p. 195), 代 (187), and, for **Ki**-, homophones under 木 (176).] 丨 州 Jō-shū (Yamashiro pr.), ケ 島 -ga-shima (is.), ケ 崎 -ga-saki (cape). KŌRI: 小 丨 Ogi (Hizen; f.; also Kojiro as t. and f.); 丨 飼 Kikō, later 丨 東 Kitō or Jōtō (Tōtōmi); 丨 崎 Kinosaki (Tajima). OTHER TOWNS: 丨 戶 Kido (f.); 丨 山 Jō-yama (Shiroyama as f.), [ケ] 端 -gahana (lacq.), 願 寺 -gwanji.

OTHER SURNAMES: 丨 Jō, Shiro: 大 丨 Ōshiro; 丨 井 Ki-i, 上 -nokami, 所 -dokoro, 島 -shima; 丨 倉 Shiro-kura, 塚 -tsuka. 丨 代 jō-dai, 主 -shu, 番 -ban (tit.), 下 -ka ('a castle-town'), 内 -nai ('within the castle').

¹ So Haga. Aston in his translation of the *Nihongi* (under date 478 A.D.) renders this 'the child of Urashima of Midzunoye' (Midzu-no-ye).

捌 BETSU, BECHI; or HATSU, HACHI. *sabaku* ('to sell off, disentangle, adjudicate'). Used as a complex form of 八 (p. 145), 'eight'. 64.

捐 YEN. *suteru* ('to throw away'); *yudaneru* ('to entrust'). 64.

捍 KAN, GAN; *Mamoru*. *mamoru* ('to ward off, defend'). 64.

挟 KIŌ, GIŌ; or SHŌ. *sashihasamu* ('to insert, cherish'); *hasamu* ('to pinch, cut with scissors'). Confused with 狹 below. 64.

捕 HO, BU. *torayeru* ('to seize, catch, arrest'). 64.

┆ 鳥部 萬 Totoribe no Yorodzu (hist. pers.).

振 SHIN; furu, -buri. *furu*, *furū* ('to brandish, scatter, carry, exercise influence over'). See also p. 39. 64.

┆ 田向宿禰 Furutamuki-no-sukune (poet). ┆ 姫 Furi-hime, 之方 -no-kata (hist. pers.).

孫 SON; (*hiko*); *zok.*, Mago-. *mago* ('a grandchild, grandson'). 39.

┆ 次郎 Magojirō (*zok.*; dram. pers.). ┆ 悟空 Songokū (myth. ape). CHINESE PERSONAGES: ┆ 賓 Sompin (Sun Pin); ┆ 晨 Son-shin (Sun Ch'en), 康 -kō (K'ang), 叔敖 -shikugō (Shu-ao), 登 -tō (T'eng), 思邈 -shibaku (Ssu-mo); ┆ 賣魚 Sombaigio (Sun Mai-yū). 皇 (or 天) ┆ *Sumemima[go]* ('the August Grandson', i.e. the Emperor as descendant of the Sun Goddess).

狼 RŌ. *ōkami* (the Japanese Wolf, *Canis hodophylax*). 94.

┆ 越 Ōkami-goye (pass). ┆ 河原 Oinugawara (t.).

狸 RI. *tanuki* (the so-called 'badger', a raccoon, *Canis procynoides*; *mujina* and *mami*, the names of two allied animals, are properly written with other characters). 94.

┆ 森 Mujinamori (t.). ┆ 穴 Mamiana (street of Yedo). 古 ┆ Furutanuki (nickname of Tokugawa Iyeyasu).

狢 YEI, YE. A young *tanuki* (see the foregoing). 94.

狹 KIŌ; SA. *semashi*, *sebashi* ('narrow, mean, small'). Confused with 挟 above. 94.

┆ 間 Hazama (f.). ┆ 山 **Sa**-yama (t.; f.; lake, -no-ike 池, or -ga-ike ケ池, 野渡 -no-no-watari (ford), 川 -gawa (f.), 衣 -goromo (n.; S. Monogatari 物語, romance), 手彦 -dehiko (n.), 穗彦 (媛) -o-biko (-hime), prince and princess. ┆ 邪 *yūri* ('the prostitute quarter').

強 Contraction of 疆 (xvi).

峰 Variant of 峯 (x).

峨 [Variant: 叢.] GA. *kewashii*, *sagashii* ('steep, dangerous'). 46.
 | 山 Gazan (f. or n. met.).

峻 SHUN; *Takashi*, (*taka*, *michi*). Same meanings. 46.

峡 KIŌ (KŌ), GŌ. *hazama* ('a chasm, gorge, strait'). 46.
 | Hazama (f.).

哮 KŌ, KIŌ. *takeru*, *ikaru* ('to be angry'). 30.
 | 峯 Takeru-ga-mine (m.).

除 CHO, JO. *nozoku* ('to subtract, divide'); *yokeru* ('to shun, avert'). 170.
 | 戸 Nozokito (t.). | 夜 *joya* ('New Year's Eve').

院 YEN, IN. As *in*, 'a government office, public institution, palace, (Buddhist) edifice', also a suffix denoting: (1) a retired Emperor taking the scarf (see titles under 一, 中, 本 and 新), (2) a deceased Buddhist of high rank (of any rank in the Zen and some other sects); see p. 40. See also titles under 女 and 門. 170.

| 内 In-naï (t.), 島 -no-shima (is.), 庄川 -noshō-gawa (r.). | 幣 九 Shumemaru (sculp.).

陣 CHIN, JIN; (*tsura*). *tsuranaru* ('to be arranged in order'). As *jīn*, 'a camp, tactical disposition'. Confused with 陳 (xi). 170.
 | 塙山 Jimba-yama (m.). | 内 Jinnai (t.).

陞 HEI, BEI; *HE*; (*yori*, *nori*). 'The steps of the throne'. 170.
 | 下 *heika*, as in 天皇 | 下 *Tennō-heika*, 'His Imperial Majesty'.

娘 JŌ, NIŌ. *musume* ('a girl'); *iratsume* (old word for 'princess'). See p. 130. 38. | 七 小町 *musume nana Komachi* ('girls as the Seven Komachi').

娟 YEN (KEN). *kaoyoshi* (beautiful'). 38. | 子 Ken-shi (princess).

姬 or 姫 KI; *hime*. *hime* (honorific suffix to women's names in early times, like *hiko* 查 for men; later 'a nobleman's daughter'; also a prefix, esp. to botanical names, meaning 'lesser'). Compare 媛 (xii). 38.

| 島 Hime-jima (is.; t.; f. ptr.), 路 -ji (t.), 野 -no (f.). | 小松子 日遊 Hime-komatsu Nenohi-asobi (*jōruri*).

娣 TEI, DAI. *oto[to]yome* ('younger brother's wife'). 38.

桁 KÔ, KIÔ; *keta*. *keta* ('crossbeam' of a roof, 'yard' of a ship, 'reed' of an abacus, 'crib' of a well). 75.

桝 (No *on*); *masu*. *masu* ('a grain-measure').
[Compare homophones under 増 (xv).] | 田 *Masu-da*, 本 *-moto* (f.), 徳 *-toku* (short for 三 | 徳次郎 *Mimasu Tokujirô*, actor).

桃 TÔ, DÔ; *momo*; (*momo*); *zok.*, *Momo-*. *momo* ('a peach'). 75.
[Compare 百 (p. 216).] | 花鳥 *toki*, anctly. *tsuki*, the Japanese Ibis, *I. nippon*; hence | 花鳥山 *Tsukida-yama* (m.). | 川 *Momo-kawa* (r.; f. lacq.), 山 *-yama* (m.; pal.), 生 *-o* (k. of *Ôshû*, also *Mon[n]ô*), 配野 *-kubarino* (t.), 太郎 *-tarô* (fairy-tale hero). OTHER SURNAMES: | *Momo*; | 井 *Momo-noi*, 田 *-da*, 谷 *-ya*, 配 *-kubari*, 園 *-zono* (also 116th *Mikado*), 澤 *-zawa*.

桓 KWAN, GWAN; (*take*), *Takeshi*. *takeshi* ('brave'). 75.
| 公 *Kwankô* (Huan Kung, Chin. hero). | 武 *Kwammu* (50th *Mikado*).

枳 JI, NI. *kikurage* (a fungus parasitic on trees). 75.

栖 SEI, SAI; *SE*; *su*; (*sumi*). *sumu* ('to dwell'); *sumai*, *sumika* ('a dwelling'). Compare 樓 (xii). 75.
[Compare homophones under 須 (xii).] | 原 *Su-wara*, 關 *-seki* (f.).

栢 Variant of 柏 (p. 298).

根 KON; *NE*; *ne*; (*ne*, *moto*). *ne* ('a root'); *nemoto*, in full | 元 ('origin, original'). | 子 as *neko* in early princely names (see p. 49). 75.

| 室 *Nemuro* (pr.; t.). 大 | 占山 *Ôneshime-yama* (m.). OTHER TOWNS: | *Ne*; | 田 **Ne**-da, 占 *-shime*, 羽 *-ba* or *-bane*, 雨 *-u*, 府川 *-bukawa* (f.), 來 *-goro* (f. sculp.; m., *-san*; tem., *-dera* 寺). 岸 *-gishi* (dist. of Yedo; f.). | 津 *Nedzu* (dist. of Yedo; f.). OTHER SURNAMES: 大 | *Ône*; | 井 **Ne**-i, *-noi*, ノ 井 *-noi*, 木 *-gi*, 本 *-moto* (ptr.), 村 *-mura*, 尾 *-o* (met., arm.).

梅 [Variant: 旃.] SEN. | 檀 *sendan* (Sansk. *chandana*, the Pride of India tree, *Melia azedarach*); *Sendan-no* 野 (t.), *-kô* 香 (d.). 75.

格 KAKU, KIAKU; (*tada*, *nori*), *Kicame*. *tadashii* ('correct'); *nori* ('rule'). 75.

校 KÔ, KIÔ. *kangayeru* ('to consider'). As *kô*, 'revision' of a book (. . . *kô*, 'revised by . . .'). 75.

桂 KEI, KE; *katsura*. *katsura* (a tree, *Olea fragrans*). 75.
 | *Katsura* (t.; f. ptr., met.; princess). | 川 **Katsura**-gawa (r.; f.), 山 -yama, 田 -da (f.), 野 -no (f. met.), 子 -ko (poetess), ノ 御子 -no-miko (princess). | 川 連 理 柵 *Katsura-gawa Renri no Shigarami* (*jōruri*). | 月 *kei-getsu* (the 8th month), 馬 -ma (chesspiece).

桔 KETSU, KECHI. *tsurube* ('a well-bucket'). | 梗 *kikiō* (a plant, *Platycodon grandiflorum*); Kikiō-ya 屋 (f.), -ga-hara 原 (moor). 75.

栲 KŌ. A tree-name. 75.

柶 [ZAI].¹ Botanical name? [75]. | 園 Yamabukizono (n. poet.).

桐 TŌ, TSU; *kiri*. *kiri* (a tree, *Paulownia imperialis*). 75.
 [Compare 切 (p. 166), 霧 (xix).] Towns: | 生 **Kiri**-ū (text.; f.), 谷 -gayatsu (f.; also Kiriya as f.), 洞 -hora, 原 -bara. | 菱 屋 Kiribishi-ya (brothel). OTHER SURNAMES: | 山 **Kiri**-yama (actor), 木 -ki (met.), 竹 -take, 村 -mura, ノ 谷 -noya (actor), 林 -bayashi, 島 -shima (actor), 野 -no, 澤 -zawa. | 子 Dōshi (n.), Kiri-ko (wom. n.). | 壺 Kiritsubo (*Genji* Chapter 1). | 畑 *kiribata* ('a paulownia plantation').

烟 [Variant: 煙.] YEN. *keburī*, *kemuri* ('smoke'). 86.
 | 巖 山 Yengan-zan (m.). | 波 Yempa (n.). | 草 *tabako* ('tobacco').

特 TOKU, DOKU. *koto ni* ('especially'). 93.
 | 牛 浦 Koushiura (t.). | 製 *tokusei* ('specially made').

旅 RIO, RO. *tabi*, | 行 *michiyuki* ('a journey'). 70.
 | 川 *Tabi-gawa* (f.), 子 -ko (princess), 人 -to (n.). | 籠 町 Hatago-chō ('Hotel Street', Yedo).

旂 Contraction of 旗 (xiv). 70.

旃 Variant of 旃 (p. 326). 70.

殊 SHU, SU (JU); SU; (*yoshi*). *koto ni* ('especially'). 78.

班 HAN. *wakatsu* ('to divide'). Confused with 斑 (xii). 96.
 | 子 Han-ko (Empress). | 孟 Hammō (Pan Mêng, *sennin*).

¹ The character is apparently 'unauthorized'. If a *waji* (i.e., made in Japan), the existence of 𣎵, presumably *Zaisai*, as the signature of a bronze-caster (of the Seimin School, date Bunsei), would seem to endow it with an *on* reading.

珍 Variant of 珍 (p. 300).

珠 SHU, SU (JU); SU. *kai no tama* ('a pearl'). 96.
 | 洲 Suzu (k. of Noto; cape, -no-misaki 岬). | Tama (wom. n.).
 | 城 Tama-ki (anct. pal.), 簾 瀧 -dare-no-taki (fall), 宮 -no-miya (princess).

圭 KEI. Full form of 圭 (p. 226). 96.

珥 HEI, BIŌ; and **珙** KIŌ, GU. Gem-names. 96.

晒 [Variant: 曬.] SAI, SE; or SA, SHA. *sarasu* ('to air, expose to the weather'). 72. 小 | Kozarashi (*jorō*).

時 [Old form: 𠂔; contraction: 时.] JI (SHI); JI; toki; toki; zok., Toki-. *toki* ('time, period'). See also pp. 47, 66. 72.

| 津 Tokitsu (t.). | 習 館 Jishū-kwan (clan-school). SURNAMES:
 | 川 Toki-gawa (ptr., met.), 山 -yama, 田 -da, 枝 -yeda, 岡 -oka (met.),
 重 -shige, 原 -hara (clan), 廣 -hiro. | 宮 Toki-no-miya (prince), 歌 -uta
 (*jorō*), 雨 -furu (poet; as *shigure*, 'drizzle', so Shigure[-an 庵], n.). | 宗
 Ji-shū (sect).

| 代 *ji-dai* ('epoch'), 世 -sei ('fashionable'), 勢 -sei ('spirit of the age, fashionable'); | 參 *tokimairi* ('an incantation'); | 鳥 *hototogisu* (the Cuckoo, *Cuculus poliocephalus*); | 計 *tokei* ('a chronometer, clock, watch');
 | 年五十三 *toki ni toshi gojūsan* ('at the age of 53'), etc.

脫 CHIN, JIN. As *chin*, the Imperial 'We'. 74.

胸 [Simple form: 匈.] KIŌ, KU; (*mune*). *mune* ('the breast, chest'). 130. | 突 Munetsuki (*kiōgen*).

胴 DŌ. 'Body' (of man, animal, drum, etc.), 'corslet'. 130.
 ニ ッ | 土 底 ト 徹 (截 斷) *futatsu dō dodan to tōru* (*setsudan*),
 'cut through two bodies and the block' (at one blow, of a sword-blade).

脇 Variant of 脅 (X). 130.

祝 SHUKU; *Iwau*, (*toki*). *norito* ('Shintō hymns'); *hafuri* ('a Shintō priest'); *iwau*, *kotohogu* ('to congratulate'). 113.

| Iwai (f.). | 人 Hafuri, | 町 Iwaimachi (t.). | 部 Hafuribe (f. poets). | 雞 翁 Shukkeiō (Chu Chi-wêng, Chin. sage). [御] | 儀
 [*go*]-*shūgi* ('complimentary act or gift').

祇 SHI; *tsutsushimu* ('to respect'); or TEL, DAI; *itaru* ('to reach').
 Confused with 祇 (p. 300). 113.

神 SHIN, JIN; kami, kan-, kō-: (*kiyo, miwa*). *kami, kamu, tamashii* ('a deity, spirit'). Shintōistic expression. 113.

[Compare 上 (p. 159).] 1 國 Shin-koku or Kami-tsu-kuni (Japan), Kamiguni or 1 郡 Kami-gōri (three *kōri* of Ise combined, viz., Iinami, Take, Wataraye). OTHER KōRI: 1 石 **Jin**-seki (or Kameshi, Bungo), 東 -tō, 西 -sai (Harima; latter Jinzai as f.); 1 門 **Kan**-do (Idzumo; Kato as t., Kōbe as r., Kōdo as f.), 崎 -zaki (Ōmi and Hizen; also of Harima, mod.; t.; f.; r.; also Kōzaki as t.).

ISLANDS: 1 島 Kami-shima (f.); 1 津 (or 集) 島 Kōdzu-shima; 1 子 元 島 Mikomoto-jima. MOUNTAINS: 1 峯 山 Shimbū-san; 1 山 Kami-yama (t.; f. met.); 1 路 山 Kamiji-yama; 1 御 子 山 Miko-san. OTHER RIVERS (each with 川, -gawa): 1 流 Jin-riū, 通 -dzū; 1 田 Kan-da, 崎 -zaki; 1 (or 三) 谷 Mitani. 1 子 瀧 Kamigo-taki (fall).

OTHER TOWNS: 1 領 Jinriō; 1 坂 村 Misaka-mura; 1 稻 Kumashiro (f.); 1 野 市 場 Aino-ichiba; 1 原 Kambara (f.); 1 金 **Kami**-kane, 岡 -oka, 淵 -buchi (or Kabuchi); 1 土 **Kan**-do, 立 -dachi, 出 山 -deyama (cas.), 邊 -[n]abe; 1 守 **Ka**-mori, 奈 (wrongly 名) 川 -nagawa (Tōkaidō stage 3; mod. *ken*), 樂 岡 -guraoka; 1 戶 **Kō**-be (mod. sub. of Hiōgo; also Kando and Kambe), 戶 原 -dohara, 代 -jiro (f.; also Kumashiro as f.; see also Shintō Titles), 港 -nominato, 浦 -noura.

1 田 Kanda (dist. of Yedo, mod. *ku* of Tōkiō; r.; f.). 1 明 Shimmei (tem.). [大] 1 宮 [Dai]-jīngū (the Shintō temples of Ise). 1 宮 寺 Jīngū-ji (tem.; f.). 1 嘉 殿 Shinka-den (Kiōto palace-building).

OTHER SURNAMES: 1 Shin; 大 1 Ōkami, anctly. Ōmiwa (Ōkane or Ōga as clan); 1 保 Jimbō (ptr.); 1 宮 司 Shinguji; 1 樂 師 Kakotoshi; 1 野 **Jin**-no (also Kamino and Kanno), 藤 -dō; 1 木 **Kami**-ki (see also below), 三 郡 -kuni (cf. Kōri above), 去 -ki, 吉 -yoshi (met.), -ki, 永 -naga, 谷 -ya (met.), 谷 戶 -yado, 尾 -o (or Kanno), 林 -bayashi, 屋 -ya, 墨 -zumi, 瀬 -se; 1 奴 **Kan**-do (*kami-no-miyakko* as anct. tit.), 田 橋 -dahashi, 波 -nami, 奈 垣 -agaki, 澤 -zawa (met.); 1 丸 Kammaru; 1 主 **Kō**-zu (see also below), 足 -dari (ptr.), -dami, 津 -dzu (also Kamitsu), 南 -nai, 館 -date, -tachi; 1 子 上 **Mi**-kogami, 子 島 -koshima.

PERSONAGES: 大 1 1 Ōmiwa-no-kami (= Kotoshironushi, d.); 1 農 Shinnō (Shên-nung, Chin. Emperor); 1 茶 Shinda (Shên T'u, *sennin*); 1 武 Jimmu (1st Mikado); 1 功 Jīngō (Empress-Regent, 201-270 A.D.); 1 野 天 皇 Kammu-no-tennō (= Saga, 52nd Mikado); 1 王 Miwa-no-ō (prince). 1 符 戔 Shinobumaro (n.).

1 皇 正 統 記 Jinkō-shōtō-ki (history). 1 歌 Kamiuta (*nō*). 1 靈 矢 口 渡 Shinzei Yaguchi no Watashi (*jōruri*). NENGŌ: 1 龜 Jinki, Shinki (724-728); 1 護 景 雲 Jingo-keiun (767-769). 1 紀 *jīn-ki* (see p. 42).

SHINTŌ TITLES AND LOCUTIONS: | 祇官 (伯) *Jingi-kwan* (-haku), | 部 *kamube* (see p. 82); | 主 *kannushi*, | 職 *shinshoku* ('shrine-warden'); | 子 *miko* ('vestal', also 'sorceress'; may be written 巫子); | 馬 *jimme*, | 木 *shimboku* ('sacred horse, tree'); | 事 *jinji* ('festival'); | 嘗際 *shinjō-sai*, *kanname-matsuri* (Impl. fest., 11th day of 9th month); | 樂 *kagura* (sacred dance, also a secular rustic dance), *daidai*(太々)-*kagura* (public performance of the former), *dai*(太)-*kagura* (same as *shishi-mai* 獅子舞, the street-mummers' 'lion-dance'), *kagura-dzuki* 月 (the 11th month); | 無月 *kaminadzuki* ('the deity-less month', the 10th, known in Idzumo pr. as *kamiari-tsuki* | 有月, 'month when the gods are present'); | 代 *jindai*, *kamiyo* ('the Age of the Gods', Japanese history before Jimmu-tennō); | 道 *shintō*, *kami-no-michi* ('the Way of the Gods', the national religion), *shintō-gata* 方 (tit.), *shintō-gotetsu-ren* 五鐵鍊 (phrase implying 'carefully forged iron'); | 前 *shinzen* ('before a shrine').

祓 FUTSU, FUCHI; harai; (*kiyo*). *harai*, 大 | *ōbarai* (Shintō services). 113.

| 川 *Harai-kawa* (r.; f.; former also read as *Misogi-gawa*, *misogi* 櫻, a ceremonial bathing in cold water, being one of the *harai*). | 津 *Harai-dzu* (t.), 戶岳 -to-ga-dake (m.).

祐 YŪ, U; *suke*; *zok.*, Yū- or Suke-, *tasukeru* ('to aid'). 113.

| 天 Yū-ten (priest), 乘坊 -jōbō (f.), 善 -zen (*kiōgen*). | 子內親王家紀伊 Yūshi-naishinnō-ke Kii (poetess, No. 72 of the Hundred Poets). | 筆 *yūhitsu* ('a secretary').

祠 SHI, JI. *matsuru* ('to worship'); *hokora* ('minor Shintō shrine'). | 堂 *shidō* ('ancestral shrine'). 113.

祖 SO; SO. *hajime*, *moto* ('origin, beginning'). As so, 'a grandfather, ancestor' (see p. 129), 'founder, doyen' (see 元, p. 167, and 鼻, XIV). 113.

| 母山 *Sobo-san* or | 母岳 *Sobo(Uba)-ga-dake* (m.). Towns: | 父江 *Sobuye* (f.); | 母ヶ井 *Ubagai*; | 母懷 *Sobokwai* (pot.); | 師野 *Soshino*. | 師 *Soshi* (f.). | 元 *Sogen* (priest). | 別命 *Oyawake-no-mikoto* (prince). 小 | 父 *Kōji* (poet, also written 小路). | 父麻呂 *Ojimarō* (n.).

祊 HA. *akome* (name of a court robe). 145.

被 HI; HI. *ōu* ('to cover'); *kōmuru* ('to receive from a superior'). 145.

袖 SHŪ, JU; sode. *sode* ('a sleeve'; of armour, 'pauldron'). 145.
 | ケ 浦 Sodegaura (dist. of Yedo). | 岡 Sode-oka, 島 -shima,
 崎 -zaki (all f. actors), 浦 -ura (f.), 子 -ko (poetess). 小 | 曾我 Kosode-
 Soga (*nō*). | 珍 *shūchin* (of a book, 'pocket format').

秩 CHITSU, JICHI (CHICHI). *tsune* ('ordinary'); *tsuizuru* ('to place
 in order'). 115. | 父 Chichibu (k. and t. text. of Musashi; f.).

稔 REI, RIŌ; *Yowai*, (*toshi*). *toshi*, *yowai* ('years, age'). 115.

称 Contraction of 稱 (xiv).

矩 KU; *norī*. *magarigane* ('a carpenter's square'); *norī* ('law, rule'). 111.

弱 JAKU, NIAKU. *yowashi* ('weak'); *osanashi* ('young'). 57.
 | 法師 Yorobōshi, less commonly Yowabōshi (*nō* and its hero).
 | 冠 *jakkwan* ('a youngster').

砥 SHI; or TEI, TAI; *TO*; (*to*). *toishi* ('whetstone'). 112.
 [Compare homophones under 戸 (p. 173).] | 上 Togami (t.; f.;
 moor, -bara or -ga-hara 原). | 川 Togawa (f.).

破 HA; *HA*. *yaburu*, *kudaku* ('to tear, destroy, break'). 112.
 | 軍星 Hagunsei (d.).

砧 Contraction of 碓 (xiv). 112.

竝 Full form of 並 (p. 284). 117.

茲 Full form of 茲 (p. 312). 95.

眼 BEN, MEN; or BIN, MIN; *ME*, *I*. *nemuru* ('to sleep'). Distinguish
 from 眼 (xi). 109. | 猫 *Nemuri no Neko* ('the Sleeping Cat',
 carving).

畔 HAN; *kuro*, *aze*; (*kuro*). *kuro*, *aze* ('a path between rice-swamps');
hotori ('boundary, vicinity'). 102.

[Compare 黒 (xi).] | 鋤谷 Kurokuwadani (dist. of Yedo). SUR-
 NAMES: | 藏 Azekura, Aze. 小 | Koaze; | 上 Kuro-uye, 田 -da,
 柳 -yanagi (also Azeyanagi).

紐 JŪ, NIU. *himo*, *hibo* ('a cord, ribbon, braid'). 120.
 | 差 Himosashi (t.). | 兒 Kumiko (poet).

納 DŌ (TŌ), NŌ: i; (*nori, tomo*). *ireru, osameru* ('to receive, collect, pay in'). 120.

├ 所 *Nassho* (sub. of *Kiōto*): *Nōso*[-no]-*numa* 沼 (*lake*). ┤ 米 *Nōme*,
├ 富 *Itomi* (f.). TITLES: 大 (少) ┤ 言 *dai(shō)uagon* (see p. 81); 大 (少)
├ 戸 *ō(ko)nando*.

純 SHUN, JŪN; *sumi, yoshi* ('good'). 120.

紙 [Synonym: 帋.] SHI. *kami* ('paper'). 120.

├ 屋 *Kamiya* (t.; f.). ┤ 屑籠 *amikudzu-kago* ('wastepaper-basket').

紋 BUN, MON; *zok*., *Mon*., *aya* ('a design, pattern'). As *mon* or ┤ 章
monshō, 'an armorial badge'. 120.

小 ┤ 小 *komon* ('small designs', on cloth or leather). ┤ 日 *mombi* ('a festival day').

耘 UN. *kusagiru* ('to weed'). 127.

耕 [Synonym: 𪖇.] KŌ, KIŌ. *tagayeru* ('to till'). 127.

├ 作 *kōsaku* ('cultivation', of land or an art).

粉 FUN; KŌ. *ko* ('flour, fine powder'). 119.

├ 川 *Kokawa* (t.; f.; tem., -dera 寺). ┤ 本 *jumpon* ('an artist's sketch-book').

料 RIŌ. *hakaru* ('to estimate, measure'). 68.

├ 理 *riōri* ('management, cookery'); *Riōri-muko* 聲 (*kiōgen*); *riōri-nin* 人 ('a cook'), -ya 屋 ('a cookshop').

殺 SETSU (SATSU), SECHI; or SAI, SE. *korosu* ('to kill'); *sogu* ('to cancel'). Distinguish from 教 (xi). 79.

├ 生 *sesshō* ('slaughtering'); *Sesshō-seki* 石 (rock).

致 CHI; CHI; *mune, Itasu, (yoshi, yuki)*. *itasu* ('to do, finish, go'); *itaru* ('to reach'). 133.

├ 道館 *Chidō-kwan* (clan-school).

缺 KETSU, KECHI. *kakeru* ('to lack'). 121.

殷 IN, ON; (*shige*). *sakan* ('flourishing'); *akashi* ('red'). As *In*, the *Yin* or *Shang* dynasty of China. 79.

├ 富門 *Impu-mon* (*Kiōto* palace-gate). ┤ 富門院 *Impu-monin* (Empress); *Impu-monin-no-ōsuke* 大輔 (tit.; No. 90 of the Hundred Poets).

師 SHI; *SHI*; *moro. nori* ('a rule'). As *shi*, 'a teacher, expert, craftsman, brigade'. Distinguish from **帥** (p. 303). 50.

[Compare **諸** (xvi).] **大** **河原** Taishigawara (t.). **岡** *Moro-oka* (f.), **崎** *-saki* (t.). **子** *Shishi* (f.). **大** **日** *daishi* (Bud. tit., see p. 87). **走** *shicasu* (the 12th month).

能 DŌ, NŌ; *NO*; *yoshi*, (*yasu*, *tō*). *yoshi* ('good'); *yoku* ('well, often'); *atau* ('to be able'). As *nō*, 'skill, talent', also contraction of **樂** *nōgaku*, a type of drama. 130.

[Compare **野** (xi), **乃** (p. 144).] **登** *Noto* (pr., Ainu *nottu*, 'a promontory'); **州** *Nōshū* (same pr.). KŌRI: **美** *No-mi* (Kaga; f.), **義** *-gi* (Idzumo), **勢** *-se* (Settsu; f. ptr.). **褒野** *Nobo-no* (moor). **呂川** *Noro-gawa* (r.). **代** (or **野**) *Noshiro* (t. lacq.). **津** *Nō-dzu* (t.; f.), **座** *-za* (street of Yedo), **見堂** *-ken-dō* (teahouse). OTHER SURNAMES: **小** *Ono*; **川** *No-gawa*, **世** *-se*, **村** *-mura*, **見** *-mi*, **島** *-jima*, **登屋** *-toya*, **瀬** *-se*. **子** *Yoshi-ko* (princess). **阿彌** *Nō-ami* (ptr. and tea-ceremony expert), **因法師** *-in-hōshi* (priest, No. 69 of the Hundred Poets). **登路** *Notoro* (see p. 86).

朔 SAKU, SOKU; *Hajime. hajime* ('the beginning'); *kita* ('the north'). **日** *tsuitachi* ('first day' of a month). 74.

般 HAN, BAN. *tabi* ('a time'); *tanoshimu* ('to enjoy'). 137. **若** *Hannia* (Bud. scripture; demon); *Hannia-zaka* **坂** (m.); *Hannia-bō* **坊** (mask-carver); *Dai(大)-hannia* (scripture; *kiōgen*).

船 Contraction of **船** (xi). 137.

航 KŌ, GŌ. *june* ('a boat'); *wataru* ('to ford'). 137.

舫 HŌ. *moyai* (the lashing together of boats). 137.

耻 or **恥** CHI; *CHI. haji* ('shame, disgrace'). As *chi*, a self-humiliative prefix. 128.

耿 KŌ (KEI), KIŌ. *hikari* ('brilliance'); *imashimu* ('to warn'); *taremini* ('pendulous ear-lobes'). 128.

蚊 BUN, MON; KA. *ka* ('a mosquito'). 142.

[Compare homophones under **加** (p. 187).] **野** *Kano* (f.). **屋** *Kaya-no-ōji* (prince). **相撲** *Kasumō (kiōgen)*. **釣** *kabari* ('a fly-hook'). **遣火** *kayaribi* ('smoking out mosquitoes').

配 [The right-hand element is more correctly written as **己**.] HAI, HE; *kubari. kubaru* ('to distribute'). 164.

訓 KUN; (*kuni, nori, yoshi*). *oshiyeru* ('to teach'); *toku* ('to explain').
As *kun*, 'instruction, meaning' (see p. 5). 149.
I 谷 Kuntani (t.; f. ptr.). I 伯 Kurubeki (t.). I 儒 磨 Kuzumaro
(n.). I 蒙 *kummō* ('a primer'); 庭 I *teikin* ('home teaching').

訥 SHIN. *kotoshinobu* ('reticent'); *katashi* ('hard, firm'). 149.

託 TAKU. *kakotsuke* ('a pretext'); *yudaneru, makaseru* ('to entrust'). 149.
I 麻 (also I 摩) Takuma (k. of Higo; f.). I 間 Takuma (t.; f.).

討 TŌ. *utsu* ('to strike, punish'). 149.

記 [Compare 紀, p. 303, and footnote to same.] KI; *KI; nori; zok.*, -ki.
jumi ('a record, history'); *shirusu* ('to record, chronicle'). As -ki,
'a history'. 149.

I 念 *katami* ('a souvenir, memorial').

畝 BŌ, MO. *se* (a land-measure, see p. 65). Also, for 畔 or 畦, *une*,
aze, kuro, a low dike or pathway between rice-swamps. 102.

I 傍, less correctly I 火 Unebi (t.; m., -yama). I 町 Azemachi (t.).

軒 KEN, KON; or KAN. *noki* ('eaves'). As *ken*, a numeral for houses,
façades, etc. (see p. 40), also a common ending for art-names
(see p. 69). 159.

大 I Ōnoki (f.). I 儂 集 Kenyenshū (Hsien-yüan Chi, *sennin*). 五 (七)

I 人 *go(shichi)kenjin*, 'five (seven) [courtesans] from as many houses'.

郝 KAKU. Chinese place and family name. 163.

I 大 通 Kakudaitsū (Hao Ta-t'ung, *sennin*).

郎 [Occ. contracted to 良.] RŌ (RO); (ō). *onoko, otoko* ('a man',
complimentary character). For its use in *zokumiō*, see p. 71f. 163.

I 子 *iratsu-ko*. 女 -me (anct. for 'prince, princess'); but 大 I 皇子
Ōiratsuko-no-ōji (prince). I 從 *rōjū* (servants of a daimiō or samurai).

郡 KUN, GUN; KŪ; *kōri*; (*kuni, tomo*). *kōri* (see p. 10, with note 1). 163.
[Compare 軍 (p. 305).] I 上 Gu[n]jō (k. and t. of Mino). OTHER
Towns: I *Kōri* (f.; also Gun as f.); 小 Ogōri, Ogun; I 山 Kōriyama
(pot.; f. ptr.); I 浦 Kōnoura; I 内 Gun-nai (text.), 中 -chū, 家 -ge
(also Kōge). I 岡 Kōrioka (f.). I 司 Gunji (f. met.; tit.). I 代
gundai (tit.).

豹 HŌ, HIŌ; *zok.*, *Hiō*. 'A leopard'. 153. I 尾 Hiōbi (d.).

射 SHA; SĀ, I; *zok.*, I-. *iru* ('to shoot, dart'). 41.
[Compare 伊 (p. 209) and homophones thereunder.] | 水 I-midzu (k. of Etchū; r.), 和 -sawa (t. pottery), 塙 殿 -wadono (cas.), 出 -de, 辻 -notsuji, 塙 -ba, 越 -nokoshi (f.). | 禮 *sharei* (court ceremony).

躬 [Variant: 躬.] KIŪ, KU; (*mi, moto, chika*). *mi* ('the body'); *midzukara* ('self'). 158. | 恒 Mi-tsune, 弦 -tsuru (n.).

財 SAI, ZAI; *Takara*. *takara* ('wealth, prosperity'). 154.
| 津 Zaitsu (f. ptr.). | Takara, | 部 Takarabe (f.).

釘 TEI, CHŌ. *kugi* ('a nail, tack'). 167.
SURNAME: | 本 Kugi-moto (met.), 屋 -ya, 崎 -saki (ptr.).

針 [Full form: 鍼.] SHIN; hari. *hari* ('a needle'). 167.
| 道 Hari-michi (t.), 尾 島 -o-jima (is.), 木 峠 -noki-tōge (pass).
SURNAME: 大 | Ōhari; 小 | Kohari; | 谷, ケ 谷 Hari-gatani, 貝 -gai, 屋 -ya, 重 -shige. | 金 Harigane (n.). | 立 雷 Haritate Ikadzuchi (*kiōgen*). | 術 *shinjutsu* ('acupuncture').

勅 RAI. *negirau* ('to entertain'); *itawaru* ('to commiserate'). Also used as a variant of 勅 (p. 304). 19.

刻 YEN. *toshi* ('sharp-witted'). 18. | 子 Yenshi (Yen Tzu, paragon).

剛 KŌ; (*take, masa*). *katashi* ('hard, firm'); *takeshi, tsuyoshi* ('strong, brave'). 18.

剛 Variant of 彫 (XI). 18.

荆 KEI, KIŌ. *odoro* ('a thicket'). 140 (sic).

哥 Used as a contraction of 歌 (xiv). 30.

貢 KŌ, KU; *Mitsugi, Mitsugu*. *mitsugi* ('a tax'). 154.
| 村 Mitsugimura (t.).

夏 KA, GE; GE; *natsu*; *natsu*. *natsu* ('summer'). See p. 47, Seasons.
As Ka, the Hsia Dynasty of China. 35.

| 島 Natsu-shima (is.), 廐 -mai (t.). SURNAME: | 目 Natsu-me (ptr., sculp.), 見 -mi, 秋 -aki, 野 -no, 間 -ma. | 黃 公 Kakōkō (Hsia Huang-kung, *sennin*). | 侯 倬 Kakōjun (Hsia-hou T'un, Chin. hero). | 方 Natsu-no-kata (hist. pers.). | 至 *geji* (see p. 112, 96). | 富 士 *natsu no Fuji* ('Mt. Fuji in summer', sc., 'snowless', a trope for actors 'with the paint off').

晉 or **晋** SHIN; *Susumu, susumeru* ('to advance'). As Shin, the Chin Dynasty of China (A.D. 266 to 322); see also 東 (p. 280). 72.
 | **Susumi** (f.). | **國** Shinkoku (Chin-kuo, anct. Chinese kingdom).

栗 RITSU, RICHU; *kuri, kuru.* *kuri* ('a chestnut'). Distinguish from 粟 (XII). 75.

[Compare 來 (p. 279) and the combination 久留 (157).] | **子** (駒) **山** **Kuri**-ko(-koma)-yama (m.), **山** **川** -yama-gawa (r.), **柄** (or 殼) **谷** -kara-dani (valley, alternative spellings; f., with the second; see 俱, p. 320). KŌRI: | **本** **Kuri**-moto (Ōmi; f. ptr.; Kurinomoto as n.), **原** -hara (Ōshū; f. ptr., met.; also Kuribara as Kōshūkaidō stage and f.). OTHER TOWNS: **小** | **栖** Ogurusu (f.); | **村** **Kuri**-mura (lacq.), **栖** **川** -sugawa, **野** -no (f.), **笠** -kasa, **瀬** -se (f.).

OTHER SURNAMES: **小** | **Oguri** (ptr.); | **花** **落** Tsuyuri; | **栖** Kurusu; | **川** **Kuri**-kawa (ptr.), **山** -yama (met.), **井** -i, **生** -ū, **田** -ta, **谷** -tani, -ya, **林** -bayashi, **板** -ita, **崎** -saki, **塚** -dzuka. | **隈** Kurikuma (prince). **小** | **判** **官** Oguri-hangwan (= Oguri Mitsushige 滿重).

蚤 Contraction of 蠶 (xxvi).

馬 -BA, ME; ME (| 音 MO); *uma, ma; (uma); zok., Uma-, -ma. uma, muma*¹ ('a horse'). Borne as a *mon* on the palanquins of the Arima 有 |, daimiōs of Kurume. 187.

[Compare homophones under 眞 (x).] | **坂** Uma-zaka (hill). | **入** **川** Baniū-gawa, | **淵** (瀬) **川** Ma-bechi(-se)-gawa (r.). TOWNS: **小** | **木** Komaki; | 音 **内** Monai; | **場** **Ba**-ba (f. ptr.; 'race-course'), **關** -kwan (= Shimonoseki), **頭** -tō (see also below); | **立** **Uma**-tate, **返** -gayeshi, **路** -ji; | **加** **Ma**-kuwari (Makuwa as f.). **見** **谷** -miya, **見** **原** -mihara, **郡** -gōri, **渡** -watari (f. ptr.; also Mōtari as f.), -watashi, **越** -koshi (Magoshi as f.), **橋** -bashi, **籠** -gome (Nakasendō stage 27). | **喰** **町** Bakuro-chō (street of Yedo).

OTHER SURNAMES: | **Uma** (ptr.); | **鹿** Mega (as *baka*, 'a fool'); | **面** **Ba**-men (f. or n. met.), **喰** **田** -bata, **達** -tatsu; | **島** **Uma**-jima (also Majima and Mashima), **屋** **原** -yabara (also Mayabara), **杉** -sugi (also Masugi and Basugi); | **入** **Ma**-gumi, **込** -gome (as censor's mark in seal-script on woodcuts between 1842 and 1853), **來** -ku, -ki, **淵** -buchi (ptr.; n.; also Mabechi as n.), **被** -ginu, **澄** -sumi.

¹ Both pronounced as *mma*.

DEITIES: 1 頭 Medzu (but Batō as epithet of Kwannon); 1 郎 婦 Merōfu (epithet of Kwannon); 1 握 尊 神 Bareki-sonjin. SENNIN: 1 師 皇 Bashikō (Ma-shih-huang); 1 元 Ba-gen (Ma Yüan), 成 子 -seishi (Ch'eng-tzu), 湘 -shō (Hsiang), 鳴 生 -meisei (Ming-shēng), 鉦 -gioku (Yü).

1 子 Umako (n.), *mago* (also 1 士, 'groom, horseboy'). 1 養 Umakai, 1 來 田 Makuta (n.). 1 內 侍 Uma-no-naishi, 小 1 命 婦 Kouma-no-miōbu (poetesses). 1 廻 *unamawari* (tit.).

冠

Variant of 冠 (p. 305). 14.

冢

Simple form of 冢 (xiv).

冢

Simple form of 塚 (xiii).

冥

MEI (BEI), MIŌ. *kurashi* ('dark'). As Mei, 'Hades'. 14.

冥

1 土 Mei-do, 府 -fu (Hades); 1 府 Mei-fu, 王 -ō (its ruler, Yemma-ō, d.); 1 途 Meido (nickname, 'the road to Hades').

翁

Ō (WŌ). *okina* ('old gentleman'; mask-name). As ō, a respectful suffix to old men's names and to statements of age (see p. 42). 124.

1 滿 Okinamaro (n.).

兼

[Variant: 兼; script variant: 兼; see also p. 341.] KEN; *kane*; *kane*; *zok.*, *Kane.* *kaueru* ('to do two things at once, hold two offices'); *awaseru* ('to unite'). Between the names of two offices or professions, read *ken* and translate 'and'. 12.

[Compare 金 (p. 276).] Towns: 1 山 Kane-yama, 松 -matsu (f.), 澤 -sawa. OTHER SURNAMES: 1 Kane; 1 子 Kane-ko (sculp.), 田 -da, 安 -yasu, 重 -shige, 頭 -tō. 1 覽 Kane-mi (prince), 平 -hira (nō).

益

[Variant: 益; see also p. 341.] YEKI, YAKU; *masu*; *masu*, *Masu*; *zok.*, *Masu.* *masu* ('to increase, grow'). 108.

[Compare 増 (xv), 升 (p. 173), 榊 (326).] KōRI: 1 城 Masuki or Mashiki (Higo; former as f.), Mashiki or 1 田 Masuda (Hida; latter also f. and r.); 1 頭 (or 津) Mashidzu (Suruga; f.; former also Masugami as f.), 1 子 Mashiko (t.; f.), Masu-ko (princess; f.). 1 戶 Masu-to, 井 -i (f.), 人 -hito (poets), 荒 -ra, 材 -ki (n.). 1 軒 Yek-ken, 卿 -kiō, 繼 -kei (n.), 1 立 Mashitachi (n.). 1 田 繩 手 Masuda no Nawate (architect).

桑

[Contraction: 桑] SŌ; *kuwa*. *kuwa* (the Mulberry, *Morus*). 75.

KōRI: 1 村 Kuwa-mura (Iyo; f. met.), 原 -bara (Ōsumi; f.). Towns: 大 1 Ōkuwa (f.); 1 折 Kaori or Kōri (f.); 1 名 Kuwa-na (Tōkaidō stage 4, lacq.), 名 川 -nagawa, 弓 野 -yumino, 島 -jima (f.), 野 -no (f. met.), 飼 -gai. OTHER SURNAMES: 1 Kuwa; 1 山 Kuwa-yama (ptr.),

178/6/1
1712/123

木 -gi, 田 -da (ptr.), 谷 -dani, 波田 -bata, 門 -kado, 岡 -oka, 畑 -bata (met.), 屋 -ya. | 門 *sōmon* ('Bud. priest').

員 YEN (IN); *kazu*. *kazu* ('number'). As in, 'a member' of a society, etc. 30.

| 辨 Inabe (k. of Ise; r.), Imbe (same k.). | 馬 *Kazu-ma* (n.).

| 宮 *Kazu-no-miya* (prince).

晃 Used as a synonym of 朝 (XII). *72. | 朝 (f.).

晃 KŌ (KWŌ), Ō; *Akira*, (*aki*, -*akira*). *akiraka* ('bright'). 72.

晏 AN, YEN. *yasunzuru* ('to tranquillize'); *hitakuru* ('to grow late'). 72.

骨 KOTSU, KOCHI. *hone* ('a bone', 'rib' of a fan, umbrella, etc.). 188.
| 屋町 *Honeya-machi* (street of Ōsaka). | 皮新發意
Honekawa-Shimbochi (*kiōgen*). | 薰 *kottō* ('curios').

恩 ON; (*oki*). *megumu*, *itsukushimu* ('to favour, benefit'). 61.
| 智 *On-chi* (t.; f.), 地 -*chi* (f. ptr.), 田 -*da* (f.; also *Okida*).
大 | 教主 *Daion-kiōju* (epitilet of the Buddha).

垂 Variant of 垂 (p. 275).

乘 [Variant: 乘.] SHŌ, JŌ; *nori*. *noru* ('to ride'); *noboru* ('to rise'). 4.
| 付 *Nori-tsuke*, 竹 -*take* (f.), 鞍 [岳] -*kura[-dake]* (m.), 物町
-*mono-chō* (street of Yedo; *norimono*, 'a palanquin'). 大 | *Daijō*, 小 |
Shōjō (Bud. scriptures); *Daijō-ji* 寺 (tem.); 大 | 老 *Daijōrō* or *Saisoro*
(dram. pers.; see 探, p. 359). | 初 *norisome* ('the first sedan-ride [in the
New Year]').

烏 O (WO), U; O, U. *karasu* ('a crow'); *kuroshi* ('black'). Distinguish
from 烏 (p. 371).¹ 86.

| 山 *Karasu-yama* (t.), 丸 -*maru* (pal.; f. ptr.), 森町 -*mori-chō*
(street of Yedo), 磨 -*maro* (n.). | 帽子 *Yeboshi* (f.; lit., a type of court
cap); Y. -*dake* 岳 (m.), -ori 折 (*mō* and *kiōgen*, lit. 'the folding, i.e., manu-
facture, of *yeboshi*'); Ō(大)-*yeboshi-yama* 山 (m.); *yeboshi-na* 名 (name
received at the *gembuku* or coming-of-age ceremony). | 天 *Yeten* (? f.
actor). 小 | 丸 *Kogarasumaru* (sword).

¹ 烏 is an eyeless 烏 (bird). In other words, the crow being black, its eyes are invisible!

島 [Variants include 嶋, 島, 島] TÔ: shima;¹ Shima, (shima); zok., Shima-. shima ('an island'). 46.

大 | Ô-shima (is.; k. of Sûo; mod. k. of Ôsumi; t.; f.; n.). | 前 Dô-zen, 後 -go (divisions of the Oki archipelago). OTHER KÔRI: | 上 **Shima**-[no-]kami, 下 -[no-]shimo (Settsu), 根 -ne (Idzumo; mod. ken; f. met.). | 原 Shimabara (penins.; t.; sub. of Kiôto, containing its 'Yoshiwara'; f.), Shimagahara (t.).

OTHER TOWNS: 小 | Kojima (f. ptr., arm.; n.), Oshima (f.); | 府 Tôfu (= Kagoshima, Hiroshima, Tokushima, etc.); | 田 **Shima**-da (Tôkaidô stage 23; clan; f. ptr., met., swo.; r.), 地 -ji or -chi (f.), 村 -mura (f. ptr., met.), 見濱 -mihama, 間 -ma. | ノ 内 Shimanouchi (dist. of Ôsaka).

OTHER SURNAMES: | Shima (ptr., met.); 小 | 屋 Oshimaya; 小 | 原 Koshimabara; | 川 **Shima**-gawa, 山 -yama, 内 -uchi (pot.), 井 -i, 本 -moto (ptr.), 名 -na, 谷 -dani, 津 -dzu (n.), 屋 -ya, 浦 -ura, 倉 -kura, 崎 -zaki (ptr.), 野 -no, 森 -mori, 橋 -hashi.

| 公方 Shima-kubo (= Yoshitane, shôgun), 姫 -hime (Empress), 郎 -no-iratsuko (prince, = Ninken, 24th Mikado). | 人 Shima-ndo, 圖 -dzu (n.). | 守 sakimori (see 防, p. 238).

阜 Original form of 阜 (p. 371).

畠 (No on); hatake, hata; zok., Hata-. hatake ('a garden'); hata ('an upland or dry field'). Compare 畑 (p. 299).

SURNAMES: | Hata; 大 | Ôbatake (ptr.); 小 | Obatake, Kobatake; | 中 Hatanaka; | 山 Hatake-yama (ptr.), 田 -da, 野 -no.

鬼 KI; KI; oni; (oni); zok., Oni- (but see Examples). oni ('a spirit, demon, devil, imp'). 194.

| 島 Oni-ga-shima (is.), Onijima (f.), ?Kijima (f. met.). | (or 喜) 介 島 Kikai-ga-shima (is.). | 面 山 Kimen-zan (m.). | ケ 城 Oni-ga-jô (m.; cliffs; f.). | 崎 Oni-ga-saki (cape). | 怒 川, for 絹 川 Kinu-gawa, | 江 川 Onpei-gawa (r.). | 石 Oni-ishi, 池 -noike (t.).

OTHER SURNAMES: | 頭 Kitô (ptr.); | 小 島 Oni-kojima, 王 -ô, 生 田 -ûda, 武 -take (met.), 尾 -o, 塚 -dzuka (swo.), 窪 -kubo, 越 -koshi, 澤 -zawa. PERSONAGES: | 谷 子 Kikokushi (Kuei-ku-tzu, sennin); | 若 [丸] Oniwaka[-maru] (boy-name of Benkei, priest); | 童 丸 Ki-dô-maru, 一 法 眠 -ichi-hôgen (K. Sanriaku no Maki 三 略 卷, jôruri), 上 官 -jôkwan

¹ For some of the place-names ending in *shima* (*jima*), not being those of islands, Chamberlain suggests a connection with Ainu *shuma*, 'rock, stone'.

(= Katō Kiyomasa), 王 麿 -ōmaro (= 王 丸 Oniōmaru, swo.). 三 太 -sanda (follower of Yoshitsune, also written with 喜, 斗 生 -tosei, 俣 -mata (n.): 一 ヶ 岳 **Oni**-gadake (wrestler), 刑 部 -giōbu, 作 左 -sakuza, 武 藏 -musashi (n.), 騮 -kage (horse).

KIŌGEN: 一 瓦 Onigawara: 一 清 水 Oni-Shimidzu: 一 の 養 子 Oni no Yōshi. 一 節 bommatsuri (the Bon festival). 一 門 kimon ('the north-east'). 一 念 佛 oni no nembutsu ('the Devil's Paternoster', one of the Ōtsu pictures). 一 火 onibi ('ignis fatuus'). 一 燈 hōdzuki-jōchin (a toy lantern resembling the fruit of the hōdzuki or Winter Cherry, *Physalis alkekengi*).

息 SHOKU, SOKU. *iki, oki* ('breath'); *yasumu* ('to rest'). See also p. 130, *med.*, and 氣 below. 61.

一 栖 社 Ikisu-no-yashiro (tem.). 一 長 Okinaga (f.).

隼 SHUN; (*haya*); *zok.*, Haya-. *hayabusa* (the Peregrine, *Falco peregrinus*); *haya-* ('bold-spirited'). 172.

一 町 Hayabusa-chō (street of Yedo), 總 別 -wake (prince). 一 太 Haya-ta (f.), 人 -to (or Haito, see p. 83; Haito as f.), 之 助 -nosuke (see p. 86). 小 一 人 Kohayato (n.).

氣 KI, KE; *KI, KE.* *iki, oki* ('vapour, breath'). As *ki*, also 'disposition, mind, the weather, a season'. 84.

Kōri: 一 仙 **Ke**-sen (Ōshū; Kesen-numa 沼, t.), 多 -ta (or Kita, Inaba and Tajima), 高 -taka (Inaba, mod.). 一 山 **Ki**-yama (t.), 賀 -ga (t.; f.). 一 比 松 原 Kebi-no-matsubara (pine-forest). 一 (or 息) 長 足 姬 Okinaga-tarashi-hime (= Empress Jingō). 一 良 冠 者 Kera-no-kwanja (= Minamoto no Mareyoshi 希義). 一 司 Kei-ji, 作 -saku (n.). 一 象 *kishō* ('temperament, a portrait, weather'); 一 性 *kishō* ('temperament'). 一 色 *keshiki* ('a piece of scenery').

衾 KIN, KON. *jusuma* ('a quilt, bedclothes'). 145.

倉 SŌ; *kura*; (*kura*; *zok.*, Kura-. *kura* ('a store-house, godown'). 9. [Compare 藏 (xviii), 鞍 (xv).] 小 一 Kokura (t.), Ogura (f. ptr., sculp.; see also further); Ogura-yama 山 (n.), ike 池 (lake, = 大 池 Ō-ike; also written 巨 椋 池, -dono 殿 (pal.). OTHER TOWNS: 一 吉 **Kura**-yoshi, 岳 -gatake (cas.), 梯 -hashi (tinct. cap.), 賀 野 -gano (f.), 敷 -shiki, 橋 -hashi (dist.; f. ptr.: is., -jima). 一 田 屋 Kurada-ya (brothel).

OTHER SURNAMES: 一 Kura; 大 一 Ōkura (ptr.); 一 山 **Kura**-yama, 内 -uchi, 井 -i, 田 -da, 本 -moto, 石 -ishi, 地 -chi, 西 -nishi, 光 -mitsu, 辻 -tsuji, 形 -gata, 谷 -ya (ptr.), -dani, 見 -mi, 成 -nari, 林 -bayashi,

知 -chi, 岡 -oka, 持 -mochi (Kuramochi-no-iratsume 娘子, poetess), 垣 -gaki, 員 -kazu, 島 -shima, 掛 -kake, 崎 -saki (pot.), 野 -no, 富 -tomi, 數 -kazu, 澤 -sawa.

OTHER PERSONAGES: 丨 頤 Sōketsu (Ts'ang Hsieh, *sennin*); 丨 御魂神 Uga-no-mitama-no-kami (d.); 小 丨 皇子 Ogura-ōji, 親王 -shimmō (princes); 丨 之助 Kuranosuke (*zok.*; *jorō*). *Ogura* 小 丨 in print-titles has reference to Ogura no Shikishi 小 丨 色紙, an anthology.

兼
益

Same as 兼 and 益 respectively (p. 337).

釜

FU (BU), HO; kama:¹ *zok.*, *Kama*-. *kama* ('a cauldron, kettle'). 167.
[Compare 鑊 (xviii).] 丨 火山 **Kama**-fuse-yama (m.), 土 川 -do-gawa, 梨 川 -nashi-gawa (r.), 淵 -ga-fuchi (whirlpool), 口 -guchi, 戸 -do, 石 -ishi (t.), 島 -shima (is.), 座 -n[o]za (dist. of Kiōto), 屋 -ya (f.).

拳

KEN, GEN. *kobushi* ('a fist'). As *ken*, a game played with various gestures of the fingers, hand or body. 64.

丨 夫人 Ken-fujin (Ch'üan Fu-jên, *sennin*).

龟

and 亀 Contractions of 龜 (xvi).

鳧

Contraction of 魚 (p. 372).

竜

RIŌ, RIŪ. *tatsu*, *okoru* ('to rise'). Used as a contraction of 龍 (xvi). 117.

齋

Contraction of 齋 (xvii). 67.

高

KŌ: KŌ; taka; *taka*, *Takashi*. *takashi* ('high, exalted, expensive, loud'). 189.

[Compare 鷹 (xxiv).] 丨 天原 Takama-ga-hara ('Heaven's High Plain', sc., heaven). 丨 麗 Koma or Kōrai (Koryō, anct. kingdom of Korea; often for Korea as a whole; both as clan-name, former as k. of Musashi); Koma-zō, 藏 (*zok.*); Kōrai-gawa 川 (r.), -bashi, 橋 (bridge in Ōsaka), -zayemon 左衛門 (*zok.*), -ya 屋 (n.). 丨 島 **Taka**-shima (is.; k. of Ōmi; t.; f. ptr.), 見 島 -mi-shima (is.), 師 濱 -su-ga-hama or -shi-no-hama (coast), 鷺 原 -washi-ga-hara (plain).

OTHER KŌRI: 丨 木 **Taka**-ki (Hizen; Takagi as t., f. ptr., f. met., and *jorō*), 井 -i (Shinano; f. swo.), 市 -ichi (also Takechi, Yamato; both as f.;

¹ Chamberlain thinks that some of the *kama*'s in Japanese place-names are referable to an original Ainu *kama* meaning 'ledge of rock'.

but see later), 田 -ta (Aki; t.; dist. of Yedo; f. ptr., met., swo.; also Takada as t. and f.), 安 -yasu (Kawachi; t.; f. ptr.), 來 -ki or -ku (same k. as 木), 岡 -oka (Tosa; t.; f.), 城 -ki or -gi (Satsuma; latter as t., f. and *gorō*), 座 -kura (or Kōza, Sagami), 草 -kusa (Inaba; f.), 宮 -miya (Aki; t., Nakasendō stage 64; f.).

MOUNTAINS: 良 (津) 山 Kō-ra(-dzu)-san (latter also tem.); 山 **Taka**-yama (= Fuji-san; t.; f.), 千穗岳 -chiho-dake (= Higashi-kirishima-yama), 野山 -no-yama (or Kōya-san, esp. as tem.), 繩山 -nawa-san (or -yama), 尼 (鈴) 山 -o(-suzu)-san, 妻 (原, 圓, 塚) 山 -tsuma (-hara, -mado, -tsuka)-yama. 屋 Takaya (Impl. tumulus; t.; f.).

OTHER TOWNS: 大 山 Ōtaka (f. met.), Ōdaka; 小 山 Odaka (f. met.; also Kodaka as f.); 知 **Kō**-chi (mod. *ken*), 野 -ya (also Takano as t. and f. met.), 陽 -yō (= Takaoka in Etchū); 久 **Taka**-ku (f.; also Takahisa as f.), 戸 -do, 天神 -tenjin (Takamagami as n. swo.), 月 -tsuki, 石 -ishi (f.), 平 -hira (f.), 次 -su, 佐 -sa, 串 -kushi, 尾 -o (f. met.), 松 -matsu (f.; poetess), 林 -bayashi (f.), 取 -tori (f. pot.), 津 -tsu (ant. pal.; f.; princess), 砂 -sago (*nō*), 畑 -hata (f. ptr.), 城町 -jōmachi, 畠 -batake (f. met.), 原 -hara (f. ptr., met.; r.), 茶屋 -jaya, 清水 -shimidzu, 崎 -saki, (Nakasendō stage 13; f.), 梁 -hashi (r.), 須 -su (f. ptr.), 森 -mori (f. ptr.), 富 -tomi (f. ptr.), 萩 -hagi (f.), 遠 -tō, 德 -toku, 槻 -tsuki, 橋 -hashi (clan; f. ptr., met., swo., pot.), 濱 -hama (f.), 鍋 -nabe, 館 -date, 瀬 -se (f. ptr., met.).

OTHER LOCAL NAMES: 臺寺 Kōdai-ji (tem.); 雄 **Taka**-o (dist. of Kiōto; f.; *gorō*; cas., -jō 城), 繩 (or 名) 輪 -nawa (dist. of Yedo), 丘 -oka, 津 -tsu and 穴穗 -anaho (three ant. palaces), 田馬場 -ta-no-baba (racecourse near Yedo), 倉宮 -kura-no-miya (pal.; n. of Prince Mochihito 以仁 and Princess Shiki-shi 式子), 島屋 -shima-ya (brothel).

OTHER SURNAMES: 山 Kō (ptr.); 志 Koshi, Takashi (Taka-shi, Empress); 門 Okado; 力 **Kō**-riki (ptr.), 阪 -saka (or Takasaka), 利 -ri; 川 **Taka**-gawa, 千穗 -chiho, 土 -tsuchi, 口 -guchi, 玉 -tama, 内 -uchi, 本 -moto (met.), 丘 -oka, 地 -ji (met.), 羽 -ha, 向 -muku, -muko (clan), 坂 -saka, 村 -mura (met., sculp.; *gorō*), 見 -mi (ptr.), 見澤 -mizawa, 谷 -ya, 長谷 -hase, 岳 -oka (prince), 妻 -tsuma, 岩 -iwa, 岸 -gishi, 洲 -su, 垣 -gaki, 柳 -yanagi (ptr., swo.), 根 -ne, 峯 -mine, 桑 -kuwa (met.), 倉 -kura (ptr.; Sothi Mikado; poetess), 野瀬 -nose, 荷 -ni, 梨 -nashi, 階 -shina (ptr.; clan), -hashi, 間 -ma (ptr.), 楊 -yanagi, 道 -michi (clan), 圓 -maro (or -mado as clan), 塙 -ba, 鉾 -hoko, 幡 -hata, 輪 -nawa, 澤 -sawa, 濃 -no, 篠 -shino (swo.), 築 -tsuki, 鋳 -kuwa (ptr.), 嶺 -mine, 額 -nuka (clan), 藤 -fuji, 鹽 -shio.

OTHER PERSONAGES: 𠂇 (or 賀) 陽院 Kaya-no-in (Empress), but 𠂇 陽山人 Kōyō-sanjin (n.); 𠂇 貴 **Kō**-ki (prince), 祖 -so, (= Nichiren, priest), 臺院 -dai-in (wife of Hideyoshi); 𠂇 皇產神 **Taka**-mimusubi-no-kami (d.), 子 -ko, 田媛 -da-hime (Empresses), 市 -chi (prince), 尾紀僧正 -oki-no-sōjō (priest), 田女王 -da-no-nioō (poetess), 姬 -hime, 窓太夫 -mado-dayū (*jorō*), 星 -boshi, 倉下 -kuraji (n.); 𠂇 市麻呂 Takechimaro (n.), but 𠂇 市眞麿 Takachi no Mamaro and 眞國 no Makuni (bronze-founders).

𠂇 野物狂 Kōya-monogurui (*nō*). 𠂇 名 *kō-mei* ('famous'), 家 -ke (class of landless daimiōs). 𠂇 祖父 (母) *hii-jiji* (-baba), 'great-grandfather, -mother'.

衰 SUI, SAI. *otoroyeru* ('to fall into decay, degenerate'). 145.

衷 CHŪ, CHU. *uchi* ('the interior'); *makoto* ('truth'). Distinguish from 衰 (p. 308) and 衷 (345). 145.

家 KA, KE; KA, KE, HE (YE); *ie*, -ye, ya; *ie*, (*yaka*). *ie*, ya, *yaka* ('a house, family'). As *ka* or *ke*, a suffix denoting a family, class or agent (like 者, p. 312). 40.

𠂇 鳥 *Iye-jima* (is.; f.; also Yashima as f.). TOWNS: 大 𠂇 本郷 Ōye-hongō; 𠂇 形 Yakata; 𠂇 山 **Iye**-yama, 代 -shiro, 城 -ki (f.), 浦 -noura. OTHER SURNAMES: 大 𠂇 Ōya; 𠂇 所 Kasho (also Iyedokoro); 𠂇 木 **Iye**-ki, 永 -naga, 田 -da, 屋 -ya, 原 -hara (lacq.; clan), 崎 -zaki; 𠂇 富 **Ya**-tomi, 喜 -gi, 壽多, 須多 -suda.

LOCUTIONS: 林 𠂇 *Hayashi-ke* ('the Hayashi family'); 𠂇 裏, 𠂇 苞苴 *iyedzuto* ('a souvenir gift'); 𠂇 來 *kerai* ('a retainer'); 𠂇 門 *ka-mon* ('members of the [Tokugawa] family'), 臣 -*shin*, 士 -*shi* ('a retainer'), 令 -*rei*, 扶 -*fu*, 從 -*jū* (first three officials of a noble's household), 老 -*rō* (daimiō's chief retainer), 督 -*toku* ('succession to the headship of a family'), 撰 -*sen* (see p. 105, *init.*). 𠂇 賀多 *yakata* (for 屋形, 'deckhouse, mansion').

宮 KIU, KU; or GU; *KU*; *miya*; (*miya, taka*). *miya* (i.e., *mi-ya* 御家, 'august house', hence 'a Shintō shrine, a palace', esp. the Emperor's or other Imperial dwelling); -*no-miya* (tit. of a prince or princess). As *kiū*, also 'a sign of the zodiac'. See p. 98, 15. Distinguish from 官 (p. 279). 40.

𠂇 城 **Miya**-gi (k. of Ōshū; mod. *ken*; f.), -nojō (t.), -shiro (f.), 崎 -zaki (k. of Hiūga; mod. *ken*; cape; t.; f. ptr., sculp., actor), 峠 -tōge (pass), 川 -gawa (r.; t.; f. ptr., met., pot.; *jorō*), 戸川 -to-gawa (= the Sumida River), 塚山 -tsuka-yama (m.).

OTHER TOWNS: 大 | Miya (Tōkaidō stage 40; f.); 大 | Ōmiya (Nakasendō stage 4; f. met., sculp.); 小 | 地 Komiyaji; 下 | **Miya**-noshita (lacq.), 井 -i (f. pot.), 内 -uchi (f.); also Kunai as t.), 水 -midzu, 中 -naka (f.), 之 城 -nojō, 古 -ko (f.; is.; r.), 本 -moto (f. ptr., met.), 市 -ichi, 田 -ta (f. met., sculp., pot.), -da, 地 -chi (clan; f.; n.; also Miyaji as clan and f.), 地 岳 -jidake, 村 -mura (f.), 尾 -o (f. met.), 津 -dzu (f.), 重 -shige (f.), 島 -jima (tem., see p. 98, **13**; f.), 原 -baru or -noharu (-bara as f. ptr.), 野 -no (f. ptr.), 野 河 内 -nokawachi, 越 -nokoshi (-koshi as f.), 窪 -nokubo (-kubo as f. ptr.).

OTHER SURNAMES: 大 | 司 Daigūshi; 小 | Komiya; 小 | 山 Komiyama; 入 | **Miya**-iri, 子 -ko (Miya-ko, Empress), 口 -guchi, 山 -ma, 木 -gi (*gorō*), 戸 -to (ptr.), 氏 -uji, 代 -shiro, 永 -naga (met.), 北 -kita, 石 -ishi, 古 路 -koji (actor), 西 -nishi (sculp.), 守 -mori, 寺 -dera, 庄 -noshō (ptr.), 坂 -zaka, 里 -zato, 谷 -dani, 成 -nari, 松 -matsu, 所 -dokoro (clan), 和 田 -wada, 居 -i, 武 -take (ptr.), 岡 -oka, 後 -jiri, 垣 -gaki, 脅 -waki (ptr.), 部 -be (met.), 森 -mori, 塚 -dzuka, 道 -michi, -ji, 澤 -zawa (ptr.), 園 -zono, 瀬 -se, 邊 -nabe, -be, 藤 -fuji.

鬥 羅 大 將 Kubira-taishō (d.). 葦 | **Miya**-tose (*gorō*), 城 野 -gino (wrestler), 古 太 夫 -kodayū (*jōruri*-chanter). TITLES: 門 閤 門 閤 (see p. 86); 内 *kunai*- (see p. 83); 門 跡 *miya-monzeki* (prince-prior); 司 *gūji* (Shintō); 人 *kiūjin*, *miyabito*, 女 *kiūjo* ('court-lady'). 參 *miyamairi* (child's first visit to a shrine).

宴 YEN; (*mori*). *sakamori* ('a banquet'); *ikou* ('to rest'). Confused with 晏 (p. 338). 40.

容 YŌ, YŪ; YŌ; (*yasu, kata, kane*). *katashi, sugata* ('form, aspect'); *ireru* ('to permit'). 40.

成 公 Yōseikō (Yung Ch'êng-kung, *seunin*).

宰 SAI. *tsukasa* ('governor, government office'); *tsukasadoru* ('to govern'). 40.

太 |, see p. 178, *init.* 相 *saishō* ('prime minister'); *Saishō*, 小 | 相 *Kozaishō*, 相 三位 *Saishō-sammi*, 君 -no-kimi, 典 侍 -no-suke, 局 -no-tsubone (court-ladies, poetesses).

案 AN. *tsukuye* ('a table, desk'); *anjiru* ('to be anxious'). As *an*, also 'idea, scheme, bill'. 75.

主 *anshu* (tit.). 山 子 *kakashī* ('a scarecrow'); *Kakashī-noya* 酒 舍 (art-name).

宵 SHŌ. *yoru, yoi* ('night, evening'). 40. 子 *Shō-ko* (wom. n.).

雀 [Variant: 雀.] KOKU, GOKU. *tobu* ('to fly'). Used as a contraction of 鶴 (xvi). 172.

脅 [Variant: 脇] KIŌ, KŌ; waki. *waki* ('the side' of the body); *obi-yakasu* ('to intimidate'). 130.

TOWNS: | 本 Waki-moto, 坂 -zaka (f.), 町 -machi, 津 -notsu, 野澤 -nosawa. OTHER SURNAMES: | Waki; 大 | Ōwaki; 小 | Kowaki; | 山 Waki-yama, 田 -da, 谷, 屋 -ya, 澤 -zawa. | 人 Wakindo (n.).

泰 TAI; *yasu*, *Yasushi*; *zok.*, Tai- or Yasu-. *yasushi* ('calm'); *ōinaru* ('great'); *yutaka* ('fertile'). 85.

[Compare 安 (p. 225), 保 (292).] | 西 Taisei ('western nations', esp. Europe). | 山, | 室, see p. 103, 53. | 岡 Yasuoka (t.). | 子 Yasu-ko (Empress). | 阿彌 Taiami (lacq.). | 平 *taihei* ('age or state of peace').

秦 or **秦** SHIN, JIN; *hata*; (*hata*). As Shin, the Ch'in Dynasty of China (221 to 206 B.C.). The second form is incorrect. 115.

[Compare homophones under 畑 (p. 299).] SURNAMES: | Hata (ptr., swo.); | 川 Hata-gawa, 野 -no. | 始皇 [帝] Shin no Shikō[tei] (Ch'in Shih-huang-ti, Chin. Emperor). | 徐福 Shin no Jofuku (Ch'in Hsü Fu, *seunin*). | 穆公 Shimbokkō (Ch'in Mu-kung, Chin. hero). | 誦 Hatazumi (swo.).

書 SHO, SO; (*nobu*, *fumi*, *nori*). *kaku* ('to write'); *shirusu* ('to mark, record'); *fumi* ('a book, letter, document'). See also p. 102, 48. Distinguish from 畫 (p. 374), 畫 (xii) and 盡 (xiv). 73.

| 寫山 Shosha-zan (m.; tem.). | 卷川 Fumimaki-gawa (r.). | 經 Shokei (Shu-ching, Chin. classic). | 林 *sho-rin* ('a library'), 翰 -kan ('an epistle'), 博士 -hakase (tit., see p. 83), 院番頭 -imban-gashira (tit.). | 判 *kakihan* (see p. 4).

袁 YEN, ON; (*uaga*). *nagaki koromo* ('a long robe'). Distinguish from 衷 (p. 343). 145.

索 SAKU (SŌ). *nawa* ('a rope'); *sagasu* ('to search'). Confused with the next. 120.

| 麵瀧 Sōmen-ga-taki (the 'Vermicelli Waterfall'). | 人 Mogiki (n.). | 引 *sakuin* ('an index').

素 SO, SU; SU; *su*; *Hajime*, (*moto*). *moto* ('origin'); *shiroshi* ('white'); *su-* ('plain, undecorated, commonplace'). Confused with the foregoing. 120.

| So (f.), | 川 Sugawa (f. ptr.) | 性 Sosei (priest). | 袍 *suō* (court robe); Suō-otoshi 落 (*kiōgen*). | 顔 *sugao* (actors 'with the paint off').

専 Contraction of 專 (p. 373).

耆 KI, GI; KI: (*toshi*). *toshiyori* ('an elder'). 125.

眞 [Variants: 莫 真 眞.] SHIN; MA; ma-; *sane*, *ma*-, *Makoto*, (*mi*-, *masu*): *zok.*, 1 佐 *Masa*-. *ma*- ('real, true'); *makoto* ('truth'); *sane*, *mi* ('fruit, seed'). 109.

[Compare 間 (xu), 馬 (p. 336), 萬 (xiii), 滿 (xiv).] KōRI: 1 庭 **Ma**-*niwa* (Mimasaka, mod.; t.), 島 *-shima* (Mimasaka; f. ptr.; n.; also *Majima* as f.), 壁 *-kabe* (Hitachi; t.; f. met.). 1 城 山 *Maki*(Sanagi)-*yama* (m.). 1 土 (or 乳) 山 *Matsuchi-yama* (m., for 待乳山). 1 間 入 江 *Mama-no-iriye* (inlet).

OTHER TOWNS: 1 岡 *Mōka*; 1 玉 **Ma**-*tama*, 更 川 *-saragawa*, 金 *-gane* (n.), 間 *-ma* (M. no Tekona 手 古 奈, 'T. of M.', see 手, p. 172; M. *-iratsume* 娘 子, poetess), 鶴 *-nadzuru* (n.; cape, *-ga-saki*, 崎). TEMPLES: 1 崎 *Masaki* (f.; also *Magasaki* as f.); 1 言 院 *Shingon-in*; 1 如 堂 *Shimio-dō*; 1 清 田 社 *Masuda-no-yashiro*. 1 葛 *Makuzu* (dist. of Kiōto, pot.; n. pot.; moor, *-ga-hara* 原). 1 間 鴻 臺 *Mama-kōnodai* (sub. of Yēdo). 1 砂 町 *Masago-chō* (street of Yēdo).

OTHER SURNAMEs: 1 田 *Sanada* (ptr., met.); 1 繼 *Kureki*; 1 人 *Matto* (*mahito*, *mabito*, *matto*, or *mōto*, as anct. title); 1 川 **Ma**-*gawa* (ptr.), 下 *-shimo*, *-shita*, 弓 *-yumi* (n.), 々 田 *-mada*, 木 *-ki*, 中 *naka*, 坂 *-saka*, 形 *-kata*, 村 *-mura* (ptr.), 志 野 *-shino*, 門 *-kado* (n.), 幸 *-saki*, 柄 *-kara*, 砂 野 *-sano*, 砂 園 *-sazono*, 泉 *-idzumi*, 柴 *-shiba*, 脇 *-waki*, 神 *-gami*, 清 水 *-shimidzu* (pot.), 野 *-no*, 橋 *-hashi*, 鍋 *-nabe*.

OTHER PERSONAGES: 1 佛 *Shimbutsu*; 1 雅 **Shin**-*ga*, 濟 *-sai*, 盛 *-jō* (priests, last also sect); 1 顔 **Ma**-*gao* (poet), 髮 *-gami* (wrestler), 砂 地 *-sachi*, 木 の 戸 *-kinoto* (*jorō*): 1 子 *Masa-ko* (wife of Yoshimune, shōgun). OTHER INDIVIDUAL NAMES: 1 柱 **Mi**-*hashira*, 船 *-fune*; 1 舟 **Ma**-*fune*, 吉 備 *-kibi*, 榛 *-hari*, 惠 美 *-yemi*, 鐵 *-gane*, 鷺 *-washi*, 淵 *-buchi*, *-bechi*, 楯 *-tate*, 蟲 *-mushi*, 野 麿 *-nomaro*, 野 守 *-nomori*, 言 琴 *-koto*, 清 *-kiyo*, *-suga*, 掛 *-kaji*, 畔 *-kuro*, 鈴 *-suzu*, 鋤 *-suki*.

1 宗 *Shin-shū*, 1 言 宗 *Shingon-shū* (Bud. sects). 1 木 柱 *Makibashira* (*Genji* Chapter xxxi). 1 *shin* or 1 書 *shinsho* (the 'square character', *kaisho* 楷 書). 1 鍛 *shintan* ('well and truly forged'). 1 似 *mane* ('mimicry'). 1 名 *mana* (see p. 21, *med*).

峯 [Variant: 峰.] HŌ, FŪ; O; *mine*, *taka*, *Takashi*; *zok.*, *Mine*-. *mine* ('a mountain-peak'). 46.

[Compare 嶺 (xviii).] 大 1 Ō-*mine* (m.; f.). 1 山 *Mineyama* (t.).

OTHER SURMAMES: 小 Mine; 小 Komine; 田 Mine-ta, 村 -mura, 尾 -o (n. poetess), 岸 -kishi, 浦 -ura, 島 -shima (met.). 子 Mine-ko (Empress).

我 Variant of 峨 (p. 325). 46.

前 Old form of 前 (p. 312). 77.

拳 Script contraction of 舉 (xviii).

脊 SEKI, SHAKU. *senaka* ('the back'). Interchanged with 背, *q.v.*, p. 315. 130.

鬯 CHŌ, NIŌ; (ka). *kaorigusa* ('fragrant herbs'). 192.

差 SHI; SAI; SA; SA, SHA; SAI, SE; SA; *sashi*. *sashi* ('a can, pourer': a measure, e.g., *gofuku-zashi* 吳服 | or *kujira-zashi* 鯨 |, a cloth-measure ca. 15 in., and *kanczashi* 鐵 |, 'a carpenter's square'; also an auxiliary numeral for dances); *sasu* ('to join, make, catch [with birdlime], rise [as the tide]', etc.); *tagau* ('to differ, violate [a law]'). 48.

| 木 地 *Sashi-kiji* (t.), 紙 -*gami* (f.).

羔 KŌ. *kohitsuji* ('a lamb'). 123.

恭 [Variant: 恭] KIŌ, KU; (*yuki, yasu, yoshi*), *Yasushi*. *tsutsushimu, uyamau* ('to be respectful'). 61.

茺 JIN, NIN; YE; ye. *ye* (a plant, *Perilla ocimoides*). 140.

[Compare homophones under 江 (p. 212).] | 原 *Ye-bara* (k. of *Musashi*; f.), 柄 -*gara* (f.).

茭 SHI, JI; *ibara*. *ibara, mubara* ('a briar-bush'). 140.

| 木 *Ibara-ki* (k. of *Hitachi*; mod. *ken*; t.; f.), 城 -*ki* (same k., also read *Mubarak*; cas.; f.), 木屋 -*ki-ya* (brothel), 澤 -*zawa* (f.), 子 -*ko* (Empress). | 田 *Ibata*, *Manda* (k. of *Kawachi*; both as f.), *Matta* (same k.).

茲 Common variant (according to some, the original form) of 茲 (p. 312). 140.

茜 SEN. *akane* (the Munjeet or Bengal Madder, *Rubia cordifolia*). 140.
| 屋 *Akaneya* (f.).

茸 JŌ, NIŌ; or JŌ, NIO; *Ji*; (*take*.) *shigeru* ('to be luxuriant'). 140.

草 [Synonym (rarely for names): 艸, i.e., its radical.] SŌ; SA; *kusa*; (*kusa, shige*). *kusa* ('grass, herb'; also 'sorts, varieties, phases', in error for 種); *midare* ('dishevelled, straggling'). 140.

TOWNS: 加 Sōka; 久 **Kusa**-giū, 津 -tsu (Tōkaidō stage 51, Nakasendō 68), 野 -no (f. ptr., met.). OTHER SURNAMES: 大 大 | Ōkusa (ptr.); 郷 Sōgō; 刈 **Kusa**-kari (met.), 川 -gawa (ptr.), 生 -u (Kusō), 島 -jima, 鹿 -jiki, -ka, 間 -ma, 塙 -ba (ptr.), 壁 -kabe (prince), 薙 -nagi (ptr.; K. no tsurugi 劔, sword).

大 | 香皇子 Ōkusa-no-ōji (prince). 紙洗小町 Sōshi-arai Komachi (nō; see also p. 106, 71). 鞋 waraji ('a straw sandal'); Waraji-daiō 大王 (psued.). 木 sō-moku ('the Vegetable Kingdom'), 花 -kwa ('a flowering plant'), 書 -sho ('the cursive script').

茗 BEI, MIŌ. Young leaves of the tea-plant. Also used (wrongly) for 襄 (xxi). 140.

茶 [Originally written like 茶 (p. 375).] TA, DA; or SA. cha ('tea'); 木 cha-no-ki, the Tea-plant, *Thea chinensis*. 140.

山 Chausu-yama (m.). 木 稻荷 Chanoki-inari (tem.). 山 Sa-yama, 谷 -ya (f.). 々 [丸] Chacha[maru], 阿 | 之局 [O-]Cha-no-tsubone (hist. pers.). 園 sayen ('a tea-plantation'). 屋 chaya, -jaya ('a teahouse'). 湯 chanoyu, 道 sadō (the Tea Ceremony). 番 chaban (variety of kiōgen).

荒 KŌ (KWŌ), Ō; RA; ara; ara; zok., Ara-. arashi ('rough'); are- ('waste, uncultivated'); areru ('to be waste, barbarous'). 140.

[Compare 新 (xiii)]. TOWNS: 小 | 井 Koarai; 内 Arenai; 川 **Ara**-kawa (r.; f. met.), 濱 -ibama, 田 -ta (f.), 町 -machi, 谷 -ya, 海 -mi, 砥 -to, 陵 -dzuka (or Kōriō; Arehaka as m., = Chausu-yama), 濱 -hama, 澤 -sawa (f.). 木 根 山 **Ara**-kine-zan (m.), 城 社 -ki-no-yashiro (tem.), 布 橋 -me-bashi (bridge in Yedo). 神 橋 Kōjim-bashi (bridge).

OTHER SURNAMES: 大 | 木 Ōaraki; 井 **Ara**-i (ptr., met.; also in error for 新井 Arai, t.), 木 -ki (ptr., met.), 木田 -kida, 本 -moto, 田 井 -tai, 尾 -o, 牧 -maki, 居 -i, 卷 -maki, 岡 -oka, 波 -nami, 波 多 -hata, 畑 -hata, 城 -ki (clan), 島 -shima, 深 -buka, 野 -no, 賀 -ka, 瀬 -se.

神 Kōjin (d.). 田 別 命 Aratawake-no-mikoto (prince). 田 井 直 比 羅 夫 Aratai-no-ataye Hirafu (architect). 人 Arando (n.). 獅子 Arashishi (nickname). 加 賀 入 道 Arakaga-niūdō (= Minamoto no Yoshikuni 義國). 大 田 | 耳 Ōta Arani (poet).

荔 Also written with three 刀 instead of the 力. REI, RAI (RI). 枝 reishi (the Litchi, *Nephelium lichi*). 140.

筭 Contraction of 算 (xii).

笋 [Synonym: 筍.] SHUN, JUN. *takenoko* ('bamboo-shoots'). 118.

笑 SHŌ; NO, SHI. *warau* ('to laugh'); *warai, yemi* ('laughter, smile'); *yemu* ('to smile, blossom'). See also 咲 (p. 296). 118.

┃ 佛 Waraibotoke (= Fudaishi, d.). ┃ 顔 Yegao (n.). ┃ 尉 Yemijō (mask). 三 ┃ *sanshō* (see p. 99, 21).

筍 CHŪ, CHU. A sort of bamboo. 118.

鼠 Contraction of 鼠 (XIII).

叟 [Variant: 叟.] SŌ, SHŪ. *okina, toshiyori* ('an old man, elder'), 29.

留 RIŪ, RU; RU; *tome; tome; zok.*, *Tome.* *tomeru* ('to cease'); *todomaru* ('to stay, lodge'). 102. ┃ 守, ┃ 主 Rusu (f.). ┃ 守居 *rusui* (tit.). ┃ の 方 *Tome-no-kata* (hist. pers.).

烈 RETSU, RECHI; RE; (*tsura*). *hageshii* ('violent'); *atsushi* ('hot, ardent'). As *retsu*, also 'chaste'. 86.

┃ 子 *Resshi* (Lieh Tzu, *seinin*). ┃ 公 *Rekkō* (= Tokugawa Nariaki 齊 昭). ┃ 女 *retsujo*, ┃ 婦 *reppu* ('a chaste woman, faithful wife').

恐 KIŌ, KU. *osoreru* ('to fear'). 61. ┃ 山 *Osore-zan* (m.).

恕 JO, SO; (*noru, hiro, yasu, yoshi, kumi*). *omoiyaru, kumu* ('to sympathize'). 61.

奘 SŌ, SHŌ. *ōinaru* ('great'); *sakan* ('flourishing'). 37.

娑 SA; SĀ. Used for Sanskrit *sa* or *siva*. 38.

┃ 磨 *Sama* (now Mitajiri 三 田 尻, t.). ┃ 羅 雙 樹 *s[h]arasōju* (sacred Buddhist tree, the Saul or *sāl*).

哲 [Synonym: 喆.] TETSU, TECHI; *Satoshi, (aki)*. *monoshiru* ('to be wise'); *satoshi* ('clever'). 30. ┃ 多 *Tet[t]a* (k. of Bitchū).

堅 Contraction of 野 (p. 366).

勢 Contraction of 勢 (XIII).

唇 SHIN. *kuchibiru* ('the lips'). 30.

原 GEN, GWAN; *hara*, rarely *-haru*: (*moto*). *hara*, in *Kiūshū haru* ('a moor, plain'); *moto* ('source, origin'). Distinguish from 厚 (p. 316). 27.

大 | Ōhara (k. of Idzumo; f. ptr., met., swo., sculp.), Ohara (sub. of Kiōto; Ohara-gokō 御幸, *nō*; Ohara-me 女, 'a woman of Ohara'). | 川 Hara-kawa (r.: f.). Towns: | Hara (Tōkaidō stage 13; f. ptr., met., lacq., sculp.); 小 | Kohara, Ohara (f. ptr.); | 田 Haruda (Harada as f. ptr. and met.); | 町 **Hara**-nomachi, 谷 *-ya*, 別 *-betsu*.¹

OTHER SURNAMES: | 口 **Hara**-guchi, 山 *-yama*, 木 *-gi*, 地 *-ji*, 村 *-mura*, 島 *-shima*, 崎 *-zaki*, 越 *-koshi*, 橋 *-hashi*, 澤 *-zawa* (m.). | 見 王 Harami-ō (poet). | 南 Motoyoshi (swo.). | 文 *gembun*, | 本 *gempon* ('the original work, original book').

庫 KO, KU; *KU*; *zok.*, *Kura*-. *bukigura* ('a military store'). 53.
文 | *bunko* ('a book-box, bookcase, library').

唐 TŌ, DŌ; *kara*. As Tō, Kara or Morokoshi, 'China'; as Tō, specifically the T'ang Dynasty of China (| 朝 *Tōchō*); as *kara*-, also 'foreign, imported, conventionalized'. 30.

[Compare 辛 (p. 249), 柄 (297).] | 山 Tōzan (China); | 土 Tōto (same), Morokoshi (same, also f. and *jorō*); | 土 姬 Morokoshi-hime (hist. pers.). | 島 Kara-shima (is.). Towns: | 丹 Tō-ni, 名 *-na*; | 木 Kara-gi (f.), 津 *-tsu* (pot.; f.), 崎 *-saki* (see p. 107, 79). | 門 Kara-mon (gate), 橋 *-hashi* (bridge at Seta; f.).

OTHER SURNAMES: | 牛 Kara-ushi, 衣 *-koromo*, 金 *-kane* (lit. 'bronze'), 物 *-mono* (met.), 渡 *-watari*, 端 *-hata*. | 丸 Kara-maru, 立 *-tachi* (poets), 歌 *-uta*, 琴 *-koto*, 菊 *-giku* (*jorō*). | 師 Morokoshi (*jorō*). | 犬 Tōken (nickname). | 夫人 Tō-fujin (T'ang Fu-jên, paragon). | 藥 Tōyaku, | 人 相 撲 Tōjin-zumō (*kiōgen*). LOCUTIONS: | 人 *tō-jin* ('a Chinaman'), 音 *-in* or *-on* (see p. 6), 船 *-sen* (or *karabune*, 'a Chinese or foreign ship'); | 子 *kara-ko* ('Chinese boys', esp. in art), 花 *-hana* (heraldic conventional flower), 僧 *-zō* ('Chinese priest'), 獅子 *-shishi* ('a lion').²

¹ Chamberlain connects this name with Ainu *para pet*, 'broad river'.

² Both *karashishi* and *shishi* alone are applied as well to the king of beasts as to his mythical spaniel-like travesty commonly described as 'Dog of Fo' (*Fo* 佛, Chin. for Buddha) or even 'quite inaccurately' 'kylin'. This word *shishi* is of Sino-Japanese origin (Chin. *shih-tzu*) and the animal it describes is not indigenous to Japan. On the other hand, its pure-Japanese homonym, *hishi* 猪 *xu*, or specifically *in shishi*, designates the native wild-boar (originally 'beast' or 'deer'). Hence the term *karashishi* expresses literally 'the Chinese (or non-Japanese) *shishi*'—word or animal; and to translate it by 'Korean lion' is to miss the point. 'Lion' alone (and in quotation-marks where the art-motive is concerned) is perhaps the most suitable version.

座 SA, ZA; ZA, I. As *za*, 'a seat, assembly, mint, theatrical company, theatre' (see p. 100, **37**), also a numeral for Buddhist images. Compare 坐 (p. 252). 53.

小 | Koza (t.; r.). | 摩社 Zama(Isukari)-no-yashiro (tem.). SURNAMES: | 田 Za-da (met.), 光寺 -kōji, 龜 -kame. | 主 za-su (Bud. tit.), 頭 -tō (a grade of blind men), -gashira ('chief actor, star'), 元 -moto ('theatre manager or proprietor'), 鋪 or 數 -shiki ('a parlour, boudoir').

席 SEKI, JAKU. *shikimono, mushiro* ('a mat, seat'). As *seki*, 'a room, assembly-hall, place of entertainment'. 50.

| 田 Mushiroda (k. of Mino and Chikuzen). | 書 *seki-gaki*, 畫 -gwa ('calligraphy, drawing, done in private competition').

庭 [Contraction: 廷] TEI, JŌ; niwa, -ba; (*niwa*). *niwa* ('a courtyard, farmyard'); *tairaka* ('level'). 53.

大 | Ōba (k. of Mimasaka; f. ptr.). | 瀬 Niwa-se (t.), 木 -ki, 田 -ta (f.). | 訓 *teikin* ('home-teaching'); *teikin-ōrai* 往來 ('a primer').

疳 KAN, KON. | 癩 *kanshaku* ('irritability'); Kanshaku-kubō 公方 (nickname of Iyesada, shōgun). 104.

屑 SETSU, SECHI. *kudzu* ('rubbish, scraps'); *kiyoshi* ('pure'). 44.

扇 SEN; ōgi. *aogu* ('to winnow'); *ōgi*, | 子 *sensu* (the folding fan). 63.
| 山 Ōgi-yama (m.), 橋 -bashi (bridge in Yedo), 田 -ta, 町屋 -machiya (t.), 屋 -ya (brothel), 谷 -gayatsu (f.), 野 -no (*jorō*), 賣 -uri (*geisha*, 'fan-seller').

栽 SAI, SEI; *Uyeru*. *uyeru* ('to plant'). 75.

逢 Synonym of 逢 (xt). 54.

迺 Synonym of 乃 (p. 144). 162.

退 TAI, TE. *shirizoku* ('to retire, depart'). 162.

追 TSUI, TAI; TSU; oi. *ou* ('to pursue, follow'). As *tsui*, also 'to supplement'. 162.

Towns: | 入 Oi-iri, 分 -wake (Nakasendō stage 20); | 波 Otsuba (r., also Oinami-gawa); | 貝 Ōkai. | 手筋 Ōte-suji (street of Ōsaka). | 風 Oikaze (n.). | 雛 *tsui-na* (the New Year festival), 善 -zen ('masses for the dead'; *tsuizen-kiōgen* 狂言, a charity performance of a *kiōgen*), 尊天皇 -sontennō (prince receiving Impl. *okurina* or posthumous name), 捕使 -bushi (tit.).

迹 Synonym of 跡 (xiii). 162.

送 SŌ, ZU. *okuru* ('to send off, see off, escort'). 162.

┃ 歳 *toshikoshi* ('New Year's Eve').

逆 GEKI, GIAKU; *saka*. *sakau*, *sakashima* ('contrary, reversed, inverted').
As *geki* or *giaku*, also 'traitorous, adverse'. 162.

[Compare homophones under 坂 (p. 237).] ┃ 川 *Saka[sā]-gawa* (r.).

┃ 井 *Saka-i* (sub. of Yedo), 田 -*ta* (f.), 矛 -*hoko* (*nō*). 函根の┃富士
Hakone no Saka-Fuji (Mt. Fuji as seen reversed in Lake Hakone). ┃落
saka-otoshi ('a charge down a precipice'), 艫 -*ro* (backing a rowboat').

廻 Synonym of 廻 (p. 317). 162,

起 KI; *KI*: (*oki*). *tatsu*, *okoru* ('to rise'); *okosu* ('to raise, originate'). 156.
┃ Okoshi (t.). ┃ 工, ┃ 功 *kikō* ('begun', of a work of art).

圃 HO, FU: (*sono*). *sono* ('a garden'). 31.

國 Script contraction of 國 (xi). 31.

ELEVEN STROKES.

條 Correct form of 條 (p. 319). 75.

脩 Used as a variant of 修 (p. 319.). 9.

假 [Contraction: 仮.] KA, KE; *kari*, *ka-*. *karu* ('to borrow, hire');
kari ni ('temporarily'). 9.

┃ 寐 島 *Kami-shima* (is.). ┃ 屋 *Kariya* (t.). ┃ 谷 *Kaya* (f.).

┃ 名 *kana* (see p. 21); *Kana-gaki* 垣 (f.); ┃ 名手本 *kanadehon* ('an elementary book'); *Kanadehon Chūshingura* 忠臣藏 (*jōruri*) ┃ 宅
karitaku ('temporary premises'). ┃ 面 *men*, *kamen* ('a [theatrical] mask').

側 SHOKU, SHIKI (SOKU). *kawā* ('side, row of houses'); *soba*
(vicinity'). 9. ┃ 衆 *sobashū* (tit.).

偶 GŌ, GŪ; (*masu*). *narabu* ('to compare'); *hitogata* ('a figure') 9.
┃ 人 *gūjin*, *ningiō* ('a puppet').

偷 TŌ, TSU. *nusumu* ('to steal, filch'). 9.

停 TEI, CHŌ. *todomeru* ('to stop, detain'). 9.

修 GAN, GEN. *itsuwaru* ('to deceive, cheat'). 9.

偕 KAI; (*tomo*). *tomo ni* ('together'). 9.

偃 AKU, OKU. *chijimu* ('to restrain'). 9.
I 俺 Akusen (Wu Ch'üan, *sennin*).

健 KEN, GON; *take, Takeshi. takeshi, tsuyoshi* ('strong, brave'); *sukoyaka* ('robust'). 9. I 御雷 (名方) 神 Takemi-kadzuchi(-nakata)-no-kami (two d.). I 兒 *kondei* ('militia').

偃 YEN. *taoreru* ('to fall over'). 9.

頂 TEI, CHŌ. *itadaki* ('top', of the head or a mountain); *itadaku* ('to put on the head, receive [from a superior]'). 9.
I 戴 *chōdai* ('receiving from a superior').

術 JUTSU; *Yasushi, (yasu). michi, nori* ('method, law'); *tedate* ('a plan, device, method'). As *-jutsu*, 'the art or practice of . . .' 144.

御 GIO, GO; GO, MI; mi-, o-, on-; mi-, (*nori*). *osameru* ('to govern'). As *gio*, also 'horsemanship, control'. Used as a common honorific or merely polite prefix, usually read *mi* for the deities of Shintō, *gio* or *mi* for the Emperor, and *go, on* or *o* for his subjects, including *O-* in women's names (see p. 79); as such it may be rendered by 'august', but often merely by 'the'; frequently it may be left untranslated. 60.

[Compare 三 (p. 150) and 美 (312).] I 國 **Mi**-kuni (Japan), 倉島 -kura-jima (is.). KŌRI: I 井 **Mi**-i (Chikugo), 津 -tsu (Bizen, mod.), 野 -no (Bizen), 調 -tsugi (Bingo). MOUNTAINS: I 岳 Mitake (f.), Ontake; I 月山 Mitsuki-yama; I 堂岳 Midō-take; I 寶山 Gohō-zan; I 許山 Omoto-yama; I 在所森 Gozaisho-ga-mori. I 坂越 Misaka-goshi, I 齋峠 Misai-tōge (passes). I 前崎 Omaye-zaki (cape). I 瀬浦 Mise-no-ura (shore).

RIVERS: I 幣川 Ompei-gawa; I 影 (勅使, 裳溜) 川 Mi-kage-(-teshi, -mosuso)-gawa. I 垣原 Migaki-ga-hara (plain). I 成道 Onari-michi (= Nikkōkaidō, highroad).

TOWNS: I 旅所 Otabisho¹; I 深井 Ofuke (sub. of Nagoya in Owari. pot.); I 殿 Onden¹; I 坊 **Go**-bō¹, 油 -yu (Tōkaidō stage 35), 所 -se¹, 所浦 -shonoura, 殿場 -temba, 領 -riō¹; I 手洗 **Mi**-tarai (f.). 代田 -yoda, 岳村 -takemura, 來屋 -kuriya, 射山 -sayama, 船 -fune (f. ptr.).

¹ See also later Examples (Titles, etc.).

嵩 -take (Nakasendō stage 49), 園 -sono (f. ptr.; n. poetess), 廚 -kuriya, 影 -kage¹, 影濱 -kagehama.

IN YEDO: 殿山 Gotenyama (dist.); 前栽 Gozen-no-niwa (park); 茶水 Ocha-no-midzu (canal); 廊渡 Minmaya-no-watashi (ford); 廊河岸 Onmaya-gashi (street). IN KIOTO: 室 Omuro (dist. pot.; Mimuro as clan); 菩薩 Mizoro (dist. pot.; M-ga-ike 池, pool); 池通 Oike-dōri, 幸町 Gokō-machi¹ (streets). TEMPLES: 室所 Omuro-gosho; 靈屋 Gorei-ya, but 靈社 Goriō-no-yashiro¹; 影堂 Miyei-dō¹; 堂殿 Midō-dono. 行松 Miyuki-no-matsu (pine-tree).

OTHER SURNAMES: 子 **Mi**-ko,¹ 子左 -kohidari, 子神 -kogami, 手 -te (ptr.), 木 -ki, 木本 -kimoto, 代 -shiro, 立 -tate, 本 -moto, 名 -na, 巫 -kanagi, 使 -tsukai (clan), 牧 -maki (n. poet), 炊 -kashigi (clan), 前 -maye,¹ 春 -haru (clan), 宿 -shiku, 崎 -saki, 溝 -kō, -kawa, 郷 -gō, 廐 -munaya, 幡 -hata, 影池 -kageike, 廚屋 -kuriya (ptr.), 藏 -kura, 簾納 -suno, 鬨 -kuji.

PERSONAGES: 大 所 Ōgosho (= Iyenari, shōgun); 所五郎丸 Gosho-no-gorōmaru (wrestler); 親神 **Mi**-oya-no-kami (d.), 馬皇子 -ma-ōji (prince), 井子 -i-ko (Empress), 堂關白 -dō-kwampaku (= Fujiwara no Michinaga), 匣 [殿] -kushige[-dono], 形宣旨 -are-no-senji (poetesses), 主人 -ushi, 杖 -tsuye, 稻 -shine (n.); 室戸大僧正 Omuroto-no-daisōjō (priest). 冷 Ohiya (kiōgen).

TITLES, ETC., SHINTŌ: 靈 *mitama* (thonorific name for a spirit of the dead); 神前 *goshinzen* ('offerings to kami'); 旅所 *otabi-sho*, -*dokoro* (resting-place of the *mikoshi* or 'god-car').

—, IMPERIAL: 所 *gosho*, 殿 *goten*, 門 *mikado* (the Palace, rarely the Emperor himself); 子 *mi-ko* ('Impl. offspring') 息所 -*yasudokoro* (tit. of a prince's wife), 里 -*sato* ('the Impl. capital', i.e., Kiōto), 幸 -*yuki* (or *gokō*, 'an Impl. progress': Miyuki as tit. of Genji Chap. XXIX); 料 *go-riō* ('Impl. possessions, domains'); 賀 *onga* (Impl. fest.); 製 *giose* ('poetry by the Emperor'); 影 *miyei*, *goyei* ('a portrait of the Emperor', or other high personage); 宇 (see 宇, p. 224).

—, SHŌGUNAL: 臺 [所] *midai[dokoro]* or 簾中 *gorenchū* (wife of shōgun or other minister); 大老 *go-tairō* (first minister of Tokugawa Shōgun), 老中 -*rōjū* (privy council of ditto), 領 -*riō* (shōgunal domain), 朱印 -*shuin* (shōgunal red seal).

OTHER TITLES, ETC.: 曹子 *onzōshi* (young noble without Court rank or office); 坊 *gobō*, *ombō* (see p. 87); 家人 *go-kenin* (inferior samurai),

¹ See also later Examples (Titles, etc.).

前 *-zen*, *-ze* (see p. 79), 用 *-yō* ('[for the] use of a superior, the lord, the government', etc.). | 伽話 *otogi-banashi* ('a fairy-tale').

從 [Contraction: 从.] SHŌ, JŪ (JU); SHŪ, SU; SŌ, JŌ; (*tomo*, *yorī*, *tsugu*). *shitagau* ('to follow, obey'); *yorī* ('from'). See pp. 88, and 100, 34; also p. 130, *passim*. 60.

得 TOKU; TO, YE, U; (*norī*, *nari*). *uru*, *yeru* ('to get, obtain'). As *toku*, 'profit'. 60.

| 川 Toku-gawa (r.), 平 *-hira*, 地 *-ji*, 江, 重 *-ye*, 恒 *-tsune*, 能 *-nō* (f.), 子 *-ko* (Empress), 馬 *-ma* (n.). | 道 *tokudō* (Bud., 'taking the scarf').

淑 SHUKU, JUKU: *Yoshi*, (*yoshi*). *yoshi* ('good, virtuous'); *yawarageru* ('to tranquillize'). 85.

深 [Contraction: 沝] SHIN; fuka, mi-; (*fuka*, *tō*); *zok.*, Fuka-. *jukashi*, *mi-* ('deep'); *tōshi* ('distant'). 85.

KORI: | 安 Fuka-yasu (Bingo, mod.), 津 *-tsu* (Bingo; f.). | 日川 Fukai-gawa (r.). Towns: | 川 Fukawa (pot.; but Fukagawa as dist. of Yedo, mod. *ku* of Tōkiō, and f. sculp. and pot.); | 田 Fuka-ta (Fukada as f. ptr.), 江 *-ye* (f. and n. ptr.), 谷 *-ya* (Nakasendō stage 9; f.), 志 *-shi*, 浦 *-ura*, 根 *-ne*, 堀 *-bori* (f.), 溝 *-su* (or Fukōsu; Fukamizo as f.). | 草 Fukakusa (sub. of Kiōto); Fukakusa-no-mikado 帝 (= Nimmiō, 54th Mikado); F. no-otoko 男 (dram. pers.).

OTHER SURNAMES: | 山 **Mi**-yama (lit. '[in] the heart of the mountains'; also Fukayama), 栖 *-su* (also Fukasu); | 木 Fuka-ki, 井 *-i* ptr.), 目 *-me*, 町 *-machi* (ptr.), 見 *-mi* (ptr.), 尾 *-o*, 坂 *-zaka*, 和 *-wa* (ptr.), 柄 *-ye*, 美 *-mi*, 原 *-bara*, 野 *-no*, 巢 *-su*, 澤 *-zawa*, 瀬 *-se*. | 養父 Fukayabu (n., see p. 126, No. 36). | 雪 Miyuki (wom. n., lit. 'deep snow'),

添 TEN; soye. *sou*, *soyeru*, *masu* ('to add, annex'). 85.

[Compare 副 (p. 369).] | 上 Sō-[no-]kami, | 下 Sō-[no-]shimo (two k. of Yamato). | 田 Soida (t.), Soyeda (f.).

淨 SEI, JŌ; *kiyo*, *Kiyoshi*. *kiyoshi* ('pure'). 85.

[Compare 清, p. 356.] | 土 Jōdo (Bud. paradise, the 'Pure Land', Sukhavāti); Jōdo-shū 宗 (sect), *-ji* 寺 (tem.). | 岡 Kiyooka (f.). | 梵 [王] Jōbon[nō] (Suddhōdana, d.). | 見原天皇 Kiyomihara-no-temmō (myth. pers.). | 瑠璃姬 Jōruri-hime (hist. pers., whence *jōruri*, type of drama). | 玻璃鏡 Jōhari-no-kagami (the 'Mirror of Hell').

淪 RIN (RON). *sasanami* ('ripples'); *udzumaku* ('to eddy'). 85.

涼 Variant of 凉 (p. 320). 85.

淳 SHUN, JUN: *atsu, Sunao, (aki, kiyo); zok., Jun., sunao, tadashi* ('sincere, upright'). Distinguish from 淳 (XII). 85.

仁 Junnin (47th Mikado, name given in 1871).

淀 TEN, DEN; *yodo; zok., Yodo-, yodo* ('an eddy'); *yodomi* ('stagnation, faltering speech'); *asami* ('a shoal'). 85.

川 Yodo (t.). 川 Yodo[mī]-gawa (r.). 大 川 Ōyodo (f.; *yorō*; r.).

江 Yodo-ye (t.), 屋 -ya (f.). 君 Yodo-gimi (wife of Hideyoshi).

清 SEI, SHŌ; SHIN (*Tōin*): *kiyo; kiyo, Kiyoshi, (suga), kiyoshi, sumeru, suga-* ('clear, pure, clean'); *kiyomeru* ('to purify'). As Sei or Shin the Ch'ing Dynasty of China, or China itself (川 國 Shinkoku). 85.

川 **Kiyo**-gawa (r.), -kawa (t.; f. lacq.), 澄山 -sumi-zan (m.; tem.), 瀧 -taki, 水 瀧 -midzu-no-taki, 明 瀧 Seimei-ga-taki (falls). OTHER TOWNS: 水 Shimidzu (harbour; f. ptr.; m., -yana), Kiyomidzu (dist. of Kiōto, pot.; f. pot.; tem., -dera 寺, also read Seisui-ji); 末 **Kiyo**-suye, 見 -mi (f.; barrier, -ga-seki 關; tem., -dera 寺, also read Seiken-ji), 武 -take, 洲 -su, 霞 -nawate, 澄 -sumi (f.). 關 寺 Seikanji (dist. of Kiōto, pot.; f.). 涼 殿 Seirō-den (Impl. palace-building).

OTHER SURNAMES: 川 川 Sei, Sumeri; 川 川 Sei-da (also Kiyota, met.), 家 -ge (also Kiyoiye), 風 -fū (pot.), 野 -no (also Kiyono); 水 谷 Shimidzudani; 久 **Kiyo**-hisa (ptr.), 元 -moto (mus.), 江 -ye, 住 -zumi, 村 -mura, 岑 -mine, 成 -nari, 岡 -oka, 科 -shina (clan), 海 -mi (n.; Seikai as n. pot.), 浦 -ura, 宮 -miya, 原 -wara (clan; f. ptr., lacq.), 須 美, 棲 -sumi, 瀬 -se.

PERSONAGES, ETC.: 寧 **Sei**-nei (22nd Mikado), 和 -wa (56th; Seiwa-genji 源氏, branch of the Minamoto clan), 正 公 -shō-kō (the deified Katō Kiyomasa 川 正), 少 納 言 -shōnagon (poetess, No. 62 of the Hundred Poets), 記 -ki (see p. 80); 子 **Kiyo**-ko (Empress), 姬 -hime (myth. pers.), 花 -hana (*yorō*), 人 -hito, -ndo, 馬 -me (n.; latter also Seima), 經 -tsune (*nō*).

川 華 *sei-kwa* (higher court-nobles), 書 -sho ('a fair copy'), 涼 -rō ('refreshing'), 閑 -kan (Bud., 'serene').

淺 SEN; *asa; (asa); zok., Asa-, asashi* ('shallow'). 85.

Compare 朝 (XIII), 麻 (XII). 大 川 Ōasa-yama, 川 間 (毛) 山 Asa-mai-ke-yama (m.). 茅 浦 Asaji-no-ura (bay); 茅 原 Asaji-ga-hara (moor). KŌRI: 川 口 **Asa**-kuchi (Bitchū), 井 -i (Ōmi; f. ptr., met., pot.). TOWNS: 水 Asōdzu (f.; also Asami as f.); 川 **Asa**-kawa (f. met.), 利 -ri (f.), 貝 -kai, 妻 -dzuma, 野 -no (f. ptr.), 舞 -mai, 虫 or 蟲 -mushi. 川 草 Asakusa (dist. of Yedo, text.; mod. *ku* of Tōkiō; f.; r.); 川 觀 音 (tem.).

OTHER SURNAMES; 子 *Asa*-ko, 山 *-yama* (ptr.), 木 *-ki* (sculp.), 田 *-da*, 古 *-ko*, 羽 *-ba*, 村 *-mura*, 見 *-mi* (ptr., met.), 尾 *-o* (ptr., swo., actor), 沼 *-numa*, 波 *-ba*, 岡 *-oka* (ptr.), 香 *-ka*, 海 *-mi*, 倉 *-kura*, 原 *-hara*, 黄 *-ki*, 賀 *-ka*, 輪 *-wa*. 1 間 *Sengen* (d.). 1 宮 *Asa-no-miya* (hist. pers.). 1 辻 *Asajū* (*jorō*). 1 生庵 *Asōan* (n. poet).

淡 TAN, DAN; *awa*. *awashi*, *usushi* ('delicate, thin, insipid'). 85.
[Compare 粟 (xii).] 1 路 *Awaji* (is. pr.; *uō*); *Awaji-ya* 屋 (f.; n.), *-haitei* 廢帝 (47th Mikado, named Junnin in 1871; see 淳, p. 335), *-bō* 房 (swo.). 1 海 *Afumi*, *Ōmi* (anctly. for 近江, *Ōmi*, pr.), *Awa-umi* (= Lake Ōmi), *Ōmi* (clan; Ō. no Mifune 三船, hist. pers.); 1 海公 *Tankai-kō* (= Fujiwara no Fubito). 1 河 *Awaga*, 1 輪 *Tannowa* (t.). 1 川 *Ōkawa*, 1 島 *Awa-shima*, 瀬 *-se* (f.).

淇 KI. Chinese river-name, Ch'i. 85.

淵 YEN; *fuchi*, *-buchi*; *-bechi*. *fuchi* ('a deep pool, whirlpool'). 85.
Towns: 大 1 淵 *Ōbuchi* (f.); 小 1 澤 *Kofuchizawa*. OTHER SURNAMES: 1 *Fuchi*; 小 1 *Obuchi*; 1 川 *Fuchi-gawa*, 上 *-gami*, 本 *-moto*, 名 *-na* (n.), 崎 *-zaki*, 野 *-no* (ptr.), 邊 *-be* (ptr.).

涯 KAI, GAI. *migiwa*, *kishi*, *hotori* ('edge, bank, vicinity'). 85.

淘 TŌ. *kasu* ('to scour'); *yuru* ('to shake clean'). See 陶 (p. 360). 85.

涸 KAKU, GAKU. *kareru* ('to wither'); *hiru* ('to dry up'). 85.
1 沼 *Hiru-numa* (lagoon).

惕 TEKI, CHAKU. *tsutsushimu* ('to be respectful'). 61.

惟 I; *kore*, *tada*, (*nobu*); *zok.*, *Kore-*, less commonly I-. *kore* ('this'); *tada*, *hitori* ('only'). 61.

1 任 *Kore-tō*, 佳 *-zumi*, 宗 *-mune* (f.; last as clan).

惇 Synonym of 敦 (xii). 61.

情 SEI, JŌ. *kokoro* ('the heart, feelings'). As *jō*, 'a passion' (see p. 102, 49). 61. 1 死 *jōshi* ('lovers' double suicide').

帳 CHŌ. *tobari* ('a curtain'). As *chō*, 'an account-book'. 50.

帽 Contraction of 帽 (xii). 50.

¹ Strictly twelve strokes, but counted as eleven by the Chinese and Japanese.

- 帷** I. *tobari* ('a curtain'); *katabira* (a summer robe). 50.
I *Katabira* (t.).
- 埒** Synonym of 坎 (p. 236). 32.
- 埠** HO, BU. *tsuka* ('a mound'); *hatoba* ('a wharf, jetty'). 32.
- 堆** TAI, TE; TSUI. *udzudakashi* ('piled in heaps'). I 朱 *tsuishu* ('carved red lacquer'); *Tsuishu* and *Tsuishu-ya* 屋 (f. or n. lacq.). 32.
- 埴** SHOKU, JIKI. *hani* ('clay'). 32.
I 生 *Haniū* (k. of Kadzusa and Shimōsa; f.; r.); *Habu* (same two k.). I 科 *Hani-shina* (k. of Shinano), 原 *-wara* (f.), 安池 *-yasu-no-ike* (pool), 安媛 *-yasu-hime* (Empress). I 輪 *haniwa* (anct. clay funeral cylinders).
- 埼** KI; or KI, GE. *saki* ('a cape, headland'). 32.
I 玉 *Saitama* (mod. *ken*, see 崎, p. 360).
- 堀** KUTSU, KUCHI; hori. *horu* ('to dig'); *hori* ('a moat, canal'). 32.
I 坂山 *Hossaka-yama* (m.). I 立川 *Horitate-gawa* (r.). Towns:
I *Hori* (f. ptr., pot.); I 口 **Hori**-guchi (f. met.), 内 *-uchi* (f. ptr.), ノ 内 *-nouchi*, 江 *-ye* (also dist. of Yedo; f. ptr., met.; swo.), 岡新 *-oka-shin*, 越 *-koshi* (f. ptr.), *-koye*. OTHER DISTRICTS: I 川 **Hori**-kawa (Kiōto; f. ptr.; poetesses), 切 *-kiri* (Yedo; f. ptr.), 之内 *-nouchi* (Yedo).
OTHER SURNAMES: 大 I *Ōbori*; 小 I *Kobori* (ptr.); I 田 *Hotta* (ptr.); I 山 **Hori**-yama, 木 *-ki*, 井 *-i* (ptr.), 中 *-naka*, 北 *-kita*, 本 *-moto*, 池 *-ike*, 西 *-nishi* (ptr.), 米 *-me*, 村 *-mura*, 谷 *-ya* (met.), *-noya*, 尾 *-o*, 河 *-kawa* (73rd Mikado), 津 *-dzu*, 屋, 家 *-ya*, 留 *-dome*, 野 *-no*, 部 *-be*, 塲 *-ba*, 澤 *-zawa*, 藤 *-fuji*, 籠 *-kome* (ptr.). I 井軒 *Horiiken* (n. textile painter).
- 掛** [Contraction: 挂.] KWA, KE: *kake*. *kakaru* ('to suspend'); *kakeru* (passive form); *-kake* ('a stand' for an object). 64.
[Compare 懸 (xxi).] I 戸崎 *Kakedo-zaki* (cape). I 川 *Kake-gawa* (t., Tōkaidō stage 26), 田 *-da*, 谷 *-ya*, 塚 *-tsuka* (t.), 橋 *-hashi* (f.). I 物 *kakemono* (a roll-picture, to hang up).
- 探** TAN, TON. *saguru*, *sagasu* ('to investigate'). 64.
I 題 *tandai* (tit.).
- 掃** SŌ. *haku*, *harau* ('to sweep, clear away'). 64. I 守 *Kammori* (clan; f.). I 守王 *Kanimori-no-ōgimi* (early doctor). I 部, see p. 83.
- 授** SHU, JU; ZU; *sadzuku*. *sadzukeru* ('to deliver, impart, communicate'). 64.

採 SAI; (*mochi*). *toru* ('to take'). 64. | 桑老 Saisōrō, vulg. Saisoro (*bugaku* dance).

推 SUI; *oshi*. *osu* ('to push'); *susumu* ('to advance, push forward'). 64. [Compare 押 (p. 260), 忍 (244).] | 賢門 Suikem-mon (gate of Kiōto). | 川 Oshi-kawa (f.), 名 -na (f. ptr.). | 古 Suiko (Empress, 33rd Mikado).

捨 SHA, SE; (*sute*); *zok.*, Sute-. *suteru* ('to throw away'); *hanatsu* ('to abandon, set free'). Distinguish from 拾 (p. 295). 64.

掖 YEKI, YAKU; *waki*. *waki* ('the side'). 64. [Compare 脅 (p. 345).] | 神 Waki-gami (anct. cap.), 霸里 -ha-no-sato (t.).

控 KŌ, KŪ. *hikayeru* ('to restrain'). 64. | 鶴 Kōkaku (K'ung Ho, *sennin*).

捧 HŌ, FU. *sasageru* ('to offer to a superior'). 64. | 物 hōmotsu ('temple-offerings').

掉 CHŌ, JŌ. *ugokasu* ('to move'); *furū* ('to shake'). 64.

掬 KIKU, KOKU. *nigiru* ('to grasp'). 64.

張 CHŌ; *hari*; (*haru*). *haru* ('to stretch, spread, publish, make, line'); *hari* (numeral-suffix for bows, lanterns, tents, etc., see p. 89). 57. | Chō (f. ptr.). 小 | Kobari (f.). SENNIN: | 九哥 Chō-kiūka (Chang Kiu-ko), 三手 -sanshu (San-shou), 天皇 -tennō (T'ien-wêng), 中 -chū (Chung), 良 -riō (Liang; *nō*), 志和 -shikwa (Chih-ho), 果 [老 or 郎] -kwa[rō] (Kuo[-lao]), 金箔 -kimpaku (Chin-po), 秉 -hei (Ping), 昭成 -shōsei (Chao-ch'êng), 道陵 -dōriō (Tao-ling), 魯 -ro (Lu), 麗英 -reiyei (Li-ying).

OTHER CHINESE: | 飛 Chō-hi (Chang Fei, hero; see p. 99, 20), 子 -shi (Tzu, sage), 僧 繇 -sōyū (Sêng-yu, ptr.), 孝 -kō (Hsiao, paragon), 禮 -rei (Li, paragon). | 鮑 Haridako (*kiōgen*; *tako*, 'octopus'). | 交 harimaze (referring to several prints of different shapes on the same woodblock).

強 Contraction of 彊 (xvi). 57.

猛 MŌ (BŌ), MIŌ; *take*, *Takeshi*, *Takeru*, *Isamu*; *zok.*, Take-. *isamu*, *takeshi* ('fierce, brave, strong'). 94. | 虎 Mōko (mask).

貌 GEI. Name for a mythical creature resembling the *shishi* (see p. 350, note). 94. | 倉 Shishikura (f.).

崎 KI; saki; (*saki*); *zok.*, Saki-. *saki* ('a cape, headland'). 46.
 [Compare 先 (p. 221), 咲 (296).] 大 I Ō-saki (cape; t.; f.; also Ōzaki as f. met.); 大 I 島 Ōsaki-jima (is.). I (or 埼 玉 Saitama (k. of Musashi; see the alternative character, p. 358). I 陽 Kiyō (= Nagasaki 長 I, t.). 小 I Ozaki, Kozaki, I 山 Saki-yama, 元 -moto, 田 -ta (f.). I 守, see 防 (p. 238).

崖 GI. Used for 崖 (p. 374) or 厓 (287). 46.

啄 TAKU, TOKU. *tsuibamu* ('to peck'). 30.

唯 I, YUI; *tada*; *zok.*, Tada-. *tada, hitori* ('only, alone'). 30.
 [Compare 只 (p. 194).] I Tada, I 井 Tadai (f.). I 人 Tadando (n.). I → *yuiishi* ('only, premier': Shintō sect).

陰 [Variants: 陰 阴.] IN, ON; (*kage*). *kage* ('shadow, in secret, in outline'); *kakureru* ('to be hidden'). As *in* or *on*, the female or negative principle in Nature (see p. 97), symbolized by earth, weakness, cold, the northern slopes of a mountain, etc.; it is thus the converse of 陽 *yō* (XII). 170.

大 I Daion (d.). I 陽 *inyō* (see p. 97, 1); *onyō* ('astrology'; see also p. 82, *fin.*); *Inyō-no-taki* 瀧 (fall). I 明門院 Immei-monin (Empress).

陶 [Simple form: 匋.] TŌ; *suye*. *suye* ('pottery ware, a potter'). 170.
 [Compare 末 (p. 201), 季 (275).] I, I 器 *Suye* (f.; see below). I (wrongly 陶) 綾 *Yurugi* (k. of Sagami, same as 餘綾 *Yoroki*). I 原 *Suyehara* (t.). I 山 *Suyeyama, Suyama* (f.). I 淵明 *Tō-yemmei* (T'ao Yüan-ming, Chin. sage; see p. 99, 21), 弘景 -*kōkei* (Hung-ching, *sennin*). I 磁 *tō-ji*, 器 -*ki* ('pottery'), 工 -*kō*, 師 -*shi*, 器師 -*kishi* ('a potter').

陵 RŌ. *tsuka* ('a mound'); *oka* ('a hill'); *misasagi* ('an imperial tumulus or burial-place of an emperor'). 170.
 I 陽子明 *Riōyōshime* (Ling-yang Tzu-ming, *sennin*).

陸 RIKU, ROKU; (*michi*). *michi* ('a road'); *kuga* ('land', as opposed to sea). Also used as a complex form of 六, 'six' (not alternatively in names). 170.

I *Kuga*, I 路 *Mutsuro* (f.). I 與 *Michinoku* (pr.; poetess; *jorō*), *Mutsu* (pr.; f.). I 前 *Riku-zen* (pr.), 中 -*chū* (pr.), 田 -*da* (f. met.), 原 -*hara* (f.), 郎 -*rō* (*zok.*, pot.), 修 靜 -*shūsei* (Lu Hsiu-ching, Chin. sage; see p. 99, 21), 織 -*seki* (Chi, paragon).

陳 CHIN, JIN; *CHI*; *nobu*, (*tsura*). *noburu* ('to spread, state'); *tsuranaru* ('to be arranged in order'); *hine* ('old, worn-out'). As Chin, the Ch'ên Dynasty of China (557-589 A.D.). Confused with 陣 (p. 325). 170.
 | 陳 (f.). | 平 Chimpei (Ch'ên P'ing, Chin. general). | 子 Nobu-ko (Empress). | 人 *chinjin* ('a back-number'; see p. 70, *init.*).

婀 A; A. *utsukushii*, *taoyaka ni* ('beautiful, graceful'). 38.
 | 都滿 Adzuma (for 吾妻, *q.v.*, p. 244). | 娜 *ada*, *taoyaka ni* ('graceful, delicate'), *Taoyagi* (*jorō*).

婦 FŪ, FU; *FU*. *me*, | 女 *jūjo* ('a woman'); *yome*, | 人 *fujin* ('a bride, wife, lady'). See also pp. 129, 130, *passim*. Often in colour-prints as an allusive phonetic for the sound *fu*; e.g., | 宇俗 *fūzoku* (for 風俗; | 娼[美多意] *fuji[bitai]* (for 富士[額]); | 久徳今 (for 金) の成木 *juku-toku-kane no naru ki* ('the luck-virtue-money-growing tree'). 38.
 | (or 姉) 負 *Nei* or *Nebi* (k. of Etchū).

妹 ROKU. *shitagai* ('to follow, obey'). See 雙 (xviii). 38.

娼 SHŌ, SŌ. *ukareme* ('a prostitute'). 38. | 家 *shōka* ('a brothel').

婚 KON. *totsugi*, | 姻 *konin*, | 禮 *konrei*, 'marriage'. 38.

彬 [Synonym: 斌.] HIN, BIN; (*hide*, -*akira*, *yoshi*). *sakan* ('flourishing'). 59.

榔 N.A. *nagi* (a tree, *Podocarpus nageia*). 75. | 男 *Nagio* (n.).

梧 GO. | 桐 *gotō*, *aogiri* (a tree, *Sterculia platanifolia*). 75.

桶 TŌ, TSU; *oke*. *oke* ('a bucket'). Distinguish from 樋 (xv). 75.
 | 川 *Oke-gawa* (t., Nakasendō stage 6), 狹間 -*hazama* (t.), 田 -*da* (f.), 取 -*tori* (*kiōgen*).

梅 [Variants: 榊 森; synonym: 楪.] B.M, ME; *ME*: *ume*; (*ume*); *zok.*, *Ume-*. *ume*, *mume*¹ (the Plum, *Prunus mume*). 75.

Towns: | 坪 **Ume**-subo, 津 -*dzu* (f. ptr.), 追 -*zako*, 浦 -*ura*. 小 | Koume, Komme (sub. of Yedo; f.; dike, -dote 堤). | 田 Umeda (dist. of Ōsaka; f. met.). | 花皮 *kairagi* (rayskin for sword-hilts); *Kairagi-no-taki* 瀧 (fall). | 屋鋪 *umeyashiki* ('a plum-tree garden', esp. that of Kameido, Yedo).

¹ Both pronounced as if spelt *mme*.

OTHER SURNAMES: 一 Ume: 一 干 Hoya¹ (also a title, see p. 86): 一 川 Ume-gawa (ptr.), 山 -yama, 小路 -kōji, -nokōji, 上 -gami (ptr.), 戸 -do (ptr.), 木 -ki, 北 -kita, 本 -moto (ptr.), 地 -chi, -ji, 多田 -tada (met.), 辻 -tsuji (ptr.), 村 -mura (met.), 谷 -tani, 林 -bayashi, 沼 -numa (ptr.), 忠 -tada (met.), 岡 -oka (ptr., sculp.), 門 -moto, 若 -waka (*nō*-writers; see also below), 屋 -ya, 原 -hara, -bara, 崎 -zaki, 野 -no, 森 -mori, 溪 -tani, 園 -zono (ptr.; n.), 暮里 -bori, 澤 -zawa (met.).

一 福 Bai-fuku (Mei Fu), 志仙 -shisen (Chih-hsien), *semin*. 一 若丸 Umewakamaru (hist. pers.; also simply Umewaka, as in 一 若墓 Umewaka no haka, his grave in Yedo). 一 枝 Umegaye (*gorō*; *nō*). 一 王丸 Umeōmaru (dram. pers.).

梓 SHI; Adzusa. *adzusa* (a tree, the Indian Bean, *Catalpa Kaempferi*). 75.
一 (for 版) 元 *hammoto* ('publisher'); 一 alone, after a publisher's name, is to be read *shi*, 'published by'. 一 弓 *adzusayumi* (a bow symbolical of bravery and fidelity).

梯 TEI, TAI. *hashi*, now *hashigo* ('a ladder'). (N.B.—*kakehashi*, written 棧道, is a bridge over a gorge). 75.
一 Kakehashi (f.; r.). 一 立 Hashidate (*gorō*).

梢 SŌ, SHŌ; Kozuye, (*tuka*, *yeda*). *kozuye*, *koyeda* ('twigs'). 75.

梔 BI, MI; kaji; (*kaji*). *kaji* (the Paper Mulberry, *Broussonetia kasinoki*). 75.
[Compare 柁 (p. 299), 楫 (XIII).] 一 山田 Kaji-yamada, 屋敷 -yashiki (t.), 原 -wara (t.; f.). OTHER SURNAMES: 一 Kaji (ptr., enameller); 一 川 Kaji-kawa (lacq.), 山 -yama (ptr.), 田 -ta, 谷 -ya (ptr.), 島 -shima, 野 -no, 浦 -ura (ptr.). 一 子 Kaji-ko (poetess). 一 井宮 Kajii-no-miya (many princes, *hōshinnō*).

烽 HŌ, FU. 一 火 *kagaribi*, *noroshi*, *tobuhi* ('a signal beacon'). 86.
一 山 Norose-yama ('Beacon Hill' near Nagasaki). 一 火野 Tobuhi-no (moor).

規 [Original form: 規] KI; *norī*, (*nari*). *norī* ('law, rule'); *tadasu* ('to correct'). 147. 一 矩 Kiku (f.; *zoku*.-initial: lit. 'rules, order'). 一 子 Ki-shi (princess).

族 SOKU, ZOKU; *Yakara*, (*yeda*, -*tsugu*, *tsugi*-.). *tagui* ('a kind, sort'); *yakara* ('family, relatives, fellows'). As *zoku*, 'a clan, caste'. 70.
一 之助 Zokunosuke (*zoku*).

¹ May also be read *umeboshi*, a name for dried pickled plums, the above reading being due to the resemblance of *umeboshi* to pickled *hoya* 保夜, a variety of shellfish or tunicate mollusc (*Cynthia*).

琅 RŌ. 玕 *rōkan*, 'white coral'. 96.

理 RI; RI; *Osamu*, (*tada, masa*). *mokume* ('wood-grain'); *michi* ('way, principle'); *tadashii* ('correct'). 96. 上 *Rinouye* (f.).

現 KEN, GEN; (*aki*). *arawareru* ('to become known'); *akiraka* ('bright, clear'). As *gen* 'actual'. 96.

神 *aki-tsu-kami*, 人神 *arahitogami* (tit. of the Emperor as 'the visible god').

琇 SHŪ, SHU. *tama no kazari* ('adornment of gems'). 96.

琉 RŪ, RU; RU. Name of a gem. Occasionally for 瑠 (xiv) in 瑠 *ruri*, 'emerald or lapis lazuli'. 96.

球 *Riūkiū* (the Luchu Islands).

球 KŪ, KU; KU. 'The tinkling of gems'. Compare the foregoing. 96.

磨 (or 摩 or 麻) *Kuma* (k. of Higo; r., see p. 98, 11).

晦 KWAI, KE. *kurashi* ('dark'); *misoka*,¹ *tsugomori*² (last day of a month); 大 | 日 | *ōmisoka*, *ōtsugomori* (last day of the year, New Year's Eve). 72.

晚 BAN, MAN; (*kage*). As *ban*, 'late, evening, night'. 72.

翠樓 *Bansui-rō* (teahouse). 今 | *komban* ('this evening, to-night'). 年 *ban-nen* ('old age'), 涼 *-riō* (or *yūsuzumi*, 'the cool of the evening, cooling oneself in the evening'). 春 (夏, 秋, 冬), see p. 47.

脚 KIAKU, KAKU. *ashi* ('a leg, foot'). As *kiaku*, a numeral-suffix for couches and tables (see p. 40). 130.

大 | Ōshi ('Bigfoot', prince, = Ninken, 24th Mikado).

脰 Old form of 朗 (p. 367).

將 [Contraction: 狀.] SHŌ, SŌ; N final; *masa. masa ni, hata* ('more-over'); *sakan* ('flourishing'); *hikiyuru* ('to lead'); *tasukeru* ('to assist'). As *shō*, 'a general'. 41.

門山 *Masakado-yama* (m., from Taira no M.). 大 | 軍 *Taishōgun* (d.; military title), 殿 *Shōden* (see p. 86). For 軍 *shōgun* and other military titles, see p. 85, also 征 (p. 256),

祥 SHŌ, SŌ; SA; *yoshi*, (*sachi*). *saikai* ('happiness, luck'). 113.

瑞 *Shōzui* (n. pot.; some pronounce *Shonzui*).

¹ Lit. '30th day', but used even when the month contained only 29 days; in the latter case it might be qualified as 九日 | *kunichi-misoka*.

² As if *tsuki-komori* 月隠, 'moon hidden' or 'month's retirement'.

- 袴** KO, KU. *hakama* ('breeches'). 145.
 | 田 *Hakama-da*, 塚 *-dzuka* (f.), 垂 *-dare* (nickname).
- 移** I; I, YA. *utsuru* ('to be altered, fade, emigrate'); *utsusu* (active form). 115. | 原 *Utsunohara* (t.).
- 翊** YOKU. *tasukeru* ('to assist'). 124.
- 務** BU, MU; MU; *Tsutomu*, *Tsutome*, (*chika*, *kane*). *tsutomeru* ('to be diligent'). 10. | 光 *Bukō* (Wu Kuang, *sennin*).
- 研** Full form of 研 (p. 301).
- 皎** KIŌ; (*aki*, *-akira*). *shiroshi* ('white'). 106.
- 眺** CHŌ. *miru*, *naqameru* ('to view'). 109.
 | 望 *chōbō*, *naqame* ('a panorama, viewing scenery').
- 眼** GAN, GEN. *me*, *manako* ('an eye'). Distinguish from 眼 (p. 331). 109.
 | 鏡 橋 *Megane-bashi* (the 'Spectacles Bridge' in Yedo). | 文 *Mebun* (not *Gambun*, sculp.).
- 略** Variant of 畧 (p. 370).
- 畦** KEI, YE. *aze*, *une* ('a path between rice-fields'). 102.
 | 籠 *Azekura* (f.).
- 紹** SHŌ, JŌ; (*aki*, *-tsugu*, *tsugi-*). *tsugu* ('to follow, succeed'). 120.
 | 介 *shōkai* ('an introduction, meeting').
- 終** SHŪ, SHU. *ouru* ('to complete, end'); *owaru* ('to come to an end, die'); *owari* ('the end, *finis*', esp. in book-colophons). 120.
 | (or 尾) 南 山 *Onami-yama* (m.).
- 紺** KAN, KON. As *kon*, a dark blue colour. 120. | 屋 町 *Kōya-machi* (street of Yedo). | 屋 *Konya*, | 村 *Kommura* (f.).
- 組** SO, SU; (*kumi*). *kumu* ('to braid, knit, fit into, club together, grapple'); *kumi* ('braid, nest [of boxes, cups, etc.], company, troop'). 120.
 | 子 *Kumi-ko* (poetess).
- 細** SEI, SAI; SE; *hoso*. *hososhi*, *komayaka* ('thin, small, delicate, detailed'). 120.
 | 谷 川 *Hosotani-gawa* (r.). | 尾 峠 *Hosoo-tōge* (pass). Towns:
 | 川 **Hoso**-kawa (f. ptr., met., swo.), 久 手 *-kute* (Nakasendō stage 48),

¹ Where, by an error noticed just too late for correction in the text, it was printed 眼.

目 -me, 谷 -ya (f. ptr.; also Hosonoya as f.), 倉 -kura (f.), 島 -shima, 野 -no (f. met.). OTHER SURNAMES: 山 **Hoso**-yama, 戸 -do, 木 -ki, 井 -i, 田 -da (ptr.), 合 -ai, 辻 -tsuji, 見 -mi (as *saiken*, 'detailed topography'), 沼 -numa, 屋 -ya, 浪 -nami (ptr.), 堀 -bori.

工 *saiku*, 'art-work'; after a signature, *no saiku*, 'the work of . . .'; *saiku-jo* 所, 'atelier'.

粕 HAKU; kasu. *kasu* ('dregs'). 119. [Compare 糟 (xvii).] 壁 Kasu-kabe (t.), 川 -gawa (f.), 谷 -ya (f. met.).

粒 RŪ, RŌ. *tsubu* ('a grain'). 119. 良 Tsubura (f.).

粗 [Synonym: 麤.] SO, SU. *arashi* ('rough, coarse'); *hobo* ('for the most part, almost'). As so, a self-humiliative prefix. 119.

畫 *so-gwa* ('rough sketches'), 品 -*hin* ('[my] poor gift', etc.).

瓶 HEI, BIŌ; HIN (*Tōin*); (*kame*). *kame* ('a jar, flower-vase'); *mika* 'a vessel for sake'. 98.

ケ 森 Kame-ga-mori (m.). 尻 Mikajiri (f.). 大 狸 々 Tailin-shōjō (*nō*).

匏 HŌ, BIŌ. *hisago*, *fukube* ('a calabash'). 20.

蛇 DA; or SHA, JA. *hebi*, *kuchinawa* ('a snake'); *orochi* (mythical serpent). 142. 園山 Jayen-zan (m.). 骨川 Jakotsu-gawa (r.). ケ 崎 Hebi-ga-saki (cape). 口 Hebi-guchi (f.; Jaguchi as mask-name), 塚 -dzuka (f.).

蚌 KAN, KON. *akagai*, *kisa* (a bivalve, *Arca inflata*). 142.
I (or 象) 潟 Kisa-kata (bay).

船 [Contraction: 船] SEN, ZEN; fune, funa. *fune* ('a ship, boat'). Distinguish from 般 (p. 333). 137.

[Compare 舟 (p. 220).] 井 Funai (k. of Tamba; f.). 土山 Funanoue-sen or -yama (m.). Towns: 大 井 Ōfunai; 生 Funiū; 木 **Funa**-ki (-gi as f.), 引 -hiki. 戸 -to, 戸部 -tobe (f. ptr.), 見 -mi (f.), 附 -tsuke, 形 -kata, 岡 -oka, 津 -tsu (f.), 迫 -hazama, 渡 -to, -do (f.), 越 -koshi (f. ptr.), 橋 -bashi (f.; r.; lit. 'bridge of boats'). 塙 Sema (dist. of Ōsaka).

OTHER SURNAMES: 小 井 Kobune; 小 井 Kobunai; 山 **Funa**-yama, 本 -moto, 田 -da (ptr., met.), 江 -ye, 坂 -saka. 王 Fune-no-miko (prince). 子 Funa-ko (court-lady). 唄 Funa-uta, 盛 -mori (poets). 中 *sen-chū* ('in a boat'), 頭 -dō ('a sailor'; Sendō-muko 髻, *kiōgen*).

舵 [Synonym: 柁] TA, DA. *kaji* ('a rudder'). 137.

設 SETSU, SECHI. *oku* ('to place'); *mōkeru* ('to prepare, devise'). 149.
 | 樂 Shidara (k. of Mikawa; f.).

訥 FOTSU, TOCHI. *domoru* ('to stammer'); *ososhi* ('backward'); *nibushi* ('dull'). 140.

訪 HŌ. *tau, tomurau* ('to visit'). 140.

許 KIO, KO; KO; (*moto*). *yurusu* ('to permit'); *moto* ('at, chez'). 149.
 | 我渡 Koga-no-watashi (ford). | 曾部 Kosobe (clan). | 斐 Konomi (f.). | 遍麻呂 Koyemaro (poet). | 明恕 Kiomeijo (Hsü Ming-shu, Chin. sage). SEXNIN: | 山 Kio-yū (Hsü Yu), 宣平 -sempei (Hsüan-p'ing), 栖岩 -seigan (Hsi-yen), 眞君 -shinkun (Chên-chün).

救 KIŪ, KU; KU. *sukū* ('to save'); *tasukeru* ('to assist'). 66.
 | 久 Kuku (t.).

救 Variant of 勑 (p. 304). 66.

敏 BIN, MIN; *toshi, Sateshi, Minu; zok., Toshi.* *toshi* ('quick') *satoshi* ('clever'). 66. | 馬 Toshima (f.). | 子 Toshi-ko (poetess). | 達 Bitatsu (30th Mikado). | 鎌 Togama (n.).

教 KŌ, KIŌ; *nori. oshiye* ('teaching, doctrine'); *naranu* ('to learn'); *nori* ('law'). As *kiō*, 'a religion' (see p. 100, **32**). Distinguish from 殺 (p. 332) and 敦 (xii). 66.

| 授館 Kiōju-kwan (clan-school). | 來石 Kiōraishi (f.). | 子 Nori-ko (court-lady). | 訓 *kiōkun* ('moral teaching').

啟 Variant of 啓 (xi). 30.

野 Variants: 埜, 埜. YA; NO, YA; no; (*no, hiro*). *no*, anctly. *nu* ('a moor, moorland, wild'). 166.

[Compare 乃 (p. 144), 能 (333), and see the next entry.] | 州 Yashū (Shimotsuke pr.). Kōrit: 大 | Ōno (Mino, Echizen, Hida, Bungo; t.; clan; f. ptr.; Ōnu as anct. cas.); | 洲 Yasu (Ōmi; t.; r., also as Nosu-gawa); | 間 Noma (Iyo; t.; f.; cape, -no-saki 崎). | 川 No-gawa (r.; f.). | 呂山 Noro-san, | 登 Nonobori, | 毛 Noge (m.). | 田 (瀬) 玉川 No-da(-se) no Tama-gawa (two of the six Tama Rivers, see p. 104, **59**).

OTHER TOWNS: 大 | 下 Ōnoshimo; | 老山 Tokoroyama¹; | 口

¹ *Tokoro*, written 野老, is a species of yam, *Dioscorea*.

No-guchi, 々 -no, 々 市 -noichi, 々 宿 nojuku, 々 島 -noshima, 中 -naka (f.), 木 -gi (Nikkōkaidō stage; f. met.), 木 崎 -kizaki, 内 -uchi or -nai, 代 -shiro (same as 能代), 田 -da (f. ptr., met., swo., sculp., actor), 田 尻 -tajiri, 母 -mo (cape, -zaki 崎), 尻 -jiri (Nakasendō stage 40; f.), 地 -ji, 村 -mura (f. ptr., met.), 谷 -dani, 後 -jiri, 津 原 -tsubara, 首 -kubi, 根 -ne (f.; m., -yama), 島 -jima (f. ptr.; cape, -ga-saki 崎), 麥 -mugi, 塚 -tsuka (f.), 蒜 -biru, 澤 -sawa or -zawa (f. ptr.).

OTHER SURNAMES: 大 | 木 Ōnoki; | 部 Yabe; | 邊 Nombe; | 條 Nōjō; | 一 色 **No**-ishiki, 七 里 -shichiri, 上 -gami, 山 -yama, 々 口 -noguchi, 々 山 -noyama (ptr.), 々 村 -nomura (pot.), 々 宮 -nomiya (lacq.), 井 -i, 北 -kita (met.), 矢 -ya, 本 -moto (met., text.), 出 -de (ptr.), 安 -yasu, 寺 -dera, 坂 -zaka, 呂 -ro (ptr.), 呂 松 -romatsu, 里 -zato, 見 -mi, 依 -yori, 林 -bayashi, 長 瀬 -nagase, 津 -dzu, 畑 -bata, 馬 -ma, 宮 -miya (ptr.; n.), -nomiya (nō), 原 -hara, -bara, 崎 -zaki (ptr.), 副 -zoye, 賀 -ga, 際 -giwa, 與 -yo, 瀬 -se, 邊 田 -beta, 邊 地 -bechi.

大 | 松 Ōnomatsu (wrestler); | 州 良 Yasura (n. poet); | 雁 **No**-kari (ditto), 見 宿 禰 -mi-no-sukune (early wrestler), 晒 -zarashi, 足 -tari (n.), 々 含 -noya (art-name). | 宮 左 (太政) 大臣 Nonomiya-sa-(dajō)daijin (= Fujiwara no Kintsugu and F. no Sanetoki respectively). | 人 *yajin* ('boor', self-humiliative). | 宿 nojuku ('camping out').

小 野 [See the foregoing entry and compare 斧 (p. 277).]

TOWNS: | | Ono (clan; f. ptr., met., sculp.), Kono; | | 市 **Ono**-ichi, 田 -da (f.), 江 -ye. OTHER SURNAMES: | | 山 **Ono**-yama (actor; *jorō*), 木 -ki, 内 -uchi, 寺 -dera, 里 -zato, 岡 -oka, 崎 -zaki, 塚 -dzuka, 澤 -zawa (lacq.), 瀬 -se (met.). | | 媛 Onu-hime (Empress). | | 川 **Ono**-gawa (wrestler), 僧 正 -no-sōjō (priests Jōson and Ninkai), 宮 右 (太政) 大臣 -nomiya-u-(dajō)daijin (two Fujiwara dignitaries), 照 -teru, 瀧 -daki (*jorō*). | | 小 町 Ono no Komachi (poetess, No. 9 of the Hundred Poets; see also p. 106, 71); O. no K. Miyako no Toshidama 都 年 玉 (*jōruri*).

酔 Contraction of 醉 (xv).

斛 KOKU. Synonym of 石 (p. 193) in the sense of a measure of capacity. 68.

朗 [Old form: 朗] RŌ; RA; Akira, Hogara, (aki, -akira). *akiraka*, *hogaraka* ('bright, clear'). As -rō, an ending for art-names (see p. 69). Distinguish from 郎 (p. 334). 74.

既 or **旣** KI, KE. *sude ni* ('already, about to'). 71.

斜 or **斜** SHA, JA. *naname* ('oblique'). 68.

欸 Variant of 款 (XII). 76.

釧 SEN. *kushiro* ('a bracelet'). 167.
| **釧** Kushiro (f. ptr.). | **路** Kushiro (pr.).

鉞 SAN, SEN. *ōkama* ('a large sickle'). 167.

釣 CHŌ; (*tsuri*). *tsuru* ('to fish'); *tsurusu* ('to suspend by a cord').
Distinguish from 鈎 (XII). 167.

| **瀧** Tsurushi-daki (fall). | **船** Tsuru-bune (f.), **眼** -manako (mask),
女 -onna (*kiōgen*). | **叟** *chōsō* ('old angler', i.e., retired scholar).

彩 SAI, SEI. *irodoru* ('to paint', esp. in polychrome, 'to pick out' in colours). 59.

乾 KEN, GEN; or KAN; HI. *ame* ('heaven'); *hiru* ('to dry up, cease').
As *ken* or *inui*, 'the north-west' (see p. 107, **77**, also p. 39, *med.*). 5.

| **元** Kengen (*uō*). | **坤** *kenkon* ('the universe').

執 SHŪ, SHU; or SHITSU; (*mori*). *mamoru* ('to protect'); *toru*, *torayeru*
(*'to take, take hold of, manage'*). 32.

| **行** Shugiō (f.; lit. 'conduct, performance'). | **權** *shikken* (shōgun's
regent in Kamakura period); | **事** *shitsuji* (tit.).

部 HO, BU; BE, HE, BU. *wakatsu* ('to divide'). As *be*, an ancient
'gild', also a common termination in place-names¹ (and surnames
derived therefrom); as *bu*, 'a department, bureau', or any subdivision, such as
'class, group, school', etc., also a numeral suffix for copies of a book. 163.

小 | **Obu** (t.). | **屋** Heya (t., lit. 'apartment'). | **衆** Bushū (d.,
the 28 Attendants of Kwammon). 後 藤 | *Gotō no bu* ('the Gotō School
or Group'), etc.

郭 KWAKU (vulg. KAKU); (*sato*). *kuruwa* ('an enclosure, castle-wall',
etc., or 'an enclosed space', including a prostitute quarter, 花 街
or 遊 里). 163.

¹ Chiefly names the transcriptions of which are clearly phonetic. Professor Chamberlain suggests an Ainu derivation for some of these, e.g., 田 [名] | Tanabe (*tanne-pet*, 'long river'), 乙 (also 落) | Otohe (*ota-pet*, 'sandy river').

丨 璞 Kwakubaku (Kuo P'ao, *sennin*). 丨 巨 Kwak-kio (Kuo Chü, paragon), 瓊 -kei (Ch'iung, *sennin*). 丨 中 (內) *kicaku-chü* (-nai), *kurawa no naka* (no uchi), 'within the Quarter', of a Yoshiwara inmate.

彫 [Variants: 彫, 雕] CHÖ. *horu, yeru, kizamu, chiribamu, chō-suru* ('to carve, sculpture, engrave'). 59.

丨 物屋 Horimonoya (f. met.). After a signature: 丨 *horu*, 丨 鐫 *chōsen*, 丨 刻 *chōkoku*, 丨 鑢 *chōsan* ('carved, engraved, chased by . . .'). 丨 刻 (or 物) 師 (or 司) *chōkokushi, horimonoshi* ('carver', esp. metal-worker).

尉 I; JŌ. *yasunzuru* ('to tranquillize'). As *jō*, a title (see p. 85), also a stage 'old man'. Distinguish from 殿 (xii). 41. 小 丨 Kojō (mask). 丨 老 Jō to Uba, vulg. Jōtomba (the Aged Couple of Takasago).

飢 KI. *uyeru* ('to be hungry, starve'). 184.
丨 竭 Kikatsu (demon).

勒 ROKU. *horu, yeru* ('to carve, engrave'); *osayeru* ('to repress'). Distinguish from 鞞 (xii). 19.

勘 KAN. *sadameru* ('to settle, fix'); *kangayeru* ('to consider'). As Kan- (like 甚 Jin-), a very common *zokumiō*-initial. 19.

丨 解由 Kageyu (*zok.*; ant. tit.); Kageyu-zayemon 左衛門 (*zok.*); but 丨 解由小路 Kadenokōji (f.). 丨 介子育松 Kansuke-kosodate-no-matsu (pine-tree). 丨 定奉行 *kanjō-bugyō* (tit.).

動 TŌ (DŌ), TSU. *ugoku* ('to move', intrans.); *ugokasu* (trans.) 19.
丨 木 Todoroki, 丨 橋 Iburibashi (t.).

勸 Correct form of 勗 (p. 370). 19.

副 FUKU; or FŪ, FU; *FU*; *soye*; (*soye, suke*). *sou* ('to accompany, be united to'); *soyeru* ('to add'). For its use in titles see p. 85, note 4. 18. 丨 田 *Soye-da*, 島 -jima (f.).

焉 YEN. *idzukunzo* ('why, where, how'); *kore* ('this'). Used for 之 (p. 176) in such phrases as 製 丨 *kore wo seisu* ('made this'); compare p. 91. 86. 丨 馬 *Yemba* (poets).

雫 TA. *shidzuku* ('a drop'). 173. 丨 石 *Shidzukuishi* (t.).

雪 SETSU, SECHI; *yuki*; (*yuki, kiyō*); *zok.*, *Yuki.* *yuki* ('snow'); *sosogu* ('to sprinkle'). See p. 39. 173.

MOUNTAINS: 丨 山 *Setsu-zan* (Mt. Sylvia, Formosa; cf. also p. 35); 丨 光山 *Sekkō-zan*; 丨 彦山 *Yukihiko-yama*. 丨 輪 (澤) 瀧 *Yuki-wa(-zawa)-no-taki* (falls). 丨 下 *Yuki-noshita* (t.; f. met.), -shita (f.), 岡 -oka

(f.), 野 -no (f.). | 吹 Fubuki (f., lit. 'blizzard'). | 鼎流 Settei-riū (school of painting). | 女 Yukionna (myth. pers.); Y. Gomai-hagoita 五枚羽子板 (*jōruri*). | 打合 Yuki-uchiai (*kiōgen*, 'snow-balling').

| 中 *set-chū* ('in the snow, a snow-scene'), 天 -*ten* ('snowy weather'). | 見 *yuki-mi* ('a snow-viewing picnic'), 晴 -*hare* ('clear weather after snow'), 解 -*ge* ('the melting of the snows').

冢 Incorrect form of 冢 (p. 337) as contraction of 塚 (XIII).

富 Contraction of 富 (XII).

貧 HIN, BIN. *madzushii* ('poor'). 154. | 乏神 Bimbō-gami (d.). | 者一燈 *hinja no ittō* ('the poor woman's single lamp').

品 HI. *iyashii* ('humble'); *inaka* ('rural'). Used also as a contraction of 圖 (XIV). 30.

勗 KIOKU, KOKU; *Tsutomu*. *tsutomeru* ('to exert oneself'). 19.

晨 SHIN, JIN. *tsuto*, *akebono* ('dawn'). 72.

晟 SEI, JŌ: (-*akira*). 'Sunlight'. 72.

曼 BAN, MAN. *nagashi* ('long'); *hiroshi* ('wide'). 73. | 陀羅 *mandara* (sacred Bud. picture, Skt. *mandala*); *Mandara-gawa* 川 (r.). | 珠院 Manju-in (tem.).

畧 [Variant: 略.] RIAKU. *habuku* ('to shorten, abridge'); *hobo* ('roughly speaking'). As *riaku*, esp. 'curtailment of ceremonies, epitomization'; in book and print titles, 'A compendium of . . .'; see also 下 (p. 154, *init.*), and p. 105, **66**. 102.

| 畫 *riaku-gawa* ('a rough sketch'), 集 -*shū* ('an epitomized series').

累 RUI; RU. *kakaru* ('to depend on'); *kasaneru* ('to pile, repeat'). 120. | Rui (n. swordswoman), Kasane (leg. pers., ghost).

異 I; I, KĒ: (*yori*). *kolonaru* ('to differ'); *mare* ('rare, foreign'). 102. | 人 *i-jin* ('a foreigner'), 國 -*koku* ('foreign lands'), 名 -*miō* ('a nickname').

衆 More correct form of 衆 (XII). 109.

貫 KWAN; nuki; *tsura*, *Tsura*. *nuku*, *tsuranuku* ('to pierce, pervade'). As *kwan*, a string of 1000 cash, also a weight (see p. 66). 154.

n.). 木 Yadorigi ('mistletoe', *Genji* Chapter XLIX). 奈磨 (or 麻呂) Sukunamaro (n.).

寂 [Contraction: 宋.] SEKI, JAKU. *sabishii* ('lonely, dull'); *shidzuka* ('peaceful'); *jaku-suru* ('to die', of a Bud. priest). 40.

光 Jakkō (tem.); Jakkō-do 土 (Bud. paradise), -nunobiki-no-taki 布引瀧 (fall). 蓮法師 Jakuren-hōshi (priest, No. 87 of the Hundred Poets).

寧 Contraction of 寧 (xiv).

寅 IN; *tora*, *Tora*, (*tomo*); *zok.*, *Tora.* *tsutsushimu* ('to be respectful'). As *in* or *tora*, 'the Tiger' (see p. 63). 40.

崔 Variant of 崔 (p. 345).

寄 KI; *KI*; (*yori*). *yoru* ('to come together, assemble'); *yoseru* ('to bring together, take in, collect'); *yose* ('dependence, trust, an assemblage, entertainment-hall'). 40.

[Compare 依 (p. 255).] 大 山 Ōyori-yama (m.). 居 Yori-i, 島 -shima (t.), 谷 -ya (f.). 生 Yadorigi (see 宿木, p. 372). 塲奉行 *yoseba-bugō* (tit.). 進 *ki-shin*, 附 -*fu* ('a pious contribution'); after a name, *kishin(kifu)-su*, 'contributed by . . .'; see also 奉 (p. 281). 合 *yoriai* ('association, together'); *yoriai-gumi* 組, -*shū* 衆 (tit.).

窓 [Variants: 窗, 窻, 牕.] SŌ; or SŌ, SU; *Mado*. *mado* ('a window'). 116.

密 MITSU, MICHİ; *Hisoka*. *hisoka*, *misoka* ('retired, secret, clandestine, illicit'); *shidzuka* ('quiet'). 40.

語橋 Sasayaki-no-hashī (the 'Whispering Bridge'). 宗 Misshū, 教 Mikkiō (the Shingon sect).

專 [Contraction: 專.] SEN; *Mohara*, (*moro*). *moppara*, anctly. *mohara* ('entirely, chiefly, especially'); *hitori* ('alone'). Distinguish from 惠 (xii). 41. 修寺 Senshū-ji (tem.).

壽 Contraction of 壽 (xiv).

爽 SŌ, SHŌ. *sawayaka* ('refreshing, fluent of speech'). 89.

麥 BAKU, MIAKU; *mugi*. *mugi* ('cereals'). 199.

崎 Mugi-zaki (cape), 浦 -ura (t.), 生 -ū (f.). 哈默 Mahometto (Mahomed). 秋 *mugiaki* (the 4th month).

莓 Variant of 梅 (p. 361).

畫 Contraction of 畫 (xiv).

晝 [Contraction: 昼] CHŪ, CHU. *hiru* ('noontide'). Distinguish from 書 (p. 345) and 晝 (xii). 72.

[Compare 蛭 (xii).] | 飯 *Hiru-i* (f.), 宗 -*mune* (swo). | 御座 *Hiru-goza* or -*no-omashi*, | 御劔 *Hiru-no-mitsurugi* (sword).

婁 or **婁** [Contraction: 婁] RŌ, RU; RO. *munashii* ('empty'); *oroka* ('foolish'). 38.

鹵 RO. *shioba* ('a salt-beach'). 197.

堂 TŌ, DŌ; TA. As *dō*, 'a hall', often of a Buddhist temple-building; common at the end of art-names (see p. 69). 32.

| 倉山 *Tōkura-yama* (m.). | [ヶ] 島 *Dō-gashima* (t.), 島 -*jima* (dist. of Ōsaka), 塲 -*ba* (f.). | 上 *tōshō* (courtiers 'with access to the palace').

常 SHŌ, JŌ; TO; *tsune*, *Tsune*; *zok.*, *Tsune.* *tsune no* ('ordinary'); *toko-* ('perpetual'). See also p. 103, 55. 50.

[Compare 恒 (p. 295).] | 世 *Tokoyo* (f.); T. -*no-kuni* 國 (myth. country). | 陸 *Hitachi* or | 州 *Jōshū* (pr.). | 山 *Tsune-yama* (m.). | 青瀧 *Jōsei-no-taki* (fall). | 葉 *Tokiwa* (t.; f.). | 滑 *Tokonabe* or *Tokoname* (t. pottery).

OTHER SURNAMES: | 川 *Tsune-gawa* (ptr.), 木 -*gi*, 井 -*i*, 見 -*mi*, 松 -*matsu*; | 磐 *Tokiwa* (also prince and others, incl. Yoshitsune's mother, *Tokiwa-gozen* 御前); hence: | 磐 *Tokiwa-井-i* (f.; prince, -*no-miya* 宮), 津 -*dzu* (f. mus.; *jorō*), 木 -*gi* (*jorō*), 舍 -*noya*, 磨 -*maro* (n.). | 憲院 *Jōken-in* (Tsunayoshi, shōgun). | 子 *Tsune-ko* (princess), 芳 -*yoshi* (*jorō*), 岳 -*oka*, 那 -*na*, 島 -*jima* (n.).

崩 HŌ, FU. *kudzureru* ('to crumble, break up, die' [said of an Emperor]). 46. | 御 *hōgio* ('demise of the crown').

崧 Synonym of 嵩 (xii). 46.

華 KWA, GE. Chinese mountain-name (see p. 103, 53). 46.

崑 KON, KUN. Chinese mountain-name. 46.
| [崑] 山 *Kon[ron]-zan* (Kun-lun-shan, the Kuenlun Mts. of Tibet).

崔 SAI, ZE. *takashi* ('high'). Distinguish from 雀 (p. 345). 46.
 | Sai (f., orig. Korean potters). | 氏 Sai-shi (Ts'ui Shi, paragon),
 子玉 -shigioku (Tzu-yü, *sennin*).

岑 GIN, GON; (*taka*). *takashi* ('high'); *keavashii* ('steep'). 46.

崇 SHÜ, JU; or SU, SU; (*taka*). *takashi* ('high'); *tattobu* ('to honour') 46.
 | 神 Sūjin or Sujin (10th Mikado); | 峻 Su-shun (32nd), 德 -toku
 (75th), 光 -kō (3rd of Northern Court). | 道盡敬皇帝 Sudō-jinkei-kōtei
 (Prince Toneri 舍人). | 源夫人 Sūgen-fujin (wife of Hidetada, shōgun).

寄 Variant of 崎 (p. 360).

崖 Synonym of 厓 (p. 287). 46.

帶 [Variant: 帶.] TAI; (*obi*). *obi* ('a girdle, belt, sash'); *obiru* ('to wear in the sash, gird on'). 50.

| 金 Obi-gane (f.), 取池 -tori-no-ike (pool). | 刀 Tatewake (n.);
tate[ɕ]aki or *tachiwaki* (the Prince Imperial's bodyguard, with *t.-senjō* 先生
 at their head); *taitō* ('wearing a sword'). | 屋 *obiya* ('a girdle-maker').

雀 [Variant: 雀.] JAKU (SHAKU). *suzume* (the Tree Sparrow, *Passer montanus*). 172.

| 岡 Suzume-gaoka, 宮 -nomiya (t.), 松原 -no-matsubara (forest).
 | 部 Sasabe (t.; f.; also Sasakibe and Sasaibe as f.). | 下庵 Jakkaan
 (art-name). | 右衛門 Jakuyemon (*zok.*).

菴 Variant of 菴, a synonym of 庵 (xi).

基 KI; KI; *moto*, *Motoi*. *moto*, *motoi* ('origin, basis'). As *ki*, a numeral-
 suffix for stationary objects (see p. 40). 32.

| 肆 Kii (k. of Hizen). | 督 Kirisuto (Christ); | 紀, see p. 42,
 note. | 子 Moto-ko ('Empress').

曹 SŌ; (*tomo*). *tomogara* ('companions'); *moromoro* ('all'). As Sō, Ts'ao,
 anct. kingdom of China. 73.

| 操 Sō-sō (Ts'ao Ts'ao, Chin. general), 仙溫 -sennon (Hsien-wên,
sennin), 國舅 -kokkiū (Kuo-ch'iu, *sennin*), 弗與 -futsuyo (Fu-yü, Chin.
 ptr.), 洞 -tō (Bud. subsect). | 司 *zōshi* (see p. 83, *init.*).

剪 SEN. *kiru* ('to cut'). 18.

蓋 Variant of 蓋 (xiv).

羨 Contraction of 義 (xiii).

莅 RI. *nozomu* ('to desire'). 140. **!** 戶 *Nozokito* (f.).

荷 KA, GA; KA, NI; (*mochi*). *ni* ('baggage, merchandise, load'); *ninau* ('to carry on the shoulders'). 140.

| 蘭陀 for 阿蘭陀 (*q.v.*, p. 262). **|** 坂峠 *Nisaka-tōge* (pass).
| 揚場 *Niageba* (t.). **|** 田 *Kada* (f.). **|** 交 *Ninai-bumi* (*kiōgen*).

莎 SA. *mikuri* (a rush, *Scirpus*). 140.

| 衣道人 *Saidōjin* (Sō-i Tao-jên, *sennin*).

荻 TEKI, JAKU. *ogi* (the Common Reed, *Phragmites*). Distinguish from 萩 (xiii). 140.

TOWNS: **|** *Ogi* (f.); **|** 野 *Ogi-no* (f. actor), 窪 *-kubo*. OTHER
SURNAMEs: **|** 生 *Ogi-ū* (ptr.), 田 *-ta*, 江 *-ye* (wom. n.), 沼 *-numa*, 原 *-wara*.
| 子 *Ogi-ko* (poetess).

莊 SŌ, SHŌ; (*taka, kore, osa*); *zok*-, Sō-, rarely Shō-. As *shō*, 'a village, manor'. Interchanged (not in names) with 庄 (p. 230). 140.

SURNAMEs: **|** Shō; **|** 内 *Shō-nai*, 司 *-ji* (met., swo.; tit.), 田 *-da*, 村 *-mura*, 原 *-bara*. **|** 子 *Sōshi* (*Chuang Tzu*, Chin. sage, *sennin*).

莫 BAKU, MAKU; or BO, MO. *nashi, nakare* ('not, do not'). 140.

| 越山 *Nakoshi-yama* (m.). **|** 月鼎 *Bakugettei* (Mo Yüeh-ting, *sennin*).

莖 KŌ, GŌ; (*kuki*). *kuki* ('a stalk'). 140.

莠 YU, U; *Hagusa*. *hagusa* ('weeds'). 140.

莪 GA. A species of wormwood. 140.

茶 TO, DA. A bitter herb. Distinguish from 荼 (p. 348). 140.
| 興 *Toyo* (T'u Yü, *sennin*). **|** 毗 *dabi* ('cremation').

莘 SHIN. A marsh plant; Chinese place-name (Shên). 140.

莞 KWAN. *imushiro* ('rush-matting'). 140.

符 FU, BU; *FU*. *warifu* ('a split tally'). 118.

| 津 *Futsu* (t., ? representing Ainu *put*, 'river-mouth').

筑 Contraction of 筑 (xiii).

第 [Variant: 第] TEI, DAI. *tsuizuru* ('to put in order'). As *dai*, 'order, number, series' (see p. 39); as *tei*, 'a house, mansion'. Distinguish from 弟 (p. 252). 118.

丨 六 天 Dairokuten (*uō*).

笙 SEI, SHŌ. As *shō*, a wind-instrument, 'mouth organ', the Chinese *shēng*. 118.

笠 RITSU; or RIŪ; *kasa*. *kasa* ('a hat'). 118.

小 | Ogasa (mod. k. of Tōtōmi; f.). 小 | 原 島 Ogasawara-jima (the Bonin Islands). | 岳 Kasa-dake, | 取 (置) 山 Kasa-tori(-gi)-yama (m.). Towns: | 井 **Kasa**-i (f. ptr.), 石 -ishi, 松 -matsu (f.), 知 -chi, 岡 -oka (f.), 屋 -ya (f. actor), 森 -mori (tem.; f.), 間 -ma (f. ptr.; n.), 置 -gi (f.), 縫 -nui.

OTHER SURNAMES: | Kasa (clan); 小 | 原 Ogasawara (ptr.); | 元 **Kasa**-moto, 木 -gi, 寺 -dera, 村 -mura, 谷 -ya, 尾 -o, 島 -jima, 倉 -kura, 家 -iye, 原 -hara (ptr.), 野 -no. | 山 Ritsu-zan, 翁 -ō (two ptrs.). | 郎 女 Kasa-no-iratsume (poetess). | 下 Kasa-no-shita (*kiōgen*). | 掛 *kasakake* (sport, see p. 99, 25).

笛 TEKI, CHAKU. *fuyē* ('a whistle, flute'). 118.

丨 吹 Fuyē-fuki (t.; r.; pass, -tōge 峠), 木 -ki (f.), 之 卷 -no-maki (*nō*).

笹 (No *on*); *sasa*. *sasa* (the Bamboo Grass, *Arundinaria japonica*).

[Compare 篠 (xvi).] | 山 Sasa-yama (m.; f. ptr., met.). Towns: 大 | Ōzasa (f.); | 川 **Sasa**-gawa (f. ptr.), 下 -ge, 子 -go (Kōshūkaidō stage; pass, -tōge 峠), 岡 -oka (f.), 津 -dzu, 原 -wara (f.); | (or 篠) 島 Sasajima (pot.). OTHER SURNAMES: 小 | Ozasa; | 生 Sasō; | 井 **Sasa**-i, 本 -moto, 尾 -o, 沼 -numa, 屋 -ya (met.), 野 -no, 間 -ma, 森 -mori, 瀬 -se (r.). | 川 殿 Sasa-gawa-dono (= Ashikaga Mitsutada), 廻 屋 -noya (art-name).

筥 SHI (SU); KE. *ke*, *hako* ('a box, case'). 118.

習 SHŪ, JŪ. *narau* ('to learn'); *narai* ('usage, custom'). 124.

丨 志 野 Narashi-no (plain).

翌 YOKU. *akiraka* ('bright'); *akuru*- ('next' day, year, etc.). 124.

夢 Contraction of 夢 (xiv).

埜 Synonym of 野 (p. 366).

梵 HAN, BON; (*kiyo*). *kiyoshi* ('pure'). As *Bon*, Brahma, 'Sanskrit'. 75.
大 1 字 川 Daibonji-gawa (r.). 1 天 Bon-den, 天 王 -tennō (Brahma), 王 宮 -nōkiū (the Buddha's heavenly palace). 1 宮 *bon-kiū* ('a Bud. temple'), 字 -ji, 語 -go ('Sanskrit characters, language'). 1 論 *boro* (same as *komusō*, see 虛, XII).

塋 Synonym of 坤 (p. 260).

巢 SŌ, JŌ; *SU*; *su*. *su* ('a nest, lair, den [of robbers]'). 47.
 [Compare homophones under 須 (p. 384).] 1 鴨 *Su-gamo* (dist. of Yedo), 內 -nouchi, 永 -naga, 森 -mori, (f.). 1 父 *Sōfu* (Ch'ao-fu, Chin. worthy).

貨 KWA. *takara* ('wealth'). 154.

袋 [Variant: 帛.] TAI; or TEL. *fukuro* ('a bag, pouch, mother'; in street-names, as a prefix, 'blind alley'). 145.

小 1 小 Obukuro (t.). 小 1 坂 Kobukuro-zaka (m.). 1 井 *Fukuro-i* (t., Tōkaidō stage 27), 町 -machi (street of Yedo), 田 -ta (r.; fall, -no-taki 瀧).

袈 KA, KE. 1 袈 *kesa* (the Buddhist 'scarf'), *Kesa* (wom. n., esp. K.-gozen 御 前; *zok*.-initial); *Kesa-kake-no-matsu* 掛 松 (pine-tree). 145.

紫 SHI; *SHI*; *murasaki*. *murasaki* ('purple', often with a reference to the freshness of young vegetation or the garishness of the courtesan's life). In one print-series read *yukari*, purple being the *yukari no iro* 縁ノ色, 'colour of affection'. 120.

[Compare 四 (p. 206), 志 (250), 斯 (XII).] 1 波 **Shi**-ba (k. of Ōshū), 福 -buki (t.), 香 樂 -garaki (t., for 信 樂), 震 殿 -shin-den or -shii-den (Impl. palace-building), 垣 -gaki, 藤 -tō (f.), 叱 撥 -shippatsu (Tzu-ch'i-po, horse). 1 原 **Murasaki**-bara (f. met.), 野 -no (f.), 式 部 -shikibu (poetess, No. 57 of the Hundred Poets). 小 1 Komurasaki (*jorō*).

祭 SEI, SAI. *matsuri* ('a festival'). 113.
 1 禮 *sai-rei* ('a festival'), 式 -*shiki* ('form of worship'), 主 -*shu* (tit., Shintō), 酒 -*shu* (tit., = *daigaku-no-kami*, see p. 83, *init.*).

梁 RIŌ; *yana*; (*yana*). *yana* ('beams' of a bridge, 'weir, fish-trap'); *hari* ('roof-beams'). As *Riō*, the Liang Dynasty of China (502-566 A.D.). 75. 1 田 *Yana-da* (k. and t. of Shimotsuke; f.), 川 -gawa (r., t.; Harikawa as f. ptr.), 瀬 -se (t.; f.), 守 -mori, 満 -maro (n.).

悠 or **悠** YŪ, YU. *nagashi* ('long'). 61.

望 BŌ, MŌ; MO; mochi; *mochi*. *nozomu* ('to expect, look for'); *mochi* ('full', as the moon; 'the full moon'; 'the 15th day of a month'; see Examples). 74.

[Compare 用 (p. 205), 持 (296).] | 陀 Mōda (k. of Kadzusa; f.). | 田 Mochida (f.). | 月 Mochidzuki (t., Nakasendō stage 25; f. ptr., lacq.; *nō*); *mochidzuki* or *bōgetsu*, 15th day of a month, same as | 日 *bōjitsu*, *bōnohi* or *mochinohi*; 小 *-mochidzuki*, the 14th. | 東 Moto, | 城 Mochiki (n.).

梨 RI; RI; nashi. *nashi* (the Pear, *Pyrus communis*). 75.

| 本 Nashi-moto (t.; f.), *-nomoto* (f.), 本 庵 *-motoan* (art-name), 木 *-noki*, 羽 *-ba* (f.), 壺 *-tsubo* (Impl. *zenana*, see p. 104, 58).

堅 KEN; kata; *kata*, *Katashi*, (*yoshi*). *katashi* ('hard, firm'); *tsuyoshi* ('strong, brave'). 32.

[Compare homophones under 片 (p. 181).] | 田 Kata-ta (t.; f.; see also p. 107, 79), 來 *-ku* (t.), 石 *-shi* (prince), 魚 *-na* (poet).

婆 HA, BA; BA. *uba* ('an old woman, nurse, mother'). 38.

大 | Ōba (nurse of Hidetada, shōgun). | 羅 門 *baramon* ('a brahmin'); *Baramon-sōjō* 僧 正 (Bodai, priest).

娶 SHU, SU. *metoru* ('to marry [a wife]'); *yome* ('a bride, daughter-in-law'). 38. | 入 *yomeiri* ('the bride's homecoming').

啓 [Variant: 啟.] KEI, KE; (*hiro*, *nobu*). *mōsu* ('to speak, say, tell'). 30.

兜 TŌ, TSU. *kabuto* ('a helmet'). 10.

| 山 *Kabuto-yama*, 神 山 *-kami-zan* (m.), 町 *-chō* (street of Yedo).

雁 Contraction of 雁 (xii).

麻 BA (MA), ME; MA, O (WO); *asa*, *ō*; (*asa*). *asa* (the Hemp Plant, *Cannabis indica*). | 呂 *maro* as archaic *nanori*-ending, later written in one character as 麿. 200.

[Compare 朝 (xii), 淺 (p. 356).] | 植 *Maye*, Ōye or Oye (k. of Ashū). | 生 山 *Asō-yama*, 大 | 山 *Ōasa-yama* or *Taima-san* (m.). Towns: | 生 *Asō*, *Asabu* (f.); | 生 津 *Ōtsu*; | 地 *Asa-ji*, 崎 *-saki*; | 績 *Omi* (f.; hence *Omi-ichi* 一, *zok.*). | 布 *Azabu* (dist. of Yedo, mod. *ku* of Tōkiō; f.). OTHER SURNAMES: | 殖 *Ōye*; | 見 *Omi*; | 田 *Asa-da*, 原 *-hara*. | 姑 *Mako* (Ma Ku), | 衣 子 *Maishi* (Ma-i-tzu), *sennin*. | 呂 *Maro* (n.); *Maro-ko* 子 (prince), 大 夫 *-dayū* (n.).

康 KŌ; yasū, Yasushi, (*shidzu*); *zok.*, Yasu- or Kō-. yasushi, *shidzuka* ('peaceful, quiet'). 53.

[Compare 保 (p. 292) and 泰 (345).] | 井 Yasu-i, 田 -da (f.), 子 -ko (court-lady), 樂 -ra (poet), 資王母 -suke-ō no haha (poetess)

庸 YŌ, YU; YŌ; *tsune, Mochiu, (mochi, nori). tsune no* ('ordinary'); *mochiiru* ('to use'); *yatou* ('to hire'). 53.

| 子 Tsune-ko (court-lady).

庶 SHO, SO; or SA, SHA; or SEKI, SHAKU; (*chika, moro*). *moromoro* ('all'); *negau* ('to ask for'); *chikashi* ('near'). As *sho*-, 'all, in general', also 'relating to a concubine'. 53.

鹿 ROKU; KA; shika, ka; (*shika*); *zok.*, Shika-. *shika, ka*, anctly. *shishi* ('a deer, stag'). 198.

[Compare homophones under 加 (p. 187).] | 久居 島 Kakui-jima (is.). KŌRI: | 足 **Ka**-noashi (Iwami; see also below), 本 -moto (Higo, mod.), 角 -dzuno or -dono (Ōshū), 島 -shima (Noto and Hitachi; t.; tem.; f.; sea, -nada 灘; d., -no-kami 神; also Kajima as f. ptr., met.). MOUNTAINS: | 野山 Kano(Kanō)-zan (Kanōzan-shuku 宿, t.); | 楚山 Rokuso-zan; | 嵐山 Kanarashi-yama; | 春山 Kase-yama (pot.).

OTHER TOWNS: 小 | 野 Ogano (f.); | 又 **Ka**-nomata (also | 股; Shikamata as f.), 伏兔 -buto (f.; also Nimbe as f.), 老渡 -rōto (harbour), 忍濱 -shinobu-no-hama, 沼 -numa (f.), 兒島 -goshima (also written 魔島; mod. *ken*), 屋 -noya, 島臺 -shimadai, 庭 -niwa, 野 -no (or Shikano; both as f.), 渡 -do. | 間塚 Shikama-dzuka (mound in Tōkiō). | 苑寺 Rokuon-ji (tem.).

OTHER SURNAMES: 小 | Oshika (n. poetess); | 倉 **Shika**-kura, 園 -zono, 窪 -kubo; | 子木 **Ka**-nokogi, 田 -da, 目 -nome, 取 -tori (n.), 持 -mochi. | 人 Shika-hito, 足 -taru (n. poets), 子 -ko (blind tailor; as *kanoko*, 'a fawn', also a spotted dress-material, in full *kanoko-shibori* | 子絞). | 野花 Kanohana (nickname). | 狩 Shishigari (*kiōgen*). | 笛 shikabuye (a decoy-flute for deer).

庵 [Variants: 菴, 菴, 菴.] AN, ON; io; *Iori. io, iori* ('a hut, hovel, cottage'). As *an*, the dwelling of a retired Buddhist priest or lay-priest, hence a common ending for art-names (see p. 69). 53.

| 原 Iō-hara (k. of Suruga, also Ihara or Ibara; t.; f.), 治 -ji (t.), 地 -chi (f.),

犀 SEI, SAI; (*kata, katashi* ('hard')). As *sai*, 'a rhinoceros'. 93.

| 川 Sai-kawa (r.), 崖 -gake (t.).

屏 See p. 316, where the simpler form 屏 was intended.

扈 KO, GO. *shitagau* ('to follow, obey'). 63.

丨 謙 Koken (Hu Ch'ien, *sennin*).

彪 HIU, HI; (*take*). 'A striped pattern (like a tiger's), ornate'. 59.

處 or **處** [Contraction: 処.] SHO, SO; SO, I; (*yasu, sumi; zok.*, Tokoro-. *oru* ('to be in'); *tokoro* ('a place'). As *sho*, also 'to manage, judge'. 141.

馮 KI, GI. *hōbone* ('cheekbone'). 185.

逗 TŌ, TSU; DZU. *todomeru* ('to stop'). 162. 丨 子 Dzushi (t.).

通 TŌ, TSŪ; TSU; *michi, Tōru, (tō), tōru* ('to pass along or through'); *tōri* ('a main thoroughfare', see p. 10, note 2); *kayou* ('to go to and fro'). As *tsū*, a numeral-suffix for letters, documents or copies thereof (see p. 40). Distinguish from 道 (xiii). 162.

Towns: 丨 津 Tsūdzu; 丨 山 Tōriyama; 丨 浦 Kayoiura. 丨 天橋 Tsūten-kiō (bridge in Kiōto). 丨 立 Tsūgen (= Chōkwarō, *sennin*). 丨 盛 Michimori, 丨 小町 Kayoi-Komachi (*uō*). 丨 園 Tsūyen (*kiōgen*). 丨 俗 *tsū-zoku* ('popular'), 寶 *-hō* ('currency, coin'). 丨 意 *tsui* (for 對, xiv),

透 TŌ, TSU; Tōru, (*tō*). *tōru* ('to pass along or through'); *suki* ('opening, transparency'); *sukashi* ('openwork'). 162.

逢 [Variant: 逢.] HŌ; ō (au). *au* ('to meet'). 162.

丨 島 Ōshima (is.). 丨 坂峠 Ōsaka-tōge (pass). 丨 隈川 Ōkuma-gawa (r.). PUNNING PHRASES: 丨 妓 *ōgi*, 'courtesan', for 扇 *ōgi*, 'fan'; 丨 生, for 相性 (see p. 298); 丨 見 *ōmi*, 'meeting', or 丨 身 *ōmi*, 'union', for 近江 *Ōmi* (see p. 108, *fin*).

途 TO, TSU; DZU; (*michi*). *michi* ('a road'). 162.

丨 中 Tochū (t., lit. 'en route').

造 SŌ, ZŌ; *tsukuri; Itaru, (nari); zok.*, -zō (see p. 72; see also below). *tsukuru, nasu* ('to make'); *miyatsuko, miyakko* (anct. tit.). After a signature, read *zō* or *tsukuru*, 'fecit'. 162.

Towns: 丨 賀 Zōga; 丨 道 Tsukurimichi (lacq.). 丨 士館 Zōshi-kwan (clan-school). 丨 幣局 Zōhei-kioku (the Impl. Mint). 丨 媛 Miyakko-hime (princess). 丨 酒 Miki (*zok.*; see also p. 83, *fin*.); Miki-tayū 太夫 (mus.), -nosuke 之助 (*zok.*).

速 SOKU; HA; *haya*, *hayaku* ('quickly, early, soon'). 162.
[Compare 早 (p. 219), 迅 (254).] I 見 Haya-mi (k. of Bungo; f. ptr.; n.), 水 -mi (t.; f. ptr.; n.), 日 峯 -hi-no-mine (m.).

連 REN; RE; *tsura*, *tsura* ('a row, rank'); *tsure* ('a travelling companion'); *muraji* (anct. tit.). As *ren* or *renjū* I 中, 'a company, club, society', latter esp. 'a theatrical company'. 162.

I 山 Ren-zan (*jorō*), 尺 -jaku (n.; *kiōgen*). I 子 Murajiko (n.). 大 I ōmuraji, I 署 *rensho* (tit.). I 歌 *renga* ('capping verses'); Renga Bishamon 毘沙門 (*kiōgen*).

逍 SHŌ. I 遙 *asobu* ('to sport, play'). 162.

毬 KIC, GU. *mari*, *temari* ('a play-ball'). 82.
打 I *dakiū* (Japanese polo).

起 KIO, KO; (*yuki*). *yuku* ('to go'). 156.

凰 KŌ (KWŌ), Ō. See 鳳 (xiv). 16.

問 BUN, MON; MO. *tau* ('to ask for, enquire'). Distinguish from 間 (xii). 30.

SURNAMES: I 田 Tōida; I 計 Tōga; I 注所 Monjūsho. I 屋 *toiya* ('a wholesale establishment', e.g., 繪 -*toiya*, for pictures).

閑 (*fusa*). Common form of the next. 169.

閉 HEI; HE. *tojiru*, *fusagu* ('to shut, block up'). Distinguish from 閑 (xii). 169.

I 伊 Hei (k. of Ōshū). I 伊崎 Hei-zaki (cape). I 上 Heinokami (t.).

區 [Contraction: 区.] KU; KU. *wakachi* ('difference'). As *ku*, also 'a division, ward' of a city, esp. the fifteen *ku* or 'arrondissements' of Tōkiō, viz., Kōjimachi 麹町, Kanda 神田, Nihombashi 日本橋, Kiōbashi 京橋, Shiba 芝, Azabu 麻布, Akasaka 赤坂, Yotsuya 四谷, Ushigome 牛込, Koishikawa 小石川, Hongō 本郷, Shitaya 下谷, Asakusa 淺草, Honjo 本所, Fukagawa 深川. 名 I *meiku*, 'a famous spot, local lion'. 23.

國 [Contraction: 國; old form: 国; vulgar synonym: 国.] KOKU; KU; kuni; *kuni*, *Kuni*; *zok.*, *Kuni.*, *kuni* ('a land, country, province'; see p. 120, 104; -*no-kuni* ('the province of . . .'). As *koku*, also 'national', esp. of Japan. 31.

MOUNTAINS: 見 (師) 山 Kuni-mi(-shi)-yama; 師 岳 Kokushi-ga-dake. 府 臺 Kōnodai (for 鵲 臺, place in Shimōsa pr.). Kōri: 崎 or 東 Kunisaki (Bungo; both as f.); 分 Kokubu (Ōsumi: t.; f. ptr.); 府 Kokubu (same k.; f.; also Kō as f. and Kokubun as n. swo.). OTHER TOWNS: 大 Ōkuni (f.); 小 Ōguni (f.); 府 津 Kōdzu; 栖 Kuzu (f.; Kunisu as *nō*); 川 **Koku**-kawa, 田 -da (Kunida as f.), 分 寺 -bunji (n. swo.; Kōdera as f.), 分 若 林 -bu-wakabayashi, 衙 庄 -ganoshō; 中 **Kuni**-naka (f. met.), 友 -tomo (f. met.), 包 -kane, 吉 -yoshi (f. ptr.), 定 -sada, 延 -nobe.

OTHER SURNAMES: 米 **Koku**-mai (ptr.), 領 -riō; 久 **Kuni**-hisa, 方 -kata, 井 -i (ptr.), 本 -moto, 司 -shi (*kokushi*, administrative governor of a pr.), -tsukasa, 江 -ye, 佐 -sa, 枝 -yeda, 松 -matsu, 岡 -oka (met.), 保 -yasu, 重 -shige, 島 -shima, 家 -iye, 造 -tsukuri (*kuni-no-miyakko* as anct. title), 富 -tomi, 廣 -hiro, 澤 -sawa.

PERSONAGES: 大 主 神 Ōkununushi-no-kami (d.); 姓 爺 Kokuseiya, vulg. Kokusenya (Koxinga, hist. pers.; Kokusenya-kassen 合 戰, *jōruri*); 忍 Kuni-oshi (poet), 奥 -oku (swo.), 壽 丸 -jumaru (n.). OTHER TITLES: 母 *koku-bo* (Empress Dowager), 師 -shi (Bud., see p. 87), 主 -shu (daimiō ruling a whole province).

TWELVE STROKES.

順 JUN, SHUN; Yasushi, Shitagau, (yasu, nori, nobu, yuki, masa, osa, ari, toshi, yori, yoshi, mune). yawaraka ('gentle'); shitagau ('to follow, obey'); tsuizuru ('to set in order'). Distinguish from 須 (p. 384). 181.

慶 町 Junkei-machi (dist. of Ōsaka). 德 Juntoku (84th Mikado, name given in 1871). 子 Nobu-ko (Empress). 巡 禮 junrei ('a pilgrimage').

傀 KWAI, KE. ayashii ('strange, monstrous'). 9.

傀儡 *kwairai*, *kugutsu* ('a puppet-show'); *kugutsu-me* 女 ('a puppet-show-woman, low prostitute').

傍 HŌ, BŌ. katawara, soba, hata, hotori ('side, edge, bank, vicinity'). 9.

丘 Kataoka (t.). 木 Hōki, 島 Sobashima (f.).

傳 FU; (*suke*). *tasukeru* ('to assist'). As *fu*, 'a private tutor'. Distinguish from 傳 (xiii). 9. 大師 Fudaishi (Fu Ta-shih, Chin. priest).

傑 KETSU, GECHI. *sugureru* ('to excel'). As *ketsu*, 'a worthy' (see p. 99, 20).

備 [Contraction: 備.] HI, BI; *BI*; (*nari, yoshi, mitsu*), *Sonau. sonayern* ('to offer, provide'); *sonawaru* ('to be supplied, endowed with'). 9.

PROVINCES: 1 前 *Bi-zen* (f.), 中 *-tchū*, 後 *-ngo*, 州 *-shū* (the first three combined). 1 府 *Bifu* (= Okayama, t.).

博 [Variant: 博.] HAKU, BAKU; *hiro, Hiroshi, (masa); zok., Hiro-. hiroshi* ('wide'). 24.

1 多 *Haka-ta* (t. text., see p. 98, 9; m., -no-yama), 麻 *-ma*, 麻呂 *-maro*, 德 *-toko*, 勢 *-se* (n.). 1 田 *Hirota* (t.). 1 雅三位 *Hakuga-sammi* (= Minamoto no Hiromasa 源 1 雅). 1 士 *hakase*, formerly *hakushi* ('a professor', see pp. 82, 83, notes). 1 勞 *bakurō* ('a horse-dealer').

馮 HIŌ, BIŌ; (*yorī*). *noru* ('to ride'); *yoru* ('to depend on'); *wataru* ('to ford'). 187. 1 長 *Hiōchō* (Fèng Chang, *sennin*).

街 KAI, KE. *chimata, machi* ('a crossroads, town'). 144.

1 道 *kaidō* ('a highroad').

復 FUKU; (*mata*); *zok., Mata-, mata* ('again'); *kasaneru* ('to repeat'). 60. 1 讎 *fukushū* ('vengeance').

徧 Synonym of 遍 (xiii). 60.

須 [Variant: 須.] SHU, SU; *SU. subekaraku* ('necessarily'); *shibaraku* ('for a short time'); *motomu* ('to desire'). Distinguish from 順 (p. 383). 181.

[Compare 洲 (p. 293), 巢 (378), 栖 (xiv).] 1 彌山 *Shumi-sen, Sumi-sen, Sumi-no-yama* (Sumera, sacred m.). 1 川 *Su-gawa* (r.; t.; f.). OTHER TOWNS: 小 1 戶 *Kosuto*; 1 宇土 *Sūdo*; 1 山 *Su-yama* (f.), 々 萬 *-suma*, 木 *-ki*, 本 *moto* (or with 洲), 古 *-ko*, 田 *-da* (f.), 佐 *-sa* (f.), 佐木 *-saki* (f.), 坂 *-saka*, 走 *-bashiri* (or with 砂), 知 *-chi* (f.), 波 *-nami* (*Suwa* as f.), 原 *wara* (Nakasendō stage 31; f.), 崎 *-saki* (f.), 賀川 *-kagawa* (f.) or *-gakawa*, 賀山 *-gayama*, 萬 *-ma*, 磨 *-ma* (f.; *Genji* Chapter XII; *Suma-no-ura* 浦, shore, *forō*; *Suma-Genji* 源氏, *nō*, 澤 *-sawa*). 1 賀町 *Suga-machi* (street of Yedo).

OTHER SURNAMES: 大 1 〇su; 小 1 〇su; 大 1 賀 *Ōsuka*; 大 1 磨 *Ōsuma*; 1 子 *Su-ko*, 久毛 *-kumo*, 々 木 *-suki*, 戶 *-to*, 永 *-naga*, 立 *-date*, 見 *-mi*, 原屋 *-waraya* (publisher), 黒 *-guro*, 賀 *-ka* (ptr.), 賀井 *-kai*, 賀田 *-kada*, 藤 *-dō*. 1 菩提 *Shubodai*, 1 佐之男尊 *Susanoo-no-mikoto* (d.). 1 益 *Suyeki* (priest).

湘 SHŌ, SŌ. Chinese river-name (see p. 108, *init.*). 85.

1 南 *Shōnan* (dist. of Sagami).

游 YU, YU; YU. *oyogu* ('to swim'). Interchanged with 遊 (XIII). 85.

湫 SHU, SHU. *kute* ('a swamp'). 85.
大 | Ōkute (Nakasendō stage 47).

湖 KO. *umi, midzumi*, | 水 *kosui* ('a lake'). 85.
大 | Ōgo (t.; f. met.), | (or 小) 山池 *Koyama-no-ike* (lake).
| 東 *Ko-tō* (E. shore of L. Biwa), 出 *-ide* (f.), 鯉 鮒 *-riū* (n.).

測 SOKU. *hakaru* ('to measure'). 85. | 量 *sokuriō* ('a topographical survey').

渤 HOTSU, BOCHI. 'An arm of the sea'. 85. | 海 *Fukami* (f.).

湏 KWAI, KE. *arau* ('to wash'). Used also as a variant of 須 (p. 384). 85.

湧 Variant of 涌 (p. 321). 85.

渾 KON, GON. *subete* ('generally, entirely'). 85.
| 大 坊 *Kontaibō* (priest).

湯 TŌ; YU; yu. *yu* ('hot water, hot springs, a solfataral'). 85.
[Compare 由 (p. 203), 油 (257).] MOUNTAINS: | 岳 *Yu-dake*;
| 谷 岳 *Yuya-ga-dake*; | 殿 山 *Yudono-san* (spur); | 尾 (坂) 峠 *Yu-nō*
(=saka)-tōge (passes). | 川 *Yu-gawa* (r.; t.; f.).

OTHER TOWNS: 大 | Ōyu; | 山 **Yu**-yama, 之 尾 *-noo, -nō*, 之 島 *-noshima*, 本 *-moto* (f. ptr.), 田 (or 多) 村 *-tamura* (lacq.), 江 *-ye* (f.), 町 *-machi*, 村 *-mura* (f.), 長 谷 *-nagaya* (or *Unagaya*), [ノ] 岱 (臺) *-tai, -notai* or *-nodai*, 尾 *-noo, -nō*, 前 *-nomaye*, 屋 谷 *-yatani*, 峯 *-nomine*, 島 *-shima* (also dist. of Yedo, with *Yushima-tenjin* 天神, tem.), 原 *-bara* (f.), *-hara, -nobara*, 淺 *-asa* (f.; r.), 野 濱 *-nohama*, 船 原 *-funebaru*, 臺 (see above), 澤 *-sawa* (f. ptr.), 檜 曾 *-biso*, 瀧 *-se*. | 月 城 *Yudzuki-jō* (cas.).

OTHER SURNAMES: | Yu; | 口 **Yu**-guchi, 田 *-ta* (met.), 次 *-tsugi*, 地 *-chi*, 邑 *-mura*, 河 *-gawa*. | 谷 *Yūya* (*nō*, also written as 熊 野).
| 原 王 *Yuhara-no-ō* (prince). | 治 場 *tōjiba* ('curative hot-springs').

温 [Original form: 溫.] ON (UN); *Atsushi, (atsu, haru, naga), atatakashi, atsushi* ('warm, ardent'); *atatameru, nukumeru* ('to grow warm'). 85.

| Nukumi (t.). | 井 *Nukui* (f.). | 泉 *onsen* ('hot springs'); *Onsen, Unsen, Unzen* or *Odzumi* (k. of Iyo, also called in full *Yu-no-kōri* | 泉 郡); *Onsen-ga-dake* 岳 (m., also read *Yu-dake*); | 泉 津 *Yunotsu* (t.). | 石 山

Onjaku-san (m.). 明殿 Ummei-den (same as Naishi-dokoro 内侍所 as part of the Impl. palace). 子 Atsu-ko (Empress). 恭院 Onkiō-in (Iyesada, shōgun). 鳥 *nukumedori* (myth. bird). 故 *onko* ('archaeology').

渦 KWA (WA). *udzu* ('a whirlpool'); *udzumaku* ('to whirl round'). Distinguish from 滑 (xiii). 85.

涅 [Contraction: 涅] DETSU, NETSU; DE, NE. 盤 (or 槃) *nehan* ('the defiled vessel', Nirvāna; whence *nehan-zō* 像, a figure of *Nehan-no-Shaka* 釋迦, the Buddha about to enter N.). 85.

停 TEI, JŌ; NU. *todomaru* ('to stop'). Distinguish from 淳 (p. 356). 85. Towns: 代 Nu-shiro (now Noshiro 能代), 足 -tari (now Nuttari 沼垂).

湊 SŌ, SHU. *minato* ('a harbour'); *atsumeru* ('to assemble'). 85. 大 | Minato (t.; f.; r.). 小 | Kominato (t.; f.).

湍 DAN; SE. *hayakise* ('rapids'). 85. 溪 Dankei (T'uan-ch'i, Chin. river).

渚 SHO, SO. *nagisa* ('a shore, beach'). 85. 沙入江 Susa-no-iriye (inlet). の 舍 Nagisanoya (art-name).

滋 SHI; shige; *shige*, *Shigeru*, *Shigeshi*, (*masu*). *shigeru* ('to be thick, dense [as foliage]'); *uruou* ('to be moist, rich'); *masu* ('to increase'). 85.

[Compare 重 (p. 306).] 賀 Shiga (k. of Ōmi; t., now Ōtsu 大津, the auct. capital in same k.; mod. *ken*; f. ptr.). OTHER SURNAMES: 田 Shige-ta, 岳 -oka, 野 -no (n.), 野井 -noi (*Shigenoi-no-ben* 辨, = Minamoto no Kintada 公忠, poet). 子 Shige-ko (Empress), 宮 -no-miya (princess).

湛 TAN, DAN. *shidzumu* ('to be calm, serene'); *yasushi* ('peaceful'). 85.

港 KŌ. *minato* ('a harbour'). 85. [Compare 湊 above.] 崎 Minatozaki (f.).

渥 AKU, OKU. *atsushi* ('thick'). 85. 美 Atsu-mi (k. of Mikawa; t.¹; f.), 味 -mi (f.).

涪 BI, MI. *migawa* ('a bank, shore'). 85.

Professor B. H. Chamberlain would derive *Atsumi*, written as above (and in other ways, 倭 Index), from Ainu *at-mi*, 'elm-tree'.

渡 TO, DZU; TO; watari, wata-; *Watari, Wataru. wataru* ('to cross over, transport, send'); *watari, watashi* ('a ferry'). 85.

Ⅰ 島 *Watari-shima* (old name for Yezo, also for Sado Is.). Ⅰ 川 *Watari-gawa*, Ⅰ 良瀬川 *Watarase-gawa* (r.). Towns: Ⅰ *Watari* (f.; also *Wataru*¹ as f.); Ⅰ 波 **Wata**-nami or -noha, 津 -tsu, 場市 -rihaichi, 瀬 -se (f. met.), -rise, -rase (f.). Ⅰ (or 吐) 月橋 *Togetsu-kiō* (bridge).

OTHER SURNAMES: Ⅰ 井 **Wata**-rai, 里 -ri, 部 -nabe (met.), 邊 -nabe¹ (ptr., met.). Ⅰ 之助 *Watarinosuke* (zok.); Ⅰ 海屋 *Tokaiya* (n.). Ⅰ 唐 *Totō* ('China-visiting', epithet of Sugawara no Michizane). Ⅰ 經 *tokiō* (the bringing of the Buddhist scriptures to Japan). Ⅰ 船 *tosen, watashibune* ('a ferry-boat').

惺 SEI, SHŌ. *satoshi* ('clever'). 6L.

復 FUKU. *motoru* ('to oppose, disobey'). 6L. Ⅰ 馬 *Fukuba* (see p. 86).

情 IN, ON. *shidzuka* ('quiet'). 6L. Ⅰ 子 *Yoshi-ko* (Empress).

幅 FUKU. *haba* ('breadth, influence'). As *fuku*, same as a *kakemono* or hanging roller-picture, also a numeral-suffix for such objects (see p. 40). Compare Examples under 對 (xiv). 50.

帽 [Contraction: 帽.] BŌ, MŌ. *kashiradzutsumi*, Ⅰ 子 *bōshi* ('a head-covering, cap'). 50.

堤 TEI, TAI. *tsutsumi* ('a dike, embankment'); *Tsutsumi* (f. ptr.). 32. Ⅰ 中納言 *Tsutsumi-chūnagon* (= Fujiwara no Kanesuke 兼輔).

場 More correct form of 場 (xiv). 32.

堺 KAI. *kagiru* ('to limit'); *sakai* ('a boundary'). 32.

Ⅰ *Sakai* (t. near Ōsaka, lacq., text.; r.). Ⅰ 浦 *Sakai-noura* (t.), 町 -chō (street of Yedo), -machi (of Kiōto), 澤 -sa (f.).

堪 KAN. *tayeru* ('to endure, be able'). 32.

Ⅰ 忍袋 *kannin no fukuro* (the Bag of Patience).

階 Synonym of 階 (p. 390). 32.

¹ These two surnames occur as censors' marks in seal-script on woodcuts between 1842 and 1853. The second, *Watanabe*, would appear to be, next to *Suzuki* 鈴木, the commonest surname in modern Japan.

堰 YEN. *fusegu* ('to ward off, dam'); *seki, iseki* ('a basket dike', same as *jakago*). 32.

大 | 川 Ōi-gawa (= the Katsura River). | 湯 Sekiyu (t.).

項 KŌ, GŌ. *unagi* ('the nape'). 181.

| 羽 Kōu (Hsiang-yü, Chin. hero; *nō*).

揖 YŪ; or YŪ, Ō; or SHŪ, JŪ; *zok.*, Shū- (one instance noted). *komanuku* ('to fold the hands'); *yudzuru* ('to yield, permit'). 64.

| 斐 Ibi (mod. k. of Mino; t.; f.; r.); | 尾 Ibi (same t.). | 保 Ito (mod. k. of Harima). | 東 Ittō or Yūtō, | 西 Issai or Yūsai (two k. of Harima). | 宿 Ibusuki or Yūsuki (k. and t. of Satsuma). | 屋 Iya (t.).

提 TEI, DAI (TAI); TE. *hissageru, tadzusayeru* ('to hold in the hands'). 64. | 婆 Daiba (lacq.).

揚 YŌ; (*aki*). *ageru* ('to raise'). 64.

| Age (f.). | 屋 Age-ya (f.; lit. 'a brothel'), 卷 -maki (*jorō*).

掾 YEN; JŌ. *tasukeru* ('to assist'). As *jō*, a title (see p. 85). 64.

揃 SEN. *sorou* ('to be in order, uniform, complete in number, well supplied'); *soroyeru* (transitive form); *soroi* ('a complete set, series'). 64. | 退 *soroibiki* ('retirement in good order, with not a man lost', of the 47 *Rōnin*).

揆 KI, GI. *hakaru* ('to measure'). 64.

握 OKU. *nigiru* ('to grasp, clutch'); *tsuka* ('a hand's breadth, moment of time'). 64.

撻 Variant of 遊 (xiii). 64.

弼 HITSU, HICH; (*tsuke*). *yudame* ('a bow-stretcher'); *tasukeru* ('to assist'). As *hitsu*, a title (see p. 85). 57.

強 Synonym of 彊 (xvi). As *kiō*, after a quantity, 'and a little over, plus'. 57.

猶 Synonym: 猷. YŪ, YU; *nao*; *nao*; *zok.*, Nao-. *nao* ('still more, again'; *gotoshi* 'like, similar'). 64.

(Compare 直 [p. 282].) | 林 Nao-bayashi, 崎 -zaki (f.). 大 | 院 Taryō-in (Iyemitsu, shōgun).

猩 SEL, SHŌ. | 々 *shōjō* (myth. creat.; 'drunkard'; also as nickname and title of a *nō*). 64.

猿 YEN, ON. *saru* ('an ape, monkey'). 94.
[Compare 猿 (xiii).] | 山 *Sayama* (f.).

猪 CHO; i, ino-; *zok.*, I. *i, shishi, inoshishi* (the Japanese Wild Boar, *Sus leucomystax*). 94.

[Compare homophones under 伊 (p. 209).] | 山 *I-no-yama* (m.; cas.; f.), 名川 *-na-gawa* (r.; wrestler), 尾 *-nō* (t.; f.), 苗代 *-nawashiro* (t.; f.; lake, -ko 湖), 甘津 *-kai-no-tsu* (estuary in Ōsaka), の 膝 *-nohiza* (t.). | 子石 *Ino-koshi*, 之子石 *-koshi* (t.), 群 山 *-mure-yama* (m.), の 頭 *-kashira* (lake, also with -no-ike 池), 熊 *-kuma* (t.; f. ptr.), [の] 鼻 *-hana* (t.; m., -ga-dake 岳).

OTHER SURNAMES: | 1 (I no Hayata 早太, hero), Ino (swo.); | 口 *I-guchi* (also Inokuchi), 木 *-ki*, 田 *-da*, 名 *-na*, 名部 *-nabe*, 坂 *-saka*, 使 *-tsukai*, 狩 *-gari* (ptr.), 野 *-no*, 野口 *-nokuchi*, 原 *-bara*, 飼 *-gai*; | 子 *Ino-ko*, 股 俣 *-mata*, 家 *-iye*, 隈 *-kuma*, 間 *-ma*, 橋 *-hashi*, 瀬 *-se* (ptr.).

猫 BIŌ, MIŌ. *neko* (the Cat, *Felis domestica*; met., 'a singing-girl'). 94.
| 又 *Neko-mata*, 屋 *-ya* (f.), 丸 *-maru* (swo.).

暉 GIN, GON. *kuchihiroshi* ('wide-mouthed'). 30.

喝 KATSU; or AI, YE. *yobawaru* ('to call out'); *museru* ('to choke, sob'). 30. | 食 *kasshiki* ('a novice', Zen and Ritsu sects; mask-name, also 大 and 小 *-kasshiki*).

喰 (No on). *hamu, kū, kuran* ('to eat, live on'). | 丸 *Kuimaru* (t.).
| 代 *Hōjiro* (f.).

喧 KEN. *kamabisushii, yakamashii* ('noisy, troublesome'). 30.
| 嘩 (or 嘩) *kenkwa* ('a quarrel'); *Kenkwa-ya* 屋 (n.).

陽 [Contraction: 陽.] YŌ; O, YA; *aki, -akira, (haru, nami, -o)*. *hinata* ('the sunny side, south'); *atataka* ('warm'); *akiraka* ('bright'). As *yō*, the male or positive principle in nature (see p. 97, 1), symbolized by heaven, strength, warmth, the southern slopes of a mountain, etc.; after a province-initial (see p. 120), it expresses the southern or eastern portion, but practically means the whole of that province (also in the case of certain districts and large towns). 170.

| Yō (f.). | 目 瀧 *Hinatame-no-taki* (fall). | 明 門 *Yōmei-mon* (gate); | 明 門 院 *Yōmei-monin* (Empress). | 成 *Yōzei* (57th Mikado). | 炎 *Kagerō* ('gossamer', variant for 蜻 蛉 *Kagerō*, 'dragon-flies', *Genji* Chapter LII). 大 | *taiyō* ('the sun'). | 月 *yōdzuki* (the 10th month).

隈 WAI, YE. *kuma* ('a border, edge, shading'). 170.
 [Compare 熊 (xiv).] | 川 *Kuma-gawa* (r.; f.). Towns: | 大 (f.); 大 | *Ōkuma* (f.); | 府 *Waifu*; | 庄 *Kumanoshō*. | 元 *Kuma-moto*, 部 -be, 鷹 -taka (f.).

隅 KU, GU (GU); GU: *sumi*; (*sumi*). *sumi, kado* ('a corner, angle'). 170.
 [Compare 住 (p. 233), 角 (248), 澄 (xv).] 大 | *Ōsumi* (pr. and one of its *kōri*: anct. pal.; f.; n.); | 州 *Gūshū* (same pr.). 小 | *Osumi* (n.). | 田 *Sumida* (f. ptr.). | (or 角 or 墨) 田川 *Sumida-gawa* (r.; *nō*, with |). | 山 *Sumi-yama*, 屋 -ya (f.).

陰 Variant of 陰 (p. 360).

隆 RIU; *taka, Takashi; zok.*, Riū- or Taka-. *takashi* ('high'); *yutaka* ('abundant'). 170. | 子 *Taka-ko* (court lady).

階 [Synonym: 階] KAI; *KE; hashi; (yori)*. *kizakashi* ('steps'). 170.
 | 戶 *Shinado* (f.). 二 | *nikai* ('second storey', esp. of a brothel); 三 | *sangai* ('third storey', esp. a greenroom).

卿 or **卿** KEI, KIŌ; (*nori, aki*). *kimi* ('a lord'). As *kiō*, a title (see p. 85), also a suffix to the names of noblemen, like 侯 and 公 (both *kō*). Distinguish from 郷 (xiii). 26.

婿 SEI, SAI. *muko* ('a son-in-law'). See p. 130. 38.

媛 YEN. *hime* (synonymous with 姫, p. 325). 38.

媚 BI, MI. *kobiru* ('to flatter, ogle'). 38.

櫚 (No on). *kunugi* (a tree, *Quercus serrata*). [75.] | 田 *Kunugita* (f.).

棚 HŌ, BIŌ; *tana*. *tana* ('a shelf'). 75.
 | 倉 *Tana-kura*, 橋 -hashi (f.).

椒 SHŌ. *hajikami*, 胡 | *koshō* ('pepper'); 山 | *sanshō* (a tree, the Japan Pepper, *Xanthoxylon piperitum*). 75.
 | 芽 *Kinome* (f., lit. fruit or buds of the *sanshō*).

極 KIOKU, GOKU; *Kicamu*. *kicameru* ('to fix, examine, authenticate, pass [as a censor]'); *kicame* ('authentication, certificate of genuineness'; *kicamete* ('very, most, thoroughly'). In seal-script on woodcuts, to be read as *kicameru*, 'imprimatur', but sometimes as *goku*, an abbreviation of | 月 *gokugetsu* or *shikasu*, the 12th month. See also p. 97, 4. 75.

1 樂 Gokuraku (the Buddhist Paradise); 1 樂寺坂 Gokurakuji-zaka (m.). 大 1 殿 Daigoku (Taikioku)-den (hall of the Impl. palace). 1 月晦 Hinashi¹ (f.). 1 印 Kokuin (nickname, lit. '[private] mark of authenticity'). 1 人, 1 馬 Kiwame (n.). 1 南 *kiokunan* ('extreme south'), etc. 1 彩色 *gokusaishiki* ('highly coloured, polychrome').

楮 (No on); sugi, soma. *sugi* (a tree, *Cryptomeria japonica*); *soma* ('a timber-forest'). Possibly an incorrect variant of 榲 (xiv). [75.]

[Compare 杉 and 柚 (pp. 239-40).] 1 本社 Sugimoto-yashi-ro (tem.). SURNAMES: 1 川 Sugi-kawa (met.), 山 -yama (also Somayama), 平 -hira.

椎 TSUI, DZUI; shii. *shii* (a tree, *Quercus cuspidata*). 75.

1 田 Shii-da (t.), 谷 -ya (t.; f.), 屋 瀧 -ya-no-taki (fall). OTHER SURNAMES: 1 本 Shii-noki, 名 -na, 原 -bara, 野 -no, 橋 -bashi. 1 本 Shii-ga-moto (*Genji* Chapter LVI).

棕 RIŌ; muku, kura. *muku* (a tree, *Aphananthe aspera*). 75.

1 本 Mukumoto (t.). SURNAMES: 1 Muku; 小 1 Ogura, Orio; 1 橋 部 Kurashibe; 1 原 Muku-bara, 梨 -nashi.

碗 WAN. 'A bowl', esp. of wood, lacquered. 75.

1 屋 Wanya (f.); 1 久 Wan-kiū (= Wanya Kiūyemon 久右衛門).

棕 SŌ, SU. Name of a tree. 75.

棟 TŌ; mune; *mune*; *zok*-, Mune-. *mune*, *munagi* ('a roof, ridge, ridge-pole'). 75. [Compare 宗 (p. 278).] 1 居 Munesuye (f.). 1 子 Mune-ko (court lady).

棲 SEI, SAI; su. *sumu* ('to dwell'); *sumika* ('a dwelling'). 75. Compare 栖 (p. 326).

棒 BŌ (HŌ), FU. *tsuye* ('a pole, bar'). 75.

1 屋 Bōya (f. sculp.). 1 縛 Hōshibari (*kiūgen*).

精 SEI, SHŌ. *amanashi* (the Crab Apple). 75.

1 松 (f. met., pronunciation uncertain).

植 SHOKU, SHIKI; uye; (*tane*, *uye*). *uyeru* ('to plant, colonize'). Distinguish from 植 (xiv). 75.

[Compare 上 (p. 150) and the next.] TOWNS: 1 木 Uyeki (f. ptr.), 田 -da (f. met.), 松 -matsu (f.), 野 -no (f.). OTHER SURNAMES: 1 山 Uye-yama, 中 -naka, 井 -i, 竹 -take, 村 -mura (met.), 柳 -yanagi, 栗 -kuri, 草 -kusa, 原 -hara. 1 附 uyetsuke ('transplanting').

¹ Lit. 'sunless', the characters being also interpretable as 'the last day of the 12th month.'

殖 SHOKU, SHIKI: uye; (*masu*), *uyeru* ('to plant'); *masu*, *fukasu* ('to increase'). 79. [Compare 上 (p. 150) and the foregoing.] 1 栗 Yekuri (t.). 1 月 Uye-tsuki, 田 -da (f.). 1 子 Masu-ko (court-lady).

殘 SAN, ZAN. *nokoru* ('to be left over, linger'). 79.
1 月 *zan-getsu* (the moon towards dawn), 星 -*sei*, 雪 -*setsu* ('lingering stars, snow'), 花 -*kwa* ('last flower of the season'), 冬 -*tō* (the 12th month).

雄 YU, O; O; -o, (*take, katsu*): *zoku*., Yu-, -o. o, *osu* ('male', esp. of birds); *masurao* ('manly, a hero'). As *yū*, alone or in composition, 'a hero'. 172.

1 勝 Okachi or Okatsu (k. of Dewa); Okachi-hama 濱 (t.). 1 山 O-yama, 大 1 山 Taiyū-zan, 1 德 (for 男) 山 Otoko-yama (m.). 1 瀧 O-daki (fall). 1 畧 Yūriaku (21st Mikado). 1 君 O-gimi, 兎 -to, 人 -ndo, 早 馬 -same, 力 衛 -riye (n.).

雅 GA, GE; GA, GE: *masa*, *Masashi*; *zoku*., *Masa*. *miyabiyaka* ('refined, elegant'). 172.

1 子 Masa-ko (princess). 1 山 Gazan, 1 各 木 Masanagi, 1 樂 助 Utanosuke (*jorō*): for 1 樂 see also p. 83, 3. 1 人 Masando (n.).

斌 HIN; Sakan, Sakaye. Synonym of 彬 (p. 361). 67.

斑 HAN, BEN. *madara* ('dappled'); *buchi* ('piebald'). Confused with 斑 (p. 327). 67.

琳 RIN. *tama* ('a gem'). 96.

琢 TAKU; *Migaku*. *migaku* ('to polish'). 96.

琤 SŌ, SHŌ. 'The tinkling of gems'. 96.

琦 KI, GI. *motcasabu* ('to sport'). 96.

晴 SEI, SHŌ; *haru*, *Haruru*, *hare*. *hareru* ('to clear up'); *hare* ('fine weather'). 72.

1 嵐 *seiran* ('glorious sunset sky', in the Ōmi and other *hakkei*); *Seiran-no-taki* 瀧 (fall).

腕 WAN. *ude* ('the arm, strength, skill'). 130.

勝 SHŌ; *katsu*, *kachi*; *katsu*, *Katsu*, *Masaru*, (*tō*); *zoku*., *Katsu*., rarely *Shō*., *katsu* ('to conquer'; *masaru*, *sugareru* ('to surpass, excel'); *tayeru* ('to bear, endure'). 14.

[Compare 葛 (XIII).] Kōri: 田 Katsuda (Mimasaka mod.; f. ptr.), formerly divided into 南 Shōnan and 北 Shōhoku; 浦 Katsuura or Katsura (Ashū; t.; f.). 川 Kachi-kawa (r.; t., also as Kajikawa): Katsukawa (f. lacq.). OTHER TOWNS: 山 **Katsu**-yama (f. ptr., actor; *forō*); also Kachiyama as t., 本 -ki (f. met.), -gi, 本 -moto (f.), 沼 -numa (Kōshūkaidō stage; f.), 野 -no (f.), 間田 -mata (f.). 幡 Shōhata, 龍寺 Shōrōji-jō (cas.). 尾寺 Katsuof(Kachio)-dera (tem.).

OTHER SURNAMES: 田 Katsu (ptr.), Suguru; 多 Katta; 部 Kachibe; 井 **Katsu**-i (actor), 目 -me, 村 -mura (ptr.), 呂 -ro, 見 -mi (met.; *forō*), 尾 -o, 河 -kawa (ptr.), 屋 -ya, 峯 -mine, 倉 -kura, 島 -shima, 間 -ma (ptr.), 賀瀬 -gase, 澤 -zawa. 軍地藏 Shōgun-jizō (d.). 郎 Katsu-rō (*zok.*), 海 -mi, 人 -ndo (n.; latter as *shōjin*, 'famous personage'). 景 *shōkei* ('fine scenery'); 名 景 *meishō* ('famous view').

視 SHI; (*mi*). *miru* ('to see'); *nazorayeru* ('to imitate'). 113.

裡 Variant of 裏 (XIII). 145.

裕 YU; *Yutaka*, (*yasu*, *hiro*). *yutaka* ('abundant, fertile'). 145.

補 HO, FU; *FU*; (*yasu*, *sada*). *oginau* ('to make good, supplement'); *tasukeru* ('to assist'); *ho-suru* ('to appoint to an office'). 145.

田 (or 普) 陀落 Fudaraku (epithet of Kwannon, d.); Fudaraku-sen 山 (sacred m.). 佐 *ho-sa* (tit.), 助 -jo ('assistance, auxiliary').

稅 SEI, ZE. *mitsugi* ('a tax'). 115. 所 Saisho, Zeisho, 田 Saita (f.).

程 TEL, CHŌ; (*nori*, *hodo*). *hodo* ('extent, status, deportment'). 115.

田 村 Hodo-mura (t.), ケ 谷 -gaya (t., Tōkaidō stage 4; f.), 田 -ta (f.), 婆 -baba (widow). 子 Teishi (Ch'êng Tzu, Chin. sage).

稀 Full form of 希 (p. 252). 115.

短 TAN. *mijikashi* ('short'). 111.

歌 *tanka* (the 31-syllable poem); 尺, 冊, 籍 *tan-zaku*, *tan-jaku* (the oblong poem-card).

規 Original form of 規 (p. 362). 111.

甥 SEI, SHŌ. *oi* ('a nephew'). See p. 130. 100.

竣 SHUN. *owaru* ('to finish'). 117. 工 (or 功) *shunkō* ('completed,' as a work of art).

疎 SO; or SHO, SO. *utoshi* ('distant, estranged, unacquainted, ignorant'); *mabara ni* ('sparsely'). 103. | **石** Soseki (priest).

硯 KEN; or KEN, GEN. *suzuri* ('an inkstone'). 112.
| **屋** Suzuriya (f.).

硫 RŪ, RU. | **黄** iō ('sulphur'); Iō-jima 島 (is.) 灘 -nada (sea). 112.

皓 KŌ. *shiroshi* ('white'). 106.

絶 SETSU, ZETSU. *tayeru* ('to cease, dry up, die, overtop'). As *zetsu*, 'superlative, unrivalled'. 120.

| **頂** zetchō ('topmost peak'). | **世** zessei, | **代** zetsudai ('a paragon, nature's masterpiece'). | **景**, | **勝** zekkei ('an unrivalled view'). | **句** zekku (a Chinese stanza).

給 KIC, KŌ. *tamau* ('to bestow'). 120.

大 | Ōgiū (t.; f.). | **黎** Kihire (k. of Satsuma; f.), Kirei (same k.).

絲 SHI; SHI; zok., Ito-, *ito* ('thread, string, raw silk, yarn'). As *shi*, a measure of weight (see p. 66). Compare also 糸 (p. 221). 120.
| **崎** Ito-saki (cape), **魚川** -igawa (t.), **姬** -hime (Empress).

絞 KŌ, KIŌ. *shiboru* ('to squeeze, wring, dye in the skein'); *shibori* (a variegated cloth). 120.

統 TŌ, TSU; *mune*, (*sumi*). *suberu*, *osameru* ('to govern'). 120.
| **子** Tō-shi (princess). **皇** | *kōtō* ('the Imperial line').

結 KETSU, KETCHI; *KE*. *musubu*, *yū* ('to tie, bind, dress' [as the hair]); *musubi* ('a knot'); *yuū* ('hairstressing'). 120.

| **城** Yū-ki (k. and t. text. of Shimōsa; f.), **崎** -saki (t.; f.; also Kongō as f.). | **翁** Ketsu-ō, **解** -ge (f.). | **知** Ketchi? (f. met., quoted in the *Sōken Kishō*). **小** | *komusubi* (grade of wrestlers). | **納** *yuinō* (ceremony of exchanging wedding gifts).

絢 KEN. 'Variegated, bright-hued'. 120.

粧 SŌ, SHŌ. *yosoon* ('to adorn'). 119.

| [ヨ] Yosoi, | **木** Yosogi (*jorō*). | **姬** Yosoi-hime (leg. pers.).

蛭 SHITSU, SHICHI. *hiru* ('a leech', *Hirudo* sp.).

[Compare 蒜 (xiv).] | **川** Hiru-kawa (t.; f.), **子島** -[ga]kojima (t.), **田** -ta, **河** -kawa, **間** -ma (f.). | **子** Hiruko or Yebisu (d.); Yebisu Daikoku-ten **大黒天** (*thiūgen*).

- 蛤 KŌ, GŌ. *hamaguri* ('a clam'). 142.
- 蛙 A, U; *Kawadzu*. *kawadzu* ('a frog'; mask-name). 142.
I 川 Agawa (f.).
- 蛭 (No on.) *yebi* ('a prawn, lobster'). 142.
[Compare 蝦 (xv) and the combination 海老 (p. 322).] I 子
Yebi-su, 江 -ye (f.).
- 觥 KWŌ (KŌ). Unauthorised character.
- 甕 CHŌ, JŌ. *mika* ('a wine-bottle'). 98. I 取 Mikatori (clan).
- 餅 Used as a variant of 瓶 (p. 365). 121.
- 詠 YEI, YŌ. *utan, nagamu* ('to sing, chant'). 149.
I 歌 *yeika* ('lyric poetry').
- 評 HEI, HIŌ. *hakaru* ('to estimate'). 149. I 定 *hiōjō* ('deliberation, council'); *hiōjō-shū* 衆 (war-council), -*bugiō* 奉行 (tit.).
- 詔 SHŌ. *mikotonori* ('an Imperial edict'). 149.
- 詞 SHI, JI. *kotoba* ('word, diction, literary style'). 149.
- 訶 KA. *shikaru* ('to scold'). 149. I 子 Uta-ko (poetess—so Haga).
- 貯 CHO. *takucayeru* ('to amass, store'). 154.
- 躰 Synonym of 體 (xxiii). 158.
- 朙 Old form of 明 (p. 267). 74.
- 酢 SO; or SAKU; SU. *su* ('vinegar'). 164. I 屋 Suya (f. ptr.).
- 酣 KAN, GAN. *takenawa* ('at or just after its climax'). 164.
- 輕 Contraction of 輕 (xiv).
- 跋 or 跋 HATSU, BATSU. *aruku* ('to walk'). As *batsu*, 'a postscript' to a book, by another hand. 157.
I 陀羅 Hattara or Batsudara, I 羅駄閤 Hatsuratasha (*rakan*).

鈔 Synonym of 抄 (p. 237). 167.

欽 KIN, KON; (*kata, yoshi*). *tsutsushimu* ('to be respectful'). 70.
 | 明 Kinmei (20th Mikado). | 製 *kinsei, tsutsushinde tsukuru* ('respectfully made').

鈍 TON, DON. *nibushi* ('blunt, dull, stupid'). 167.
 | 永 Don-yei, 烏 -chō (poets). | 根草 Dokonsō (*kiōgen*).

鈎 Common variant of 鉤 (XIII). 167.

舒 SHIO (JO), SO; (*nobu, yuki*). *noberu* ('to extend'); *yuruyaka* ('gentle'). 135.
 | 明 Jomei (34th Mikado).

就 SHU, SHU; *nari, naru* ('to become, be'); *tsuku* ('to obtain'). 43.

敦 TON; or SHUN, JUN; *atsu, Atsushi, atsushi* ('honest, generous').
 Distinguish from 敦 (p. 366). 66.

| 賀 Tsuruga (k. and t. of Echizen). | 信院 Junshin-in (= Iyeshige, shōgun). | 輔王 Atsusuke-ō (prince).

報 HŌ. *mukuyuru* ('to reward, requite, retaliate'). As *hō*, 'news'. 32.
 | 土 Hō-do (Bud. paradise). 思寺 -on-ji (tem.).

敢 KAN. *aye*te ('daringly, at a venture'); *isamu* ('bold'). As *kan*, 'perseverance'. 66.

散 SAN; SA. *chirasu* ('to scatter'); *chiru* ('to be scattered, fade, wither'). As *san*, also 'a medicinal powder'. 66.

| 手彦 Sarudahiko (d.: see 猿, XIII). | 人 *sanjin* ('retired scholar'; ending for art-names, see p. 70).

朝 Synonym (not used alternatively in names): 晁. CHŌ; *asa; tomo, (asa-)*; *zok., Asa-, asa, tsutō ashita* ('the dawn, early'). As *chō*, also 'a dynasty, the Imperial Court'. 74.

[Compare 淺 (p. 356), 麻 (374).] | 鮮 Chōsen (Korea). KōRI: | 夷 **Asa-hina** Bōshū; f.; -i (same k.; t.), 明 -ke (se; r.), 來 -ko (Tajima; f.; Asoku and Atsuso as t.), 倉 -kura (Chikuzen, mod.; anet. pal.; f. ptr.). | 熊山 Asama-yama (m., also written 淺間山). OTHER TOWNS: 大 | Ōasa; | 日 **Asa** hō (f.; r.; m., -ga-dake 岳; see also below), 里 -ri, 宮 -miya, 張 -hari or -hara.

OTHER SURNAMES: | 川 **Asa** kawa, 比奈 -hina (*kiōgen*), 田 -da, 吹 -buki, 枝 -yeda, 宗 -mune (lun), 岡 -oka, 香 -ka (mod. princes), 原 -hara

(clan; n. princess), 野 -no (clan), 積 -ka. | 日 *asahi*, *hinode* ('sunrise'); Asahi -shōgun 將軍 (= Minamoto no Yoshinaka), -no-kata の方 (wife of Iyeyasu, shōgun). | 妻 **Asa**-dzuma (*jorō*; also for 浅妻, 獵 -kari (n.), 顔 -gao (*Genji* Chapter xx; Asagao-nikki 日記, *jōruri*).

| 廷 *chūtei* (tit. of Emperor). | 散大夫 *chōsan-daibu* (= the rank of honour *ju-goi-ge* 從五位下, see p. 88). | 拜 *chō-hai*, 賀 -ga, 觀 -kin, 小 | 拜 *kochōhai* (Impl. New Year fest.).

斯 SHI; SHI; (*kore*). *kore* ('this'); *kaku* ('thus'); *sunawachi* ('i.e., viz.'). 69.

[Compare 四 (p. 206), 志 (250), 紫 (378).] | 波 Shiba (k. of Ōshū, also written 紫波; f. ptr.). | 真田 Shimada (f.).

款 [Variant: 欸.] KWAN. *tataku* ('to strike'); *makoto* ('the truth'). As *kwan*, the signature and seal on a work of art. 76.

鞞 JIN, NIN. *yugi*, *utsubo* ('a quiver'). Distinguish from 勒 (p. 369). 177.

| Utsubo (dist. of Yedo). | 負 Yugei (t.); Yukiye (*zok.*); *yugei* or *yukiye* (old name for the Imperial Guards, *yefu*); | 負輔 Yukiyenosuke (*zok.*). | 物語 Utsubo-monogatari (classic; see p. 102, 46).

都 TO, TSU; TSU; (*kuni*). *miyako* ('a capital city', see p. 98); *subete* ('in all, generally'). 163.

[Compare 津 (p. 294).] KŌRI: | 宇 Tsū or Tsu (Bitchū); | 留 **Tsu**-ru (Kōshū; f.), 賀 -ga (Shimotsuke; f.), 窪 -kubo (Chikuzen, mod.), 濃 -no (Suō; t.), 築 -dzuki or -tsuki (Musashi; f.). | 富士 Miyako-fuji (= Hiyei-zan, m.). | 井崎 Toi-zaki (cape). OTHER TOWNS: | Miyako (= Kiōto; f. actor); | 下 Toka (= Kiōto); | 茂 Tsumo; | 城 Miyakonōjō.

OTHER SURNAMES: | 甲 **To**-gō, 治 -ji, 倉 -kura; | 々美 **Tsu**-dzumi (n.), 守 -mori, 努 -no (clan), 崎 -zaki, 野井 -noi, 筑 -dzuki (ptr.), 路 -ji (Miyakoji as *jorō*). | 地 Tsu-chi (hist. pers.), 賀夫 -gō (n.). | 鳥 *miyakodori* (kind of bird). | 々一 or 々逸 *dodoitsu* (kind of poetry).

彭 HŌ, HŌ. *ōshi* ('abundant'); *chikashi* ('near'). 59.
| Sakaki (f. ptr.). | 宗 Hō-sō (P'êng Tsung), 祖 -so (Tsu), *sennin*.

馭 GIO, GO; GŌ. *noru* ('to ride, drive'); *osameru* ('to govern'). 187.
| 謨 Komu or Gomu (k. of Ōsumi).

凱 GAI, KI. As *gai*, 'victorious'. Synonym of 愷 (XIII). 16.
| 風 *gaifū* ('a favourable breeze').

割 KATSU, KACHI; KI. *saku*, *waru* ('to crack, split, divide'); *wari* ('percentage'). 18. | 引山 Waribiki-yama (m.).

勁 KEI. *tsuyoshi* ('strong, brave'); *katashi* ('hard'). 19.

助 Contraction of 勳 (XVII). 19.

覃 TAN, DON. *hirosi* ('wide'). 146.

粟 SHOKU, SOKU: *awa*, *awa* (the Bengal Grass or Italian Millet, *Setaria italica*). Distinguish from 栗 (p. 336). 119.

[Compare 淡 (p. 357).] | 島 *Awa-jima* (is.). Towns: | 良 *Okata*; | 加村 *Ôkamura*; | 生 *Awa*-fu (f.; also *Afu* and *Aô* as t.), 田部 *-tabe*, 津 *-dzu* (f.; see also p. 107, 79), 野 *-no* (f.), 賀 *-ga* (f.). | 田 *Awa*-da¹ (dist. of Kiôto, pot.; f.; clan), 田口 *-daguchi*¹ (ditto, sw.; f. ptr.; *kiôgen*). | 島社 *Awashima-no-yashiro* (tem.). OTHER SURNAMES: | 山 *Awa*-yama, 屋 *-ya*; | *Awa*; | 生田 *Aôda*; | 米宮 *Amenomiya*; | 飯原 *Aibara*.

惡 AKU; A. O. *ashii*, *warushi* ('bad, wicked'); *nikumu* ('to hate'). See p. 106, 74, also 善 (p. 405). 61.

| *Aku* (f.). | 田川 *Aku*-ta-gawa (r.), 七兵衛 *-shichibiyê* (= *Taira no Kagekiyo*), 源太 *-genda* (= *Minamoto no Yoshihira*), 坂坊 *-hambô* (priest), 坊 *-bô*, 太郎 *-tarô* (*kiôgen*), 尉 *-jô*, 坊主 *-bôzu* or *-bo* (mask-names). | 魔 *aku-ma* ('a devil'), 靈 *-rîô* ('a malevolent spirit of the dead'); | 物 *warumono* ('a villain').

畠 Correct but less usual form of 留 (p. 349).

雲 UN; U; kumo; (*kumo*); *zoku*, *Kumo-* or *Un-*, *kumo* ('a cloud'). 173.

| 州 *Un-shû*, 陽 *-yô* (*Idzumo* pr.). | 出 *Kumo-dzu* (t.), 取山 *-tori-yama* (m.), 津川 *-tsu-gawa* (r.), 井 *-i* (pal.; f.; *jorô*). | 母坂 *Kirara-zaka* ('Mica Hill'), but | 母溪 *Umbokei* (art-name). | 谷寺 *Unkoku-ji* (tem.). SURNAMES: | 谷 *Unkoku* (ptr.; also *Kumoya* and *Kumodani*); | 林院 *Unrinin* (school of painting; *nô*), *Un*; | 切 *Kumo-kiri*, 津 *-tsu*.

| 仲子 *Unchûshi* (*Yûn Chung-tzu*, Chin. wizard). | 人 *Kumo-ndo*, 柳 *-yanagi*, 鳥 *-dori* (*jorô*). | 雀 *hibari* (the Japanese Lark, *Alauda japonica*); *Hibari-yama* 山 (*nô*). | 上人 *kumo-no-nyebito* ('Emperor and court').

寫 Contraction of 寫 (XV).

¹ These two names, with the addition of titular suffixes, such as *-nifûdô*, *-ki'gen*, *-ôcampaku*, *sadaijin*, *Uchi no*, etc., are quoted by Huga (who prefers *-da-* for *-ta-* as a rendering of the 田).

尋 SHIN, JIN. *hiro* ('a fathom', see p. 65); *tadzuneru* ('to search for, ask, visit'). 41.

曾 SŌ; SO. *katsute* ('formerly, ever'). See also p. 129, *med.* Distinguish from 會 (XIII). 73.

TOWNS: 大 | 根 Ōsone (f.); | 木 So-ki (f. ptr.), 代 -tai, 江山 -yeyama, 地 -chi, 村 -mura, 屋 -ya, 我野 -gano, 根 -ne (f. ptr.), 根崎 -nezaki (S. Shinjū 心中, S. Moyō 模様, *jōruri*). | 呂川 Soro-kawa (r.).

OTHER SURNAMES: | So; 小 | 根 Kosone; | 川 So-gawa, 山 -yama, 田 -da, 呂利 -rori (lacq.), 谷 -dani, 我 -ga (ptr.; S. *kiōdai* 兄弟, 'the Soga Brothers'), 和 -wa, 宮 -miya, 原 -hara, 雌 -shi, 禰 -ne. | 子 Sō-shi (Ts'êng Tzu, Chin. writer), 參 -san (Ts'an, paragon), 丹 -tan (priest, no. 46 of the Hundred Poets).

尊 SON; *taka, Takashi. takashi* ('high, eminent'); *tattobu* ('to honour'); *tattoshi* ('honourable'); -*no-mikoto* (honorific suffix to names of Shintō deities; compare 命, p. 276). As *son*, often 'august, imperial, your'. 41.

| 勝寺 Sonshō-ji (tem.). | 敬 Sonkei (Tsun Ching, *sennin*). | 子 Taka-ko (Empress). | 者 *sonja* (Bud. tit., see pp. 87, and 112, 95).

品 Variant of 岩 (p. 283). 46.

晶 SEI, SHŌ. *akiraka* ('bright'). 72.

量 RIŌ; (*kazu*). *hakaru* ('to estimate, weigh'); *kakeme* ('quantity, weight'). 166.

最 SAI, SE; *mo-*; (*tyoshi*). *mottomo, mo-* ('very, most'). 73.

| 上 Mo-gami (k. of Dewa; f.; r., see p. 98, 11; as *saijō*, 'best, maximum'), 原 -bara (f.), 中 -naka (n.). | 勝寺 Sai-shō-ji (tem.), 首 -shu (f.), 上乘院宮 -jōjō-no-miya (several princes). | 勝會 *saishō-ye* (Bud. ceremony).

景 KEI, KIŌ; *kage, Akira. hikari* ('brightness'). Also used for 影 (xv), hence | 山 Kageyama (f. ptr.). As *kei* (cf. pp. 98, 13, 107, 79), also | 色 *keishoku, keshiki*. | 跡 *keiseki*, 'a fine view, scenery.' 72.

| 阿彌 Keiami (ptr.).

黑 KOKU; KŌ; *kuro; (kuro); zok.*, Kuro- (imitating 九郎). *kuroshi* ('black, dark'). 203.

| 川 Kuro-kawa (k. of Ōshū; t.; f. ptr.), 戶濱 -to-no-hama (shore), 崎 -zaki (cape; t.; f. met.), 姬 (髮, 法師) 山 -hime(-kami, -hōshi)-yama (m.). OTHER TOWNS: | 丸 Kuro-maru, 水 -midzu, 木 -ki, -gi (see also below), 木御所 -kigoshō, 井 -i (f.), 石 -ishi, 田 -da (anct. cap.; f. ptr.,

met., swo.: r.; pass. -tōge 峠, 田原 -tawara, 江 -ye (lacq.), 羽 -ha or -bane (Kurowa as f. met.), 牟田 -muta (pot.), 坂 -saka, 谷 -tani, -dani (tem.; f.), 松 -matsu (f.), 忠 -tada, 岩 -iwa (f. ptr.), 島 -shima, 野 -no (f. ptr.), 部 -be (f.; r.), 森 -mori, 駒 -kōma, 澤尻 -sawajiri, 磯 -iso, 瀬 -se (f. met.), 大 | 屋 Daikoku-ya (brothel; f.).

OTHER SURNAMES: 大 | Ōkuro (Daikoku as d., see p. 98, **14**); 小 | Oguro; | 州 **Kuro**-su (ptr.), 舟 -fune, 住 -zumi, 板 -ita, 柳 -yanagi, 河 -kawa, 神 -kami, 原 -hara, 船 -fune, 須 -su, 澤 -zawa.

| 媛 **Kuro** -hime (Empress), 媛 姬 -hime-no-iratsume (court-lady), 薦式部 -tobishikibu (poetess), 源大 -genda (zok.), 人 -hito, -ndo, 當 -taye (n.), 髮 -kami, 鬚 -hige (masks), 小 | 柄 Okuroye, 小 | 麻呂 Oguromaro (n.), | 木 kurogi ('undressed timber'; also a sort of charcoal).

買 BAI, ME. kau ('to buy'); kai ('shopping'). Distinguish from 賣 (xv), 154. | 初 kaisome ('the first purchase in the New Year').

黍 SHO. kibi ('sorghum', *Panicum miliaceum*). 202.

| 谷 Kibigatani, | 生谷 Kibiūdani (t.).

番 HAN, BAN; HA, HO. tsugi ('next'); tsugayeru ('to join'); tsugai ('junction, a pair [of animals]'). As ban, 'a turn, watch, duty, number' (see p. 39), 162.

| Ban (f.), | 場 Bamba (t., Nakasendō stage 62; f. ptr.), | 匠 ban-shō ('a carpenter'), 太 郎 -tarō, -ta (a class of pariah), 頭 -tō ('a chief clerk'), 付 -dzuke ('a list, programme'), 五 | 續 [-] gobantsudzuki [no ichi], '[no. 1 of] a series of five', etc.

喬 KIŌ, GŌ: (takai, Takashi. takashi ('high'). 30.

[Compare 高 (p. 344).] | 木 Takagi (f.).

衆 [More correct form: 眾.] SHU, SHU; (moto, mina, moromoro ('all')). A sign of the plural. 143. | 樹 Minaki (f.).

奥 [Full form: 奥.] Ō, OKU; sumi; zok., Oku-, uchi ('inner'); yukashi ('deep'). As oku, 'inner, back, a wife'; also implying the privy service of the Shōgun, as 内 (nai) of that of the Emperor. 37.

| 州 Ōshū (Mutsu pr.; jōrō: Ōshū kaidō 街道 (highroad); | 羽 Ōu the pr. Ōshū and Dewa or Ushū combined), | 島 Okushima (= China; f.). TOWNS: | 山 **Oku** yama, 尻 -jiri, 野 -no (f.), 殿 -dono, 領 家 -riōke. OTHER SURNAMES: | Oku (ptr.); | 川 **Oku** gawa, 戸 -do, 井 -i, 平 -daira, 田 -da (ptr.), 村 -mura (ptr., met.), 谷 -dani, 居 -i, 倉 -gura, 宮 -miya, 原 -hara (ptr.), 貫 -nuki, 富 -tomi, 澤 -zawa, 瀬 -se, 藤 -fuji. | 子 Ōki-ko (Empress), Ōku-ko (poetess), | 道 Okumichi (n. poet).

眞 Variant of 真 (p. 346).

無 BU, MU; MU. *nashi, nai* ('not, is not, without, -less, un-'). 86.
大 | 間山 Daimuken-zan (m.). | 人島 **Mu**-nin-tō (the Bonin or Ogasawara Islands), 間山 -gen-zan, 緣寺 -yen-ji (tem.), 量壽 -riōju, 上尊 -jōson (epithets of the Buddha), 關 -kwan (priest), 官大夫 -kwan-no-tayū (= Taira no Atsumori), 手右衛門 -teyemon, 三四 -sashi, 市 -ichi, 理之介 -rinosuke (*zok.*), 間 -gen (or 阿鼻 Abi, the lowest of the eight Buddhist hells). | 二 *muni* ('incomparable', lit. 'not two'); Muni (n.); once as Arikazu (n., lit. 'existing in numbers'). | 射 *buyeki* (the 9th month). | 事 *buji* ('safe, all right'). | 品, see p. 88.

焦 SHŌ. *k-gasu* ('to char, excite'); *kogareru* ('to long for, be in love with'). 86. | 先 Shōsen (Chiao Hsien, *sennin*).

集 SHŪ, JŪ; (*chika*). *atsumeru* ('to collect'). As *shū*, 'a collection', esp. of poems (see pp. 100, **27**, and 100, **83**). 172. | 堂 Sudō (f.).

叅 Variant of 參 (p. 371).

傘 SAN. *karakasa* ('an umbrella, sunshade'). 9. | 下 Sanka (poet). | 風子 Sampūshi (San-fêng-tzu, *sennin*). 小 | Kokarakasa (*kiōgen*).

禽 KIN, GON. *tori* ('birds'). | 獸 *kinjū* ('birds and animals'). 114.

爲 I; I; *tame*, (*nari*); *zok.*, Tame-. *tame* ('cause, reason, sake'); *nasu* ('to perform, cause'); *tsukuru* ('to do, make'). 87.

| 永 Tame-naga (f.), 子 -ko (princess). | 某[囑]作 *nanigashi* [*no shoku*] *no tame ni tsukuru*, 'to make for [to the order of] So-and-so'.

舜 SHUN; (*kiyo*). As Shun or 大 | Taishun, an early Chinese monarch, one of the Twenty-four Paragons. 136.

象 or 象 SHŌ, ZŌ; (*kata*). *kata, katachi* ('shape'); *kutadoru* ('to copy'). As *zō* or *kisa*, 'an elephant' (| 牙 *zōge*, 'ivory'). 152.

| 頭山 Zōdzu-san (m.; tem.). | 渴 Kisa-kata (bay), 小川 -no-ogawa (r.).

童 DŌ; KŌ. *warabe, warawa* ('a boy, child'). 117.

| 女 Onna (t.), *dōnō* ('a little girl').

寐 BI, MI; BI, MI. *neru, yasumu* ('to sleep, rest'). 40.

[Compare 寢 (xiv).] | 覺 *nezame* ('awakening'); *Nezame-no-toko* / 床 (rock). | 言 *negoto* ('talking in sleep'), | 惚 *neboke* ('dazed with sleep'); hence pseudonyms Negoto- and Neboke-sensei 先生.

富 Variant: 冨. FC, FU: *FU*: tomi, ton-, to-: *tomi*, *Tomi*, (*masa*, *yoshi*): *zok*-, *Tomi*- (see also next entry), *tomu* ('to be rich'); *tomi* ('riches'). Distinguish from 當 (XIII). 40.

[For 土 (*Fuji*) and derivatives, see the next entry.] 土 *Fugaku* (= Mt. *Fuji*). 土 *山 Tomi-san* (m.), -yama (t.; f.; also *Toyama* as t., *mod. ken*, and f. ptr.), 小川 -no-ogawa (r.), 小路 -nokōji (dist. of Kiōto; f.).

OTHER TOWNS: 土 *Fūtsu* (cape, -zaki 崎, also *Futsu*: 土 *貴 Fuki* (see also below; fall, -no-taki 滝); 土 *永 Tomi-naga* (f. ptr.), 土 *田 -ta* (pot.; f. ptr.; also *Tonda* as t. and f., and *Toda* as *cas.*), 土 *江 -ye*, 土 *里 -sato*, 土 *谷 -ya*, 土 *岡 -oka* (f. ptr.; dist. of *Yedo*), 土 *來 -ku* (f.; also *Tobiku* and *Togi* as t.), 土 *倉 -kura* (f.), 土 *高 -taka*, 土 *草 -kusa*, 土 *濱 -hama*: 土 *田林 Ton-dahayashi*, 土 *澤 -zawa* (*Tomizawa* as f. met., actor); 土 *海 To-nomi*, 土 *島 -shima*.

OTHER SURNAMES: 土 *Tomi*: 土 *大 Ōtomi*: 土 *慳 Togashi*: 土 *久田 Fu-kuda*, 土 *賀見 -kami*: 土 *川 Tomi-kawa* (ptr., actor; *jin*), 土 *木 -ki*, 土 *井 -i*, 土 *平 -hira*, 土 *本 -moto* (singers), 土 *守 -mori*, 土 *吉 -yoshi*, 土 *坂 -saka*, 土 *尾木 -oki*, 土 *松 -matsu* (also *Tomatsu*), 土 *所 -tokoro*, 土 *城 -ki*, 土 *原 -hara*, 土 *野 -no*, 土 *森 -mori*.

土 *樓那 Furuna* (da.), 土 *美 (貴) 宮 Fu-mi-ki-no-miya* (princes), 土 *子 Tomi-ko* (Empress), 土 *の 方 Tomi-no-kata* (= 留 *の 方 Tome-no-kata*, maternal grandmother of *Tokugawa Iyeyasu*), 土 *貴長春 fūki-chōshun* ('wealth, honours and long life').

富士 *FUJI*: *zok*-, *Fuji*-. 土 *土 Fuji* (k. of *Suruga*; f. met.; r., -kawa: m., -san or poetically -no-yama; compare remarks on p. 7, *med.*); 土 *土野 Fuji-no* plain at foot of Mt. *Fuji*; *Fuji-no no makigari* の 巻狩, *Yoritomo's* hunting expeditions in this district in 1193 and other years), 土 *土名 Fuji-na* (sub. of *Matsuye*, *Idzumo*, pot.; f.), 土 *屋 -ya* (brother), 土 *松 -matsu* (f.; *kiōgen*), 土 *大鼓 -daiko* (*nō*), 土 *土額 fuji-bitai* (the triangle of hair over a woman's forehead), 土 *越龍 -koshi no riō* (the Dragon of Mt. *Fuji*).

土 *土見 Fujimi* (t.; epithet of *Saigō* 西行, priest; lit 'gazing at Mt. *Fuji*' or 'from which Mt. *Fuji* can be seen'); *Fujimi-Jūsanshū* 十三州 (see p. 111, 93), -no-hara 原 (place), -chō 町 (street of *Yedo*), -jaya 茶屋 (teahouse).

寓 GU. *yadoru* ('to stop, lodge'). 40.

寔 Old form of 寧 (XIV). 40.

寔 SHOKU, JIKI: *tada*, (*kore*). *tada* ('only'); *kore* ('this'); *makoto* ('the truth'). 40.

窗

Variant of 窓 (p. 373). 116.

寒

KAN; samu. *samushi* ('cold'); *samusa* ('coldness'); *kogoyeru* ('to freeze'). As *kan*, 'the cold season, winter'. 40.I 川 (f.). 大 I Ōsaku (t.); *daikan*, 小 I *shōkan* (see p. 112, 96).I 川 *Samu-kawa* (k. of Shimotsuke and Shinano; f. ptr.; also *Sankawa* as f.), 河 -*kawa* (f.), 風澤 -*sawa* (t.). I 橋 *Samusa-bashi* (bridge in Yedo).I 河江 *Sagaye* (t.; f.).

森

[Contraction: 叅.] SFIN; *mori*; *mori*; *zok.*, *Mori.* *mori* ('a forest, grove'). 75.[Compare 守 (p. 225), 盛 (p. 405).] I 山 **Mori**-yama (m.; t.; f. ptr., met.), 吉山 -*yoshi-yama* (m.). OTHER TOWNS: I *Mori* (f. ptr., pot., actor); 大 I Ōmori (f. ptr., met.); 小 I Komori (f. met.); I 下 **Mori**-moto (f. ptr.; also *Morishita* as f.), 戸 -*to* (f.), 町 -*machi*, 丘 -*oka*, 岡 -*oka* (same t.; f.), 郷 -*gō*.OTHER SURNAMES: I 川 **Mori**-kawa (ptr., met., sculp.), 口 -*guchi* (met.), 井 -*i*, 元 -*moto*, 田 -*ta* (ptr., met., sw., actor; theatre, -za 座, see p. 100, 37), 江 -*ye*, 村 -*mura* (ptr., met.), 谷 -*tani*, -*ya*, 沼 -*numa*, 津 -*dzu*, 泉 -*idzumi*, 島 -*shima*, 崎 -*saki* (ptr.), 部 -*be*, 鼻 -*bana*, 澤 -*sawa*.

棗

SŌ. *natsume* (the Jujube, *Zizyphus vulgaris*; also a type of lacquer tea-jar). 75. I 本 *Natsumegamoto* (m.).

惠

KEI, YE; YE; *Megumi*, (*yasu*, *yoshi*, *toshi*). *megumu*, *awaremu* ('to pity, favour, treat with consideration'). Distinguish from 專 (p. 373). 61.[Compare homophones under 江 (p. 212).] I 那 **Ye**-na (k. of Mino; m., -san), 蘇 -*so* (k. of Bingo; r.), 良 -*ra* (t.; f.), 藤 -*tō* (f.), 比須 -*bisū* (d.; *Yebisu* Bishamon 毘沙門, *kiōgen*). I 美押勝 *Yemi no Oshikatsu* (= Fujiwara no Nakamaro). PRIESTS: I 心 **Ye**-shin, 瓊 -*kei*, 慶 -*kiō* (incl. *Yekiō-hōshi*, No. 47 of the Hundred Poets); I 遠 *Keiyen* (Hui-yen, Chinese, see p. 99, 21). I 方 *yehō* ('lucky compass point' to face when worshipping, determined by the zodiac sign of the year).

惠

or 惠 Old form of 德 (xv). 61.

壺

KŌ; *tsubo*; (*hiro*). *tsubo* ('a bottle, jar'). 33.[Compare 坪 (p. 260).] I 川 *Tsubo-kawa* (r.), 坂 -*saka* (t.; tem., -dera 寺), 井 -*i*, 内 -*uchi* (f.), 切劔 -*kiri-no-tsurugi* (sword). I 公 *Kokō* (Hu-kung, *sennin*).

喜 KI; *KI*; *yoshi*, (*uobu*); *zoku*, *Ki*-, *-ki* (see also Examples, *fin.*). *yoro-koku* ('to rejoice'). As *ki*, 'joy', one of the Four (Seven) Passions (see p. 106, **74**). Doubled, as **喜喜** it is the 'double joy' sign of the Chinese, alluding to 'wedded bliss'. 30.

[Compare homophones under 木 (p. 176), also the next entry.] 一 (or 鬼) 界ヶ島 Kikai-ga-shima (is.). 一 (or 黄) 瀬川 Kise-gawa (r.; *jorō*). 一 入 **Ki**-ire, 連川 -tsuregawa (t.; f.). OTHER SURNAMES: 大 一 Ōki (pot.); 一 田 **Ki**-da (met.), 田川 -tagawa (met.), 早 -haya, 志 -shi. 一 子 Yoshi-ko (princess). 一 人 Yoshindo, 一 久人 Kikuto (n.). 一 撰 **Ki**-sen (priest, as Kisen-hōshi 法師, No. 8 of the Hundred Poets), 與方 -yo-no-kata (poetess), 阿彌 -ami (swo.), 長 -chō (*jorō*), 内 -nai (see p. 86). ZOKUMIŌ: 一 三二 **Ki**-sōji, 知郎 -chirō, 徳郎 -tokurō; also 一 太, **Ki**-ta, 多 -ta, 九 -ku, 久 -ku, 惣 -sō, 世 -yo, 代 -yo as initials (Kiyo 一 代 also alone as n.). 一 翁 *ki-ō* ('aged 77'; see p. 42).

喜多 KI-TA. [Compare 北 (p. 188).] 一 一 Kita (k. of Iyo; f. ptr.). 一 一 方 Kita-kata (t.), 院 -no-in (tem.). OTHER SURNAMES: 大 一 一 Ōkita; 小 一 一 Okita (ptr.); 一 一 川 Kita-gawa (ptr., met), 山 -yama, 村 -mura (ptr.), 見 -mi, 島 -jima, 野 -no.

畫 [Variant: 畫; contractions: 画, 画, 画] KWAKU, GWAKU; or KWAI, YĒ; or GWA. *ye* ('a picture'); *yegaku* ('to draw, paint'); *hakarigoto* ('a plan, scheme'). As *kwaku*, 'an enclosure, a stroke (of a character)'; as *gwa*, 'painting, drawing'; after a signature, read *gwa* or *yegaku*, '*pinxit, delineavit*'. Distinguish from 書 (p. 345) and 畫 (374). 102.

一 猫道人 Gwamiō-dōjin, 一 狷老人 Gwakiō-rōjin (art-names, lit., 'the recluse painter of cats' and 'the aged art-enthusiast'). 一 工 *gwa-kō*, 家 -ka, 師 -shi ('artist, painter'; last also as *yeshi*), 帖 -jō, 譜 -ju, 稿 -kō ('a sketch-book'). 撰 or 選 -sen ('a selection of pictures'), 通 -tsū (or 一 盡 *yedzukushi*, 'a series of drawings'). 一 合 *yawase*, for 繪合 (*q.v.* XIX). 一 引 *kwakubiki* (finding a character by the number of its strokes, or a dictionary on that principle).

肅 SHUKU; (*tada*, *masa*). *tsutsushimu* ('to be respectful'); *kibishii* ('severe, solemn'). 129.

一 愼 Shukushin (Su-shên, anet. Chin.tribe). 一 子 Shuku-shi (princess).

貴 KI; *KI*; (*taka*, *takashi* ('high')); *tattoshi* ('eminent, honourable'). 154.
[Compare homophones under 木 (p. 176).] 一 船 Kibune (r.; tem., -no-yashiro 社). 一 田 Ki-ta, 志 -shi, 島 -hima (f.). 一 子 Taka-ko (poetess). 一 徳 Kitoku (mask-name).

奇 Contraction of 壽 (xiv).

盛 SEI, JŌ; mori; *mori*; *zok.*, Mori-. *moru* ('to fill, heap up'); *sakari* ('acme, full bloom'). 108.

[Compare 守 (p. 225), 森 (403).] | Mori (t.; f.), Sakari (same t.).
| 岡 Mori-oka (t.; f.), 高 -taka (f.), 子 -ko (court-lady), 之助 -nosuke (*jorō*), 人 -ndo (n.), 久 -hisa (*nō*). | 阿彌 Seiami (lacq.). | 景 *seikei* ('a prosperous appearance'). | 衰記 *seisui* ('a chronicle of varying fortunes'). | 夏 *seika* ('midsummer, the fifth month').

掌 SHŌ. *tanagokoro* ('the palm' of the hand); *tsukasadoru* ('to govern'). 64. | 中 *shōchū*, in book-titles, 'handy, a manual'.

棠 TŌ, DŌ. *amanashi* (the Crab Apple). 75.

嵌 KAN. *hameru* ('to insert, inlay'). 46.

崑 Variant of 岩 (p. 283). 46.

嵐 RAN; arashi; *Arashi*. *arashi* ('a storm'). 46.
| Arashi (f. ptr., pot., actor). | 山 Arashiyama or Ranzan (sub. of Kiōto; former as *nō*).

費 HI; *HI*. *tsuiyeru* ('to be wasted, defeated'). 154.
| 文禱 Hi-buni (Fei Wên-i), 長房 -chōbō (Ch'ang-fang), *sennin*.

貰 SHA. *morau* ('to ask for'). 154. | 智 Morai-muko (*kōgen*).

帶 Variant of 帶 (p. 375).

善 SEN, ZEN; *yoshi*; *yoshi*, *Yoshi*; *zok.*, Zen-. As *zen*, 'virtue' as opposed (esp. on certain colour-prints) to 惡 *aku*, 'vice'. 30.

[Compare homophones under 吉 (p. 227).] | 利川 Seri-gawa, | 太川 Zenta-gawa (r.). | 庵筋 Zennan-suji (street of Ōsaka). | 峯寺 Yoshimine-dera, | 福寺 Zempuku-ji, | 光 (通) 寺 Zen-kō-tsū-ji (tem.).

SURNAMES: | Zen; 大 | Daizen; 大 | 亮 Daizemosuke; | 法寺 Zembōji; | 知鳥 Utō (also *nō*; lit., the Puffin, *Fratercula*); | 淵 Yoshi-buchi (clan), 滋 -shige (clan), 富 -tomi, 道 -michi, 澄 -zumi, 積 -dzumi, | 子 Yoshi-ko (princess). 小 | Kozen (see p. 86). | 界 Zekai (*nō*). | 智識 *zenchishiki* (Bud. tit.).

着 CHAKU. *kiru* ('to put on, wear'). As *chaku*, also 'to arrive, begin'.
Confused with 著 (XIII). 123.
| 物 *kimono* ('clothing, a robe'). | 船 *chakusen* ('reaching port').

葉 Contraction of 葉 (XIII).

普 FU: *Susumu*, (*hiro*, *amaneku* ('everywhere, generally')). (Some dictionaries count this as having thirteen strokes.) 72.

[Compare homophones under 不 (p. 168).] | 陀落, see 補 (p. 393).
| 代 *Fu-dai* (t.), 川 *-kawa* (f.), 賢 *-gen* (d.), 建 *-ken*, 城 *-jō* (sons of *Fu-daishi*, priest), 化 *-ke* (Bud. sect.), 門 *-mon* (priest), 栗鈞方 *-guri-no-tsirikata* (poet).

燕 Script variant of 兼 (p. 337).

黄 KŌ (KWŌ), Ō. *ki* 'yellow'. One of the Five Colours. 201.

| 金崎 *Ōgon-zaki* ('Gold Cape'). | 喜 瀬川 *Kise-gawa* (r.). | 蓼 *ōbaku, kihada* 'bark of a tree, *Pterocarpus flavus*, used in medicine and dyeing'; *Ōbaku-san* 山 (tem.), -shū 宗 ('branch of the Zen sect'). | 泉 *Kōsen*, *Yomi*, *Yomiji*, *Yomo-tsu-kuni* ('Hades'); *Yonaji-gayeri* 返 ('returning to H.'; epithet of *Unkei*, sculpt.); | 泉神 *Yomo-tsu-kami*. | 幡 *Ōban* (d.).

| 帝 *Kō-tei* (*Huang Ti*, Chin. Emp.), 香 *-kō* *Hsiang*, paragon, 庭堅 *-teiken* (*T'ing-chien*, paragon). SENXIN: | 石公 *Kōse-kikō* *Huang-shih-kung*; | 升 *Kō-shō* *Huang Shêng*, 仁覽 *-jinran* (*Jên-lan*; some read *Ōniran*), 安 *-an* *An*, 初平 *-shohei* (*Ch'u-p'ing*), 野人 *-yajin* (*Yeh-jên*). | 昏 *tasogare* 'the gloaming'; *Tasogare-no-shōjō* 少將 = *Matsudaira no sadanobu*. | 門 *Ymon* (t.), see p. 81, *fin.* | 鐘 *-shō* 'the 11th month'.

萍 HEI, HIŌ, BIŌ. *ukikusa* 'the Duckweed, *Lemna minor*'. 140.

菰 KŌ, KU. *komo, makomo* 'the Indian Rice or Water Oats, *Zizania aquatica*'. 149. Compare 蔣 xv, 薦 xvii. | 蔣 *Komono* (t.). | 田 *Makonoda* (f.).

菰 SHŪ, SHU. *tsuta* 'entilage'. 149.

華 KWA, KE: *hana*; *hida*, *haya* 'a flower'; *hanayasu* 'to be showy'; *han'yaka* 'gorgeous'. A classical and Buddhistic synonym (not interchangeable in names) of 花 (p. 285). 149.

| 國 *Kwakoku* *Hua Kuo*, 'China'. | 山 *Kwa-zan* (Chin. m., see p. 103, 53; 5th Mikado; *Kwazan-in* 院 pal.; f.). | 頂 *Kwa-hō* (f. mod.

princes; m., -zan). | 藏院 *Kezō-in* (tem.). | 嚴 *Kegon* (Bud. sect; fall, -no-taki 瀧). | 隈 *Hana-guma* (cas.), 岡 -oka (f.), 扇 -ōgi (*jorō*). | 子期 *Kwashiki* (Hua Tzu-ch'i, *sennin*). | 族 *kizazoku* (the modern aristocracy).

菜 SAI; NA; na. na ('green vegetables'). 140.

菟 TO, TSU; TSU, U. u, *nenashi-kadzura* (the Dodder Grass, *Cuscuta*). 140.

[Compare homophones under 宇 (p. 224).] | 原 *Ubara* (lk. of Settsu). | 道 *Uji*, for 宇治 (*q.v.*); hence | 道稚郎子 *Uji-no-wakairatsuko* (prince). | 名日處女 *Unai-otome* (hist. pers.).

萃 SUL, ZUL. *atsumeru* ('to collect'); *kusamura* ('thick grass'). 140.
五 | 句 *gosuiku* ('five elegant verses').

菩 BO (BU); BO. Representing the Sanskrit *bo*, *bu* or *pu*. 140.
| 提 *Bodai* (Indian priest), *bodai* (Bud., 'knowledge, wisdom, enlightenment', strictly *boji*, Skt. *bōdhi* or *puti*); hence *bodai-ju* 樹 (the sacred Bo or Pipal Tree, *Ficus religiosa*), and *bodai-satta* 薩埵, commonly contracted to | 薩 *bosatsu* ('a Buddha-elect', Skt. *bōdhisatta*, 'he whose essence, *satta*, is becoming enlightenment', denoting one who has yet to attain Nirvāna before becoming a Buddha); | 薩 also read Mizoro as t. pottery; *dai* 大 -*bosatsu* ('great *bōdhisat*'), whence *Daibosatsu-tōge* 峠 (pass). | 提日 *bodai-nichi* ('a memorial day').

菅 KAN (vulg. KWAN), KEN; *suge*, *suga*; (*suge*, *suga*-). *suge*, *masuge* (the Club Rush, *Scirpus lacustris*). 140.

| 島 *Suga-shima* (is.). Towns: | 澤 *Sugezawa*; | 生 *Suga-bu* or -fu (*Sugafu* or *Sugō* as f. and clan), 谷 -ya, -tani (f. ptr.; also *Sugenoya* as f.), 原 -wara (clan, see also below; f. ptr.; *jorō*), 野 -no (f.; clan; also *Sugeno* and *Kanno* as f.). OTHER SURNAMES: | Kan, *Suga* (ptr., met.); 大 | *Ōsuge*; 小 | *Kosuga*; | 井 *Sugenoi* (ptr.); | 田 *Suga-da*, 村 -mura, 沼 -numa (ptr.), 波 -nami, 屋 -ya, 浪 -nami, 間 -ma, 瀬 -se.

| 家 *Kan-ke*, | 丞相 *Kan-shōjō* (= *Sugawara no Michizane*, lit. 'the S. clan' and 'the S. prime minister'). | 宮 *Suga-no-miya* (prince), 子 -ko (poetess), 之助 -nosuke (*jorō*), 之舍 -noya (art-name), 雄, 緒 -o, 根 -ne (n.). | 原傳授手習鑑 *Sugawara-denju Tenarai-kagami* (*jōruri*).

萱 KI. *wasuregusa* (the Day Lily, *Hemerocallis*). Confused with 萱 (*q.v.*, XIII). 140.

菁 SEI, SHŌ. *sakan* ('flourishing'). 140.

菴 Variant of 庵 (p. 380). 140.

菱 RIŌ; *hishi*. *hishi* (the Water Caltrop, *Trapa bicornis*; met., a diamond or lozenge shape). 140.

Ⅰ 刈 *Hishi-kari* (k. of Ōsumi; f.), 屋 -ya (brothel; f.). OTHER SURNAMES: Ⅰ 川 *Hishi-kawa* (ptr.), 田 -da, 村 -mura (met.), 谷 -dani, 沼 -numa (met.?).

萊 RAI. See 蓬 (xvi). 140.

菊 KIKU, KOKU. *okinazusa*, more commonly as *kiku*, the Chrysanthemum, *C. indicum* or *Pyrethrum sinense*. 140.

Ⅰ 池 **Kiku**-chi (k. of Higo, also read Kukuchi; t.; f. ptr., met.), 多 -ta (k. of Ōshū), 間 -ma (t.; f.), -no-ma (room in Yedo Castle), 田 關 -ta-no-seki (= Nakoso-no-seki, pass), 本 屋 -moto-ya (brothel).

OTHER SURNAMES: Ⅰ *Kiku* (met.); 大 Ⅰ Ōgiku; 小 Ⅰ Kogiku (*jorō*); Ⅰ 川 **Kiku**-gawa (ptr., met., sculp.), 永 -naga, 本 -moto, 田 -ta (ptr.), 地 -chi, 名 -na, 里 -zato (met.), 谷 -tani, 岡 -oka (met.), 亭 -tei, 屋 -ya, 野 -no, 澤 -zawa. Ⅰ 千代 *Kikuchiyo* (n.).

Ⅰ 慈 童 *Kikujidō* (Chū-tzu-tung, *sennin*). Ⅰ の 花 *Kiku no Hana* (*kiōgen*). Ⅰ 月 *kikudzuki* (the 9th month); Ⅰ 節 句 *kiku no sekku* (see p. 103, 56). Ⅰ 水 *kiku-sui* (design of 'chrysanthemums on water'), 畑 -*hatike* ('a chrysanthemum garden').

菡 KAN, GAN. *hasu no hana* ('lotus-blossom'). Ⅰ 菖 *kantan*, like 芙蓉 *fuyō*, is a name for lotus and hibiscus flowers. 140.

菌 KIN, GON. *kusabira* ('a mushroom'). 140.

Ⅰ 山 伏 *Kusabira Yamabushi* (*kiōgen*).

筏 HATSU, HACHI. *ikada* ('a raft'). 118. Ⅰ 川 *Ikada-gawa* (r.).

筑 A variant omits the dot.] CHIKU (TSUKU); *zoku*, *Chiku*. A sort of dulcimer. 118.

Compare 築 (xvi). Ⅰ 前 *Chikuz-en*, Ⅰ 後 *Chikugo*, two pr. combined as Ⅰ 州 *Chikushū*; *Chikugo* as f. and r.; *Chikuzen-ya* 屋 (brothel); Ⅰ 之 前 州 *Chiku-no-zenshū* (= *Chikuzen* pr.). Ⅰ 紫 *Tsukushi* (old name for *Chikushū* or even for the whole of *Kiūshū*; mod. k. of *Chikuzen*); *Tsukushi-gata* 潟 (= *Ariake-no-umi*, gulf), -no-fuji 富 士 (m.), -saburō 三 郎 (= *Chikugo-gawa*, r.).

OTHE. KŌRI: Ⅰ (later 築) 城 *Tsuiki* (Buzen); Ⅰ 波 *Tsukuba* (Hitachi; t.; f.; n.; m., -san); Ⅰ 摩 *Tsukuma* (Shimano; t.; *Ts. no matsuri* 祭, fest.),

Chikuma (same k.; f.; r.). | 石山 Tsukiishi-yama (m.). | 手 Tsuku-de (t.), 山 -yama (f.; also Tsukiyama).

筭 [Contraction: 筭.] KEL. *kanzashi* ('a hairpin'); *kōgai* ('a double-headed hairpin', also a sort of skewer carried in the sword-scabbard). 118. | 町 Kōgai-chō (street of Yedo).

筋 KIN, KON. *suji* ('a sinew, line'; also 'a street', esp. in Ōsaka; numeral-suffix for belts, see p. 39). 118.

| 違橋 Sujikai-bashi (the 'Oblique Bridge' in Ōsaka).

筌 SEN. *jushidzuke* ('a brushwood fish-trap'). 118.

筈 KWATSU, KWACHI. *hadzu* ('the nock' of a bow or arrow; 'necessity'). 118.

答 TŌ; (*tomo*). *kotayeru* ('to answer'). 118.

| 志 Tōshi (k. of Shima; is., -jima).

等 TŌ; *TŌ*; *Hitoshi*, (*toshi*). *hitoshii* ('equal'); *tomogara* ('companions'; -ra (plural suffix). As *tō*, 'rank, class' (— | *ittō*, 二 | *nitō*, 'first, second class', etc.); also, after a list of persons or things, 'etc.', sometimes merely 'and'. 118.

| 力 Todoroki (t.). | 々木 Todoroki (f.).

筆 HITSU, HICHI; fude. *fude* ('a brush, hair-pencil', for writing or painting). As *hitsu*, also 'calligraphy, a calligrapher'; after a signature, as *no hitsu* or *no fude*, 'painted by'. 118.

| 川 Fudekawa (f. met.). | 記 *hikki* ('a note-book'; on prints, after a name, 'description by'). 名 | *meihitsu* ('a famous calligrapher'). | 吏 *yūhitsu*, | 生 *hissei*, | 者 *hissha* ('a secretary'). See also under 一, *fin.* (p. 142).

策 SAKU, SHAKU; *zok.*, -saku. *muchi* ('a whip'); *hakarigoto* ('a plan, scheme'). 118.

筍 Synonym of 笋 (p. 349). 118.

筒 TŌ, TSU. *tsutsu* ('a tube, pipe, gun-barrel, gun'). 118.

| 井 Tsutsu-i (t.; f. ptr., actor), 城 -ki (gnet. pal.), 居 -i (f. met.).

筐 KIŌ, KŌ. *hako* ('a box'); *katami* ('a basket'; also, punningly, for 形見, 'seeing oneself in a glass'). 118.

幾 KI, KE; *KI*; *iku*; *Chikashi*, (*chika*); *zok.*, *lku.*, *iku* ('how many?', 'several'); *chikashi* ('near'); *sukoshi*, *sukenashi* ('little'). 52.

[Compare 生 (p. 197).] | 田 Iku-ta (f. met.), 世 -yo (f.), 子 -ko (princess), 馬 -ma (n.). | 男麻呂 Kiomaro (n.).

單 TAN. *hitoye* ('single'). As *tan*, 'individual'. 30.
 | 道 關 Tandōkai (Tan Tao-k'ai, *sennin*). | 王 Tannō (ptr.).

巽 SON; *Tatsumi*. *tatsumi* (see p. 39, *med.*, and p. 107, **76-7**). 49
 | Tatsumi (f.).

詰 Rare synonym of 哲 (p. 346). 30.

焚 FUN, BUN. *taku, yaku* ('to burn, cook'). 86.
 | 火 社 Takibi-no-yashiro (tem.).

替 TEL, TAI. *kawaru* ('to be changed, replaced'); *kawari* ('a change'). 73.
 | 目 *kawarime* ('change of programme'); 二ノ | *ni no kawari* (same, also 'second show').

琵琶 HI, BI. | 琵琶 *biwa* (a sort of lute); Biwa-ko 湖 (L. Biwa or Ōmi),
 -maro 麿 (poet), -kari-zatō 借座頭 (*kiōgen*); *biwa-hōshi* 法師
 'biwa-player', generally a blind minstrel). 96.

琴 KIN, GON; *koto*. *koto* (a stringed instrument). 96.
 Towns: | 村 Kimmura; | 仁 Koto-mi. 平 -hira (d.). | 田
 Koto-da (f. ptr.), 舍 -noya (art-name). | 基 書 畫 (see p. 102, **48**).

雀 Variant of 雀 (p. 375).

箸 SHI; *hashi*. *hashi, kuchibashi* ('a beak'). 148. | 崎 Hashizaki (c.).

賀 KA, GA; *Ka; yoshi; yoku, Ka- or Ga-* | 子 Kashu-i. *icau, koto-*
hazu ('to congratulate'). As *ga*, 'congratulations, a birthday fête',
 esp. in honour of old age (42nd, 61st, 77th and 88th birthdays in particular)
 or at the New Year (compare p. 420, 154).

Compare homophones under 加 (p. 187): | (for 加 州 Kashū
 = Ka-za ptr.). Kōri: | 茂 **Ka**-mo (Mino, Idzu and Aki; clan; f. ptr.),
 陽 -yō Bitchū, -ya (suic. k.; clan; f.; prince). | 露 川 Garo-gawa (r.).
 | 名 生 Kanō (a). OTHER SUFFIXES: 大 | Ōga; | 川 **Ka**-gawa, 古 -ko,
 田 -da, 來 -ka, 屋 -ya, 島 -shima, 集 -shū (poet.). | (for 高 陽 院
 Kaya-no-in 'Empress'). | 子 Yoshi-ko (princess); see also above.

貸 TAI, TOKU. *kasu* ('to lend'). 154.

A highly exceptional reading, Hoge, derived from 火 高, is seen in 火 郎 Hogitarō, the
 hypocorism of the origin.

發 HATSU, HOTSU; (*aki*, -*akira*, *toki*, *oki*). *hiraku* ('to open'); *hanatsu* ('to let go'); *akiraka* ('bright'); *arawareru* ('to appear'). Occasionally used as a complex form of 八, 'eight'. 105.

| 智川 Hot-chi-gawa (r.). 田 -*ta*, 地 -*chi* (f.). | 行 *hakkō* ('publication, published'); | 賣 *hatsubai* ('sold', as a book). | 句 *hokku* (orig. first part of a poem; later a complete poem in 5,7,5 syllables, also called *haikai* 俳諧).

登 TŌ; TŌ; *noru*, (*taka*), *Noboru*, *Nobori*, *Minoru*; *zoku*. | 喜 Toki-, *noboru*, *agaru* ('to rise'); *minoru* ('to be fruitful'). 105.

[Compare homophones under 戸 (p. 173).] | Nobori (f.). | 立 Noboritate (t.). | 山 **To**-yoma (k. of Ōshū; f.), -yome (same k.), 米 -yome (same k.), -me or -yoma (t.; f. ptr.), 戸 浦 -do-no-ura (shore), 智波多 -chibata (t.), 坂 -saka (f. ptr.), 倉 -kura, -gura (f.), 志 -shi (wom. n.). | 人 Norito (n.). | 美子 Tomi-no-miya (prince). | 子 Tomi-ko (court-lady).

盜 TŌ. DŌ. *nusubito*, | 賊 *tōzoku* ('a thief, brigand'). 108.

| 人連歌 Nusubito Renga (*kiōgen*).

智 CHI; CHI; (*tomo*, *toshi*). *satoshi*, *kashikoshi* ('wise, clever'). As *chi*, 'intelligence', one of the Five Virtues. 72.

[Compare 知 (p. 270).] | 頭, see 千 (p. 155). | 恩 (積) 院 Chi-on(-shaku)-in (tem.). | 伯 Chihaku (Chih Po, Chin. hero). | 通 Chi-tsū, 證大師 -shō-daishi (priests). | 惠 *chiye* ('wisdom, talent'); *Chiye-ko* 子 (wom. n.). | 識 *chishiki* (Bud. tit.).

然 ZEN, NEN; NE; (*nari*). *moyeru*, *moyasu* ('to burn'); *shikari* ('yes'). 80.

惣 SŌ, SŪ; (*usa*). Used for 總 (xvii), esp. as a common *zokumō*-initial (Sō-). 61.

準 Variant of 準 (xiii).

悲 HI; HI. *kanashimu* ('to grieve'). 61.

斐 HI; HI; (*yoshi*, -*akira*). *aya* ('a pattern, design'). 67.

| 伊川 Hii-gawa (r.). | 多 Hida (n. poet). | 雉 Aya-o (n.), 子 -ko (wom. n.).

棐 HI; *Tasuku*, (*suke*). *tasukeru* ('to assist'). 75.

渠 KIO, KŌ. *ōinaru* ('large'); *mizo* ('a ditch, drain'). 85.

雁 [Variant: 鴈; contractions: 雁, 厂.] GAN, GEN; (*kari*). *kari*, *kari-gane* ('a wild-goose,' the White-fronted or Laughing Goose, *Anser albifrons*). 172.

一 飛山 Gampi-yama (n.). 一 門 Gammon (rock). 一 (or 菊 坂 峠 Karizaka-tôge (pass). 一 (or 菊 or 獵 谷 Kariya (t.). 一 間 Kari-no-ma (room in Yedo Castle). 一, also 一 金 Karigane (n.). 一 字 Kari-û. 字 丸 -ûmaro (swo.). 一 爭 Gan-arasoï. 一 大名 Gan-daimiô (*kiôgen*).

厨 Contraction of 廚 (xv). 27.

庾 YU. 'A temporary granary'. 53.
See p. 113, 97, no. 18, comparing Errata.

虚 KIO, KO; KO. *munashii* ('empty'); *sora* ('the void, sky'). 141.
一 空 *kokû* ('the sky, mid-air'); Kokû-zô 藏 (d.). 一 無 僧 *komusô* (name for wandering priests, often outlawed samurai, of the Fuke 普化 branch of the Zen 禪 sect).

属 Contraction of 屬 (xxi). 44.

屠 TO, DZU; TSU. *horosu*, *hofuru* ('to slaughter'). 44.

貳 JI. NI; NI. *soyeru* ('to add'). Used as a complex form (not in names) of 二, 'two'. 154.

大 一 Daini. 少 一 Shôni (f., derived from titles, see pp. 85, 86); but 小 一 命 婦 Shôni-no-miôbu. 小 一 乳 母 Shôni-no-menoto (poetesses).

進 SHIN; SHI; *Susumu*, (*yuki*); *zoku*, 之 一 -noshin (see also p. 85). *susumu* ('to advance, be promoted'); *susumeru* ('to promote'). 162.
一 Shin. 一 藤 Shindô (f.).

逸 ITSU, ICHI; *thaya*, *tôshi*, *nogareru* ('to flee, escape, avoid'); *kakureru* ('to hide, conceal oneself'). 162.

一 見 Hemmu (f. ptr.). 一 然 Itsu-nen (priest), 郎 -rô (n.). 一 人 Hayato (n.), *itsujin* ('retired scholar'). 一 史 Ishi (history, lit. 'private record'). 一 士 *isshi* (name-ending, used similarly to 居士 *koji*, see p. 170, *init.*).

達 KI, GI; (*michi*). See 辻 (p. 231). 162.

超 CHÔ; (*yuki*, *koyeru* 'to pass over'; *odoru* 'to dance'). 156.
一 子 Yuki-ko ('Empress').

趁 CHIN; *Shitagau*. *fumu* ('to tread'). 15b.

越 YETSU, YECHI; *O*; *koshi*, *koye*. *kosu*, *koveru* ('to pass, cross over, surpass, overflow'); *koye* ('a mountain-pass'). As Yetsu, Yüeh, anct. kingdom of China. 15b.

[Compare 腰 (p. 420), 肥 (p. 208).] | **腰** Koshi (anct. pr.,¹ including Eshū, Kaga and Noto; f.); | **路** Koshiji (same dist.). | **前** Echizen (pr.; f.; brothel, -ya 屋); | **中** Etchū (pr., also called 北 | Hokuyetsu); | **後** Echigo (pr.); | **州** Eshū (these three pr. combined). | **智** Ochi (k. of Iyo; t.; f.; m., -yama; Ochi-bito 人, n.); Yechi (f. sculp.). OTHER MOUNTAINS: | **峯** Koye-mine, but | **ノ峯** Koshi-no-mine; | **富士** Koshi-no-fuji (= Washino-su-yama in Echigo). | **ノ湖** (or 海) Koshi-no-umi, -no-midzuumi (several lakes). | **ヶ谷** Koshi-ga-ya (valley; t.; f.). | **早瀧** Yetsusa-no-taki (fall).

OTHER TOWNS: **大** | Ōgoye (Ōkoshi as f.); | **知** Ochi (f.); | **河** Kosugō; | **生** Koshifu or Ogose (both as f.); | **堀** Koyebori; | **水** Koshimidzu. OTHER SURNAMES: **小** | Okoshi; | **川** Yechigawa; | **塚** Koyedzuka; | **坂部** Osakabe; | **田** Koshi-da (ptr.), **石** -ishi, **野** -no, **澤** -zawa. | **人** Otsujin (prince). | **二** Koshiji (mod. n. of *zok.* type).

開 KAI; KE, KU. *hiraku* ('to open'). 16a.
| **開岳** Kaimon-dake or Hirakiki-dake, | **戸山** Kaiko-yama (m.). | **善寺** Kaizen-ji, | **口社** Aguchi-no-yashiro (tem.). | **田** Kaida, Kaiden (f.). | **祖** *kai-so*, **基** -*ki* ('the founder'), **山** -*san* ('the founder or founding of a Bud. temple'; see also p. 9b, l. 4), **帳** -*chō* (Bud. service), **板** or **版** -*han* ('published, first issued'), **運** -*un* ('the tide that leads on to fortune').

間 [Contraction (esp. on woodcuts): **王**.] JUN. *urū* ('intercalary').
See p. 45, *fin.*, comparing Errata. 16a.

閑 KAN, GEN; KA; (*yasu*). *shidzuka*, *yasushi* ('quiet, leisured').
Distinguish from 閑 (p. 382). 16a.

| (or 靜) **谷** Shidzutani, | **上濱** Yuriagehama (t.). | **院** Kanin (f. mod. princes); Kanin-dairi **内裏** (anct. pal.),² -go-no-miko **五ノ御子** (princess), -no-ōgimi **大君**, -no-miōbu **命婦** (poetesses). | **谷學校** Kankoku-gakkō (clan-school). | **人** *kanjin* ('man of leisure, retired scholar').

¹ I.e., the district 'across' the mountains to those coming from S. and E. The Ainu *kushi* has the same meaning of 'traverse', 'across' (Chamberlain).

² Originally the residence of Fujiwara no Fuyutsugu 藤原冬嗣 (8th-9th century, known as Kanin-sadajin (左大臣), later of several abdicated Emperors. •The sobriquets of several other Fujiwara are similarly constructed.

間 or **閒** KAN, KEN; KA: ma; -ma; zok., -ma. *ma* ('a room, chamber, interval, opportunity'); *hima* ('interval, leisure'); *aida* ('interval', 'between', as in 大津京都 | Ōtsu to Kiōto no aida, 'between Ō. and K.', 'from Ō. to K.'). As *ken*, 'an intercolumniation', also a definite measure of length (see p. 65). 169.

[Compare homophones under 眞 (p. 346).] 大 | 口 Ōma-guchi (bay), 崎 -zaki (cape). | 遠渡 Mato-no-watari (ford). Towns: 大 | 々 Ōmama; 大 | 越 Ōmagoshi; 小 | 木 Komagi; | 人 Taiza or Hashūdo (latter as f.; Mahito as Empress); | 弓 **Ma**-yumi, 々 田 -mada (Nikkōkaidō stage).

OTHER SURNAMES: | 間 Kan, Hazama (met.); | 下 **Ma**-shita, 山 -yama, 中 -naka, 柄 -kara, 島 -jima, 宮 -miya, 庭 -niwa, 淵 -uchi, 崎 -saki, 野 -no, 部. 鍋 -nabe, 瀬 -se, -nase. 小 | 物屋 komamono-ya ('a vendor of toilet articles').

圍 I. *mamoru* ('to protect'); *kakou, kakomu* ('to enclose, keep, besiege'); *kakoi* ('enclosure, ring-fence, tea ceremony chamber'); also for *kakoime* (see 外, p. 100). 31.

THIRTEEN STROKES.

傾 KEL, KIŌ. *katamuku* ('to bend over, overthrow'). 6. | 山 Katamuki-yama or Katabuki-san (m.). | 城 *keisei* ('destroyer of castles', i.e. 'a courtesan'); in several *jōruri* titles, as *Keisei Koibikiaku Shinkuchi-mura* 戀飛脚新口村, K. Awa-no-naruto (阿波鳴門), K. Hangan-kō (反魂香).

僊 Synonym of 仙 (p. 187).¹ 9.

傳 TEN, DEN; DE; *Tsutan, (yoshi)*; zok., Den-, *tsutayeru* ('to transmit, hand down to posterity'); *tsutau* ('to go, pass along'). As *den*, also 'a chronicle, biography'. Distinguish from 傳 (p. 383). 9.

| 法川 Dempō-gawa (r.). | 通院 Dentsū-in, 大 | 法院 Daidembō-in (tem.). | 習堂 Denshū-dō (clan-school). 大 (小, 南) | 馬町 Ō Ko, Nan)-denma-chō (streets of Yedo; *temma* are Government relay-horses). | 法輪 Dempōrin (f.). | 通夫人 Dentsū-fujin (= Dai-no-kata

¹ The lowermost element of the phonetic is correctly written as shown (a form of Rad. 26) and therefore contains only two strokes. It is, however, often written (and printed, compare the form given under 仙) as 巳, three strokes.

大 の 方, mother of Iyeyasu, shōgun). | 奏 *tenso* (tit.). | 法 *dempō* ('religious, esp. Bud., propagandism'); | 教 *den-kiō* (ditto; Denkiō, priest), 燈 *-tō* ('Bud. enlightenment'), 來 *-rai* ('inherited, heirloom').

催 SAM, ZE. *moyōsu* ('to prepare, get together'). 9.
| 馬羅 *saibara* (operatic performance).

鳩 [Variant: 鳩.] KIŪ, KU; *KU*; *hato*; (*yasu*). *hato* ('a dove, pigeon') 196. | 山 *Hato-yama* (f.), ケ 谷 *-gaya* (t., Nikkōkaidō stage), -gai (f.), 谷 *-dan* (t.), 居 *-i* (f.).

鴈¹ (No *ou*.) *nio* (the Little Grebe, *Podiceps* sp.).
| Nio (f.). | 海 *Nio-no-umi* (= L. Ōmi). | 照 *Nioteru* (*forō*).

衙 KE, GE (GA). *As ga*, 'a Government office'. 144.

微 [Variant: 微.] BI, MI; *HI, MI*. *chiisashi* ('small, minute'); *iyashii* ('humble'). *As bi*, a self-humiliative prefix. 60.

溟 BEI (MEI), MŌ. 'The ocean'. Also used for 冥 (p. 337). 85.

滑 KOTSU, KWATSU. *nameraka* ('smooth, slippery'). Distinguish from 渦 (p. 386). 85. | 川 *Namerikawa* (t.; f.), *Namekawa* (f.). | 津 *Namedzu* (t.). | 稽 *kokkei* ('wit, humour'), *dōke* ('buffoonery'); *dōke-shibai* 演劇 ('low comedy').

溫 Original form of 温 (p. 385). 85.

溪 [Synonym: 谿.] KEI; *KE*; *tani*. *tani* ('a valley, gorge, cañon'). 85.
[Compare 谷 (p. 248).] | Tani (f.). | 川 *Tani-gawa* (r.), 山 *-yama* (k. of Satsuma), 中 *-naka* (f.).

滄 SŌ. | 浪 *Sōrō*, Ts'ang-lang, Chinese river. 85.

漦 or 淮 KAKU, KOKU. *uruu*, *hitasu* ('to moisten'). 85. The former is the more correct form.

溱 SHIN. Chên, Chinese river. 85.

溝 KŌ, KU; *mizo*. *mizo* ('a ditch, drain'). 85.
Towns: 大 | Ōmizo (f. met.); | 口 *Mizoguchi* (f.). OTHER SURNAMES: | 川 *Mizo-gawa*, 杭 *-gui*, 呂木 *-rogī*, 部 *-be*, 落 *-ochi*.

¹ Properly written with 入 ('entering', i.e., 'diving' bird) instead of 八.

溜 RIU, RU. *tamaru* ('to accumulate', as money; 'collect', as dust; 'stand', as water); *tamari* (the noun-form, also 'assembly-room' for troops in a castle). 85

Ⅰ 池 Tameike (dist. of Yedo; lit. 'irrigation-pond'). Ⅰ 間 Tamari-no-ma (reception-hall in Yedo Castle). Ⅰ 詰衆 *tamaritsume-shū* (tit.).

源 GEN, GWAN; (*moto, yoshi, minakami, minamoto* ('a source, river-head')). 85.

Ⅰ Minamoto (clan); Ⅰ 氏 Genji ('the M. clan'; prince, leg. hero of the romance Genji Monogatari 物語, for which see p. 117; Genji-kuyō 供養 *nō*), -no-chōja 長者 ('head of the M. clan', title of the Tokugawa shōgun). Ⅰ 清田 Genseida (t.).

Ⅰ 平 Gempei ('the clans Minamoto and Taira'); *Gempei-kassen* 合戦, the wars between them, related in the history Ⅰ 平盛衰記 Gempei Seisuiki. Ⅰ 子 Moto-ko (Empress). Ⅰ 九郎 Gen-kurō (*zok.*, esp. of Minamoto no Yoshitsune), 三位 -sammi (= M. no Yorimasa; also poetess), 太 -da (*zok.*, esp. of Kajiwaru Kagesuye), 太黒 -daguro (horse), 小Ⅰ太 Kogenda (see p. 86).

滅 BETSU, METSU. *horoburu* ('to be destroyed, die'). As *metsu*, 'destruction'; see also 入 (p. 146). 85.

愧 KI. *hajiru, hazuru* ('to be ashamed'). 61.

慎 SHIN; (*chika*). *tsutsushimu* ('to be respectful'). 61.

Ⅰ 德院 Shintoku-in (Iyeyoshi, shōgun).

愷 [Synonym: 凱.] KAI (GAI); GE; (*kiyo, yasui*). *tanoshimu* ('to enjoy'); *yoshi* ('good'); *yasushi* ('peaceful').

博 Variant of 博 (p. 384). 61.

幌 KŌ (KWŌ). *horo* (the cavalryman's arrow-guard). Used, as *horo* or *pora*, in transcribing a number of place-names in Yezo (e.g., Ⅰ 札 Sapporo) and northern Japan proper, where it represents the Ainu *pora*, 'groat'; cf. also 母衣月 (p. 145). 50.

Ⅰ 内 Horo-nai (or Poronai), 別 -betsu, 泉 -idzumi (t. of Yezo), 尻山 -jiri-yama (m. of ditto).

塚 (Contraction: 冢.) CHŌ, CHU; *tsuka, tsuka* ('a mound, tumulus'). 52.

[Compare 柄 (p. 297).] 小Ⅰ原 Kodzuka-hara (moor). Towns: Ⅰ 口 Tsuka-guchi, 原 -hara (f. ptr., met.). OTHER SURNAMES: 大Ⅰ Ōtsuka (ptr.); 小Ⅰ Kotsuka; Ⅰ 本 Tsuka-moto, 田 -da (ptr., met.), 野 -no.

塙 O, U, O (WO). 'A walled town or camp'. As *u*, a name-ending (see p. 69). 32.

塙 KŌ, KIŌ. *hanawa* ('a mound'). 32.
| Hanawa (f. met.). 小 | Kobanawa (t.).

塔 TŌ. *ochiru* ('to fall'). As *tō*, 'a pagoda'. 32.
大 | 峯 Daitō-mine (m.). | 世川 Tōsei-gawa (r.). 大 | Ōtō (vil. of Yamato); hence Ōtō¹ -no-miya 宮 (= Prince Morinaga 護良); 大 | 宮 儀 鎧 Ōtō-no-miya Asahi no Yoroi (*jōruri*). | 原 Tono-hara, 澤 -sawa (f.).

塘 TŌ, DŌ. *tameike* ('an irrigation-pond'). 32.

雌 SHI. *me* ('the female' of animals). 172. | 瀧 Me-daki (fall).

摂 Contraction of 攝 (xxi). 64.

損 SON. *sokonau* ('to hurt, wound'). As *son*, 'detriment'. 64.

搔 SŌ. *kedzuru* ('to comb'); *kaku* ('to scratch'). 64.

搜 SŌ. *sagasu* ('to seek for'). 64.

搏 HAKU, BAKU; uchi. *utsu* ('to strike, beat'); *torayeru* ('to catch, seize, arrest'). 64.

獅 SHI. | 子 *shishi* ('a lion', real or mythical, see 唐, p. 359, note); Shishi-ku 吼 (priest), -guchi 口 (mask), -sō 騷 (Shih-tzu-ts'ung, horse). 94.

猿 YEN, ON; SA; *saru*, sa-; *Saru*; *zok.*, *Saru.* *saru*, *mashi* ('a monkey, ape', esp. the Japanese Macaque, *Macacus speciosus*). 94.

| 投山 Sanage-yama (m.). | 猴川 Yenkō-gawa (r.). | 島 **Saru**-shima (is.; Sashima as k. of Shimōsa and f.), 橋 -hashi (or Yen-kiō, bridge; former as t., Kōshūkaidō stage), 馬 塙 峠 -gababa-tōge (pass), 田 山 -ta-yama (m.), ケ 京 -gakiō (t.), 掛 -kake (cas.), 若 (樂) 町 -waka(-gaku)-chō (streets of Yedo), 澤 池 -sawa-no-ike (pool at Nara).

OTHER SURNAMES: 小 | Kozaru; | 山 Sayama; | 田 **Saru**-ta, 若 -waka (actor), 渡 -watari; | 小 **Mashi**-ko, 尾 -o. | 田 彦 (比 古) 神 Sarudahiko-no-kami (d.). | 人 **Saru**-ndo (n.), 丸 太 夫 -marudayū (no. 5 of the Hundred Poets), 冠 者 -kwanja (nickname of Hideyoshi), 替 勾 當 -kaye-kōtō (*kiōgen*). | 樂 *saru-gaku* (dance), 廻 -mawashi, 曳, 牽 -hiki ('a monkey-trainer').

¹ Haga prefers to read Daitō.

178/61
17/2/2

嵯 SA; ŚA. *keavashii, sagashii* ('steep, dangerous'). 46.

Ⅰ 峨 Saga (t.; f.; 52nd Mikado, whence S.-genji 源氏, branch of the Minamoto clan); Saga-inkunshi 隠君子 (prince).

隔 KAKU, KIAKU. *hedataru* ('to separate, interpose, estrange'); *hedate* ('separation, coolness'). 170.

隕 Synonym of 塙 (p. 416). 170.

嗅 KIC, KU. *kagu* ('to smell'). 30. Ⅰ 鼻 Kaguhana (d.).

媳 SEKI, SHAKU. *yome, hanayome* ('a bride'). 38.

嫂 SŌ. *aniyome* ('elder brother's wife'). 38.

嫁 KA, KE. *totsugu* ('to wed a husband, be given in marriage'). 38.

郷 or 郷 KIŌ, GŌ; sato; *sato*. As *gō* or *sato*, 'a large village', esp. a group of *mura* 村; as *gō*, also 'country' as opposed to 'town'. Distinguish from 卿 (p. 390). 163.

Ⅰ Gō (f.). Ⅰ 川 Gō-gawa (r.), 浦 -noura (t.), 田 -da (f.). 大 Ⅰ Ōzato (f.). Ⅰ 士 *gōshi* (a class of agricultural samurai).

櫛 YŪ, YU; nara. *nara* (an oak, *Quercus* sp.). 75.

[Compare the combination 奈良 (p. 281).] Ⅰ 葉 **Nara**-ba (k. of Iwaki; f.), 下 -ge (t.; f.), 村 -mura (f. ptr.), 井 -i, 林 -bayashi, 岡 -oka, 原 -bara, 崎 -zaki (f.), 舍 -noya, 園 -zono (n.).

榆 YU; nire. *nire* (an elm, *Ulmus* sp.). 75.

Ⅰ 木 Niregi (t., Nikkōkaidō stage).

楫 SHC, JC; kaji; *zok.*, Kaji-. *kaji* ('a rudder'). 75.

[Compare 舵 (p. 299), 梶 (362).] Ⅰ 取 Kadori (f. ptr.); Kajitori-saki 崎 or -no-hana 岬 (cape). Ⅰ 江 Kaji-ye, 野 -no (f.).

楊 YŌ; YA. *yanagi* ('a willow'). 75.

[Compare 柳 (p. 297).] Ⅰ Yanagi, Ⅰ 井 Yagii (f.). Ⅰ 梅 Yamamomo (Imp. mausoleum); *yamamomo* or *yōbai* (a tree, *Myrica rubra*). Ⅰ 柳 Yōnū (epithet of Kwannon, d.). Ⅰ 貴妃 Yō-kili (Yang Kuei-fei, Chin. princess; *nō*), 香 -kō (Hsiang, paragon), 由基 -yūki (Yu-chi, Chin. hero).

楠 DAN, NAN; kusu; *zok.*, Kusu-, -kusu. *kusu, kusu-no-ki* (the Camphor Tree, *Cinnamomum camphora*). 75.

TOWNS: 久 Kusu-ku (f.), 本 -moto (f. ptr.), 葉 -ba. OTHER SUR-
 NAMES: 川 Kusunoki, Kusu; 川 Kusu-gawa, 山 -yama, 木 -noki, 田 -da,
 原 -bara, 瀬 -nose. 公 Nankō (=Kusunoki Masashige 正成).

楨 TEI, CHŌ; (*sada, moto*). *nezumimochi* (a species of privet, *Ligustrum japonicum*). 75.

椿 CHIN. *tsubaki* (the Camellia, *C. japonica*). 75.
 椿 Tsubaki (t.; f. ptr.) 坂 Tsuba[k]izaka (t.). 池 Tsuba-
 -chi (t.), 井 -i (f. arm.). 舍 Tsubakinoya (art-name).

楮 CHO. *kōdzu, kami-no-ki* (the Paper Mulberry, *Broussonetia papyrifera*). 75.

榎 Synonym of 梅 (p. 361). 75. 川 Ume-kawa, 田 -da (f.).

楷 CHIN. *sawara* (a tree, *Chamaecyparis pisifera*). 75.
 中 Midzuki (f., lit. 'water-tree', the *sawara* being a water-loving tree).

楷 KAI. 'A model, pattern, standard'. As *kai* or *kaisho*, the standard
 or 'square' character. 75.

楯 SHUN, JUN; *tate*; (*tate*). *tate* ('a shield'). 75.
 [Compare homophones (**Tate**-) under 立 (p. 198).] 池 Tate (f.).
 縫 Tate-nui (k. of Idzumo), 岡 -oka (t.; f.), 石 -ishi (f.). 小 池 Otate
 (n. poet).

楓 FŪ, FU. *kayede, momiji* (the Maple, *Acer palmatum*). 75.
 麻呂 Kayedemaro (n.).

煨 Synonym of 鍛 (xvii). 86.

煩 HAN, BON; BO. *wadzurau* ('to be ill, perplexed'). 86.
 惱 *bonnō* ('worldly desires and cares', Bud.).

煙 Synonym of 烟 (p. 327). 86.

煜 IKU, YOKU. *honoo* ('a flame'); *kagayaku* ('to burn'). 86.

煥 KWAN. *akiraka* ('bright'). 86.

頓 TON. 'To bow', also 'sudden, immediate, quick'. 181.
 原 Tombara (t.). 宮 Hayami (f. pot.). 阿 Tona (priest).
 首 *tonshu*, 'bowing the head', respectful epistolary ending, as in *sōsō* (草々)
tonshu, or, still more respectful, *tonshu saihai* (再拜).

瑕 KA, GE. *ayamachi* ('an error'). 96.

瑜 YU; YU. *tama no hikari* ('the glitter of gems'). 96.
 | 賀 (or 伽) 山 Yuga-san (m.; tem.).

瑞 SUI, ZUI; (*midzu*). *midzu* ('glorious, flourishing'). As *zui*, 'an omen, lucky'. 96.

| 離 Midzu-gaki (anct. pal.), 齒 別 -hawake (prince), 子 -ko (court-lady), 枝 -ye (n.; wom. n.). | 龍 院 Zuirii-in (tem.); Zuirii-in-ni 尼 (nun).

瑛 YEI, YŌ. As *yei*, 'crystal'. 96.

暇 KA. *hima, itoma* ('leisure, dismissal from duty'). 72.

| の 袋 Itoma no Fukuro (*kiōgen*). 武 門 | 日 *bumon no kajitsu* ('the intervals of a busy military life').

暉 KI; *teru. teru* ('to shine'); *hikaru* ('to glitter'). 72.

陽 YŌ. *hinode* ('sunrise'). 72.

| 谷 Yōkoku (Yang-ku, Chin. valley).

暗 AN, ON. *yami, kuragari* ('darkness'). 72.

| 峠 Kuragari-tōge (pass). | 部 里 Kurabe-no-sato (t.). 大 | 谷 Ōkuradani (f.).

腰 YŌ; *koshi. koshi* ('the loins, hips'; also a numeral-suffix for swords as worn on the person). 130.

[Compare 越 (p. 413).] 大 | Ōgoshi (f.). | 越 Koshi-goye (t.), 川 -gawa (f.), 祈 -inori (*kiōgen*). | 物 *koshi no mono* ('a sword'); *koshi-no-mono-bugiō* 奉行 (tit.). | 掛 *koshikake* ('a chair, bench').

腹 FUKU; *hara. hara* ('the belly, womb'). See also p. 130, *init.* 130.

| 卷 Hara-maki (f.), 帶 -tai (t.), 赤 -ka (n.). | 立 *hara-dachi* ('anger'), -*datashi* ('angry'), 鼓 -*tsudzumi* (the *tanuki*'s 'belly-drumming'), 切 -*kiri* (better *seppuku* 切腹, formal suicide by 'cutting the belly').

頒 HAN. *wakatsu* ('to divide'). 181.

| 白 老人 *hampaku no rōjin* ('a greybeard').

頑 GWAN. *nibushi* ('dull'); *oroka* ('foolish'). 181.

祿 ROKU; (*yoshi, sachi, tomi*). *saiwai* ('good fortune'); *tamamono* ('salary, rations, a gift'). As *roku*, esp. 'a daimiō's income'. 113.

祺 KI, GI; (*yoshi*). *saiwai* ('good fortune'). 113.

| 子 Yoshi-ko (Empress).

裾 KIO, KO. *suso, mosuso* ('a skirt, hem'). 145.
 | 野 *Suso-no* (moor at base of Mt. Fuji).

稚 Contraction and more usual form of 稈 (xvi). 115.

稗 HAI, BE; *HI. hiye* (a small millet, *Panicum frumentaceum*). 115.
 | 貫 *Hiyenuki* (k. of Ōshū). | 田 阿 禮 *Hiyeda no Are* (hist. pers.).

稔 JIN, NIN; *Minoru, (toshi, naru); zok., Toshi. minoru* ('to ripen');
toshi ('a year'). 115.

矮 AI, YE. *mijikashi* ('short, low'). 111.

雉 CHI, JI; (*nobu*). *kiji* ('a pheasant'). 172.
 | 町 *Kiji-chō* (street of Yedo), 本 -moto (f.).

靖 SEI, SHŌ; *yasu, Yasushi, Hakaru; zok., Sei- or Yasu. yasushi*
 ('quiet, peaceful'). 174.

碓 TAI, TE; usu. *usu* ('a mortar'). 112.
 [Compare 臼 (p. 219).] | 氷, less correctly | 井, *Usui* (k. of
 Kōtsuke; both as f.; r.; m., -riō 嶺; pass, -tōge 峠; road, -zaka 坂. | 川
Usugawa (f. ptr.). 大 | Ōusu, 小 | Ousu-no-mikoto (princes, the latter
 same as 日本武 *Yamatotakeru*).

碎 SAI, SE. *kudaku* ('to smash, shatter'), 112.

碇 TEI, CHŌ. *ikari* ('an anchor'). 112.
 | *Ikari* (f.). | 山 *Ikari-yama* (t.; f.), ケ 關 -gaseki (t.), 潜
 -kadzuki (*nō*), 之 助 -nosuke (*zok.*).

號 [Contraction: 号.] KŌ, GŌ; *Nadzuku. nadzukeru* ('to name').
 As *gō*, 'a name, designation, *nom de guerre*, pseudonym', etc. See
 also p. 39, *med.* 141.

睡 SUI. *nemuru* ('to sleep, drowse'). 109.

睚 KI. *aogimiru* ('to look up, gaze'). 109. | *Aogimi* (*jōrō*).

眈 GEI, GAI. *nagashime* ('squinting, askance'). 109.

睦 BOKU, MOKU; *mutsu, (yoshi). mutsumajii* ('friendly'). 109.
 | 仁 *Mutsuhito* (prince, afterwards Meiji 明治, 121st Mikado).
 | 月 *mutsuki* (the 1st month); *Mutsuki-shima* 島 (is.).

噓 TETSU, TECHI. *nawate* ('a path between rice-fields') 102.

畹 YEN, ON. A land measure equivalent to 20 畝 (see p. 65). 102.

畸 KI. *nokorida* ('an odd piece of land, corner lot'). 102.
 | 人 *kijin* ('an eccentric').

經 KEI, KIŌ; HE, FU: *tsunc*, (*yoshi*); *zok.*, Tsune-. *tsune no* ('ordinary'); *heru* ('to pass through'); *watari* ('diameter'). As *kei*, 'the warp, latitude'; as *kei* or *keisho* | 書, '[Chinese] classics' (see p. 104, 57); as *kiō*, the same, also 'Buddhist scriptures' (see. p. 100, 31). 120.

| 山 *Kiō-yama*, 岳 -ga-take (m.), 島 -ga-shima (is.), 崎 -zaki or 岬 -ga-misaki (cape), 武 館 -bu-kwan (clan-school). | 道 *Tsunemichi* (clan). | 津 主 神 *Futsunushi-no-kami* (d.). | 政 *Tsunemasa* (*nō*).

絹 KEN; *Kinu*. *kinu* ('silk', thread or stuff). 120.
 [Compare 衣 (p. 224).] | 川 *Kinu-gawa* (r.; n. wrestler), 谷 -tani (f.).

綏 SUI; *yasu*, *Yasushi*, (*masa*); *zok.*, *Yasu*-. *yasushi* ('peaceful'). 120.
 | 靖 *Suisei* (2nd Mikado). | 子 *Yoshi-ko* (princess).

繼 Script contraction of 繼 (xx).

辭 Contraction of 辭 (xix). 160.

蜈 KO, GO. | 蚣 *gokō*, *mukade* ('a centipede'). 142.
 | 山 *Mukade-yama* (m.). | 蚣 切 *Mukade-giri* (sword).

蜆 KEN, GEN. *shijimi* (a bivalve, *Corbicula*). 142.

蛾 KA. | 蠶 *hiiru* (the Silk Moth, *Bombyx mori*). 142.

蜂 HŌ, FU; *hachi*. *hachi* ('a bee, wasp'). 142.
 [Compare 八 (p. 145), 鉢 (1424).] SURNAMES: | *Hachi*; | 田 *Hachi-da*, 屋 -ya, 須 賀 -suka (ptr.), 巢 -nosu.

蜥 TEN, DEN. A kind of lizard. 142:

聘 HEI, HŌ. *tau* ('to ask'); *tomurau* ('to visit'); *metoru* ('to marry [a wife]'). 128. | 物 *hei-motsu*, 禮 -rei ('ceremonial gifts', for a wedding, etc.).

詮 SEN. (*aki*, *-akira*, *nori*). *hakaru* ('to deliberate'); *yerabu* ('to choose'). 149. | 子 Sen-shi (Empress).

話 KWAI, YE. *hanasu* ('to speak, tell'); *hanashi* ('an account, talk'). 149.

詣 GEI; (*yuki*). *itaru* ('to arrive'); *mōderu* ('to visit a temple'); *mōde* ('temple-going'). 149.

詰 KITSU, KICHI; *-dzume*. *tsume* ('a day's journey, end'); *tsumari* ('an end, conclusion, finally'); *tsumeru* ('to stuff, pack, reduce, be on duty'); *tsumaru* (the passive form). 149.

| 汾 Kippun (Ch'i Fên, *sennin*). | 並 *tsume-nami*, 衆 *-shū* (grades of daimiōs).

詩 SHI; (*uta*). *karauta*, | 歌 *shika* ('Chinese poetry'). 149.
| 經 Shi-kiō (see p. 104, 57). | 臣 Utaomi (n.).

詳 SHŌ, SŌ. *tsumabiraka* ('clear'). 149.

試 SHI; *SHI*. *tamesu*, *kokoromiru* ('to examine, test'). 149.
| 合 *shiai* ('a sham fight'). | 斬, | 劒 *tameshigiri* ('sword-testing on a body'). | 畫 *kokoromi ni yegaku* ('drawn as an experiment').

解 or **解** KAI, KE; *GE*. *toku* ('to explain, untie, melt, dismiss'); *hodoku* ('to set free'). 148.

| 部 *tokibe* (tit, see p. 83, *med.*). | 脫 *gedatsu* (Bud., 'salvation').

群 [Variant: 羣] KUN, GUN; (*mura*), *Mura*. *muragaru* ('to flock together'). 123.

| 馬 Gumma (k. of Kōtsuke; mod. *ken*), Kuruma (same *kōri*). | 岡 Muraoka (t.). | 集 *gunshū* ('crowds of people').

跳 CHŌ. *keru* ('to kick'); *fumu* ('to tread'). 157.

路 RO; *RO*; *-ji*, *michi*; (*michi*). *michi*, *ji*¹ ('a road, way, journey'). 157.
小 | Kōji (f.; n. poet; lit. 'by-street', contrasted to 大 | ōji, 'main street', both terms forming endings for numerous surnames, esp. of the *kuge* or court-noble class, which were in most cases originally street-names of old Kiōto; compare the note). | 子 Michi-ko (wom. n.). | 蓮坊主 Roren-bōzu (*kiōgen*).

¹ These two words are essentially identical, *ji* being the sonant form (*nigori*) of an obsolete *chi*, 'way', while in *michi* the *mi* is merely a non-significant prefix. This would explain the long *ō* in *kōji*, a contraction of *ko-michi*, 'little way'; *ōji* is, of course, simply *ō-ji*, 'great way'.

跡 [Variants: 迹, 蹟]. SEKI, SHAKU; TO. *ato* ('a trace, clue, remnant, ruins, footprint, track, scar', etc.). 157.

SURNAMES: 川 *Togawa*; 見 *Ato-mi* (ptr.; also *Tomi*), 部 *-be*. 城 | *shiro-ato* ('the remains of a castle'), etc.

肆 SHI; *SHI. sarasu* ('to expose'); *ichigura* ('a store'). As *shi*, 'a shop'. Used as a complex form (not in names) of 四, 'four'. 129.

賊 ZOKU; ZO. *nusubito* ('a thief'). 154.

鉦 SEI, SHŌ; *zok.*, *Shō.*. As *shō* or *dora*, 'a gong'. 167.

鉛 YEN. *namari* ('lead'). 167. 山 *Kanayama* (f.).

鉅 KIO, GO. *tsuyoshi* ('firm'). 167. 鹿 *Sazaka* (f.).

鈴 REI, RIŌ; *suzu*; (*suzu*); *zok.*, *Suzu.* *suzu* ('a handbell, gong', the *Shintō* 'jingle'). 167.

鹿 **Suzu**-ka (k. of Ise; f. met.; barrier and m., -yama; prince, -ō 王), -ga (same k.), 峯 -ga-mine (m.), 森 -no-mori (grove in Yedo), 川 -kawa (t.; f.), 屋 -ya (t.; f.), -noya (n.), 木 -ki (f. ptr., met., swo., sculp., actor¹), 木田 -kida, 村 -mura, 賀 -ka (f.), 蟲 or 虫 -mushi (*Genji* Chapter xxxviii, lit. a sort of cricket; *Suzumushi-chūnagon* 中納言 = *Minamoto no Arikata* 有賢).

鉄 Contraction of 鐵 (xxi).

鉢 HATSU, HACHI; HA; *hachi*. *hachi*² ('a bowl, basin, flower-pot'). 167.

[Compare 八 (p. 145), 鉢 (p. 422).] 伏 峠 **Hachi**-buse-tōge (pass), 石 -ishi (t. lacq.), 形 -gata (t.), 崎 -zaki (t., also as *Hassaki*), 木 -no-ki (nō, 'the Pot Plants'). 鐵 | *teppatsu* (Bud. begging-bowl). 叩 *hachitataki* (priests of Tendai sect).

鉤 [Variant: 鈎.] KŌ, KU. *kagi* ('a hook'). Distinguish from 釣 (p. 368). 167. 里 *Magari-no-sato* (t.).

鉞 YETSU, YECII; *zok.*, *Ono.* *masakari* ('a battle-axe'). 167.

釧 TEN, DEN. 'Inlay of pearl-shell'. 167.

女 *Uzume* or, in full, 天女命 *Amé-no-uzume-no-mikoto* (d.).

¹ *Suzuki* is probably the commonest Japanese surname, at any rate in modern times.

² Almost certainly derived from the *on*.

幹 KAN; *moto*, *Miki*, (*yoshi*, *miki*); *zok.*, Kan-, rarely *Miki*-. *moto* ('origin'); *miki*, *kuki* ('a stalk'); *tsuyoshi* ('firm'). As *kau*, 'to manage'. 51.

嗣 SHI, JI; *SHI*; -*tsugu*, *tsugi*-. *tsugu* ('to inherit, succeed'). 30.
I 郎 *Shirō* (*zok.*). I 祖 *shiso* ('a descendant').

飫 YO, O; *O*. *aku*, *itou* ('to be sated, tired of'). 184.
I 肥 *Obi* (t.). I 富 *Ō* (f., i.e., *o-fu*).

飯 HAN, BON; ii, i. ii, *meshi* ('boiled or steamed rice'). 184.
I 盛山 **II**-*mori-yama*, 豊山 -*toyo-yama* or -*de-san*, I 繩山 *I[i]dzuna-san* (m.). KōRI: 大 I Ōi (*Wakasa*); I 石 **II**-*shi* (*Idzumo*), 南 -*nam* (*Ise*, mod.), 高 -*taka* (*Ise*; clan; f.), 野 -*no* (*Ise*; t.; f.). OTHER TOWNS: I 能 *Hannō*; I 肥 *li*; I 山 **II**-*yama* (f.; also *Inoyama* as t.), 田 -*da* (f. ptr.; also *Handa* as f.), 坂 -*saka*, 沼 -*numa* (f. met.), 武 -*bu*, 岡 -*oka* (f.), 室 -*muro* (f. pot.; *Iimuro-azari* 阿閼梨, priest), 島 -*shima* (*Iijima* as f. ptr., met.), ノ 浦 -*noura*, 野川 -*nogawa*, 塚 -*dzuka* (f. ptr., met.). IN YEDO: I 倉 *li-gura* (dist.; f.), 田町 -*da-machi* (street).

OTHER SURNAMES: I 川 **II**-*gawa*, 田屋 -*daya* (pot.), 村 -*mura*, 尾 -*o* (ptr.), 河 -*gawa*, 泉 -*dzumi*, 垣 -*gaki*, 盛 -*mori* (*Meshimori* as n.¹, lit. a serving-wench at a low country inn), 富 -*tomi*, 森 -*mori*, 澤 -*zawa*, 篠 -*zasa*, -*shino*. I 麻呂 *li-marō* (n.), 豊青天皇 -*toyo-ao-no-tennō* (Empress-regent, 484-5 A.D.).

殿 TEN, DEN; *TO*, *DE*; *tono*. *tono* ('an Imperial or other palace, a temple, lord, Mr.'). e.g., 東山 I *Higashiyama-dono*, 'My lord of H.', 佐々木 I *Sasaki-dono*, 'Mr. S.', I 様 *tonosama*, 'my lord'. Distinguish from 尉 (p. 369). 79.

SURNAMES: I 木 *Tono-ki*, 村 -*mura*, 岡 -*oka*, 原 -*hara*. I 下 *denka* (tit. 'His or Her Imperial Highness'). I 上人 *denjōbito* (grade of court-nobles). 御 I *goten*, I 中 *den-chū*, 堂 -*dō* ('a palace, castle').

鼓 [Variant: 鼓.] KO, KU. *tsudzumi* ('a hand-drum'). As *ko*, any kind of drum. 207.

I 浦 *Tsudzumi-ga-ura* (shore), 瀧 -*ga-taki* (fall; *jorō*), 判官 -*hangwan* (= *Taira no Tomoyasu* 知康). 大 I 橋 *taikobashi* ('a semi-circular bridge', esp. that at *Kaneido*, *Yedo*).

欲 KIN, KON. *musaboru*, *urayamu* ('to covet'). 76.

韻 Synonym of 韻 (XIX). 150.

¹ In a *haimiō* (pseudonym for *haikai* poems) of *Ishikawa Masamochi* 石川雅望: *Yadoya* (宿屋, lit. 'inn') *Meshimori*.

新 SHIN: *SHI*: ara-, ni-; Arata, 'ara-, ara, arata, atarashii, nii- ('new, fresh, recent'). As *Shin*- in street-names: see p. 10, note 2. 69.

[Compare 荒 p. 348.] | 羅 Shinra, Shiragi (Silla, one of the three kingdoms of anc. Korea); Shinra-miōjin 明神 (d.), -saburō 三郎 (= Minamoto no Yoshimitsu 義光). | 島 Nii-jima: is.; f.). | 高山 Niitaka-yama (Mt. Morrison, Formosa). KōRI: | 田 Nitta (Kōtsuke; t.; f.; also Niita as t.); | 川 **Nii**-kawa (Etchū, also read Niūkawa; r.; f.; also Nikkawa as t.), 治 -haru or -bari (Hitachi). 居 -i (or Nii, Iyo; see also Towns), 座 -za or -kura (Musashi).

OTHER TOWNS: | 子 Atarashi: | 羽 Nippa; | 北 Nikita; | 山 **Shin**-yama, -zan (also Arayama as t. and f.), 市 -ichi, 石下 -ishige, 地 -chi, 在家 -zaika, 庄 -jō (f.), 所 -jo, 屋 -ya (also Araya as t., Niiya as f.; Shinya- or Niiya-gawa 川, r.), 城 -shiro, 宮 -gū (f.), 宿 -juku (also Nijuku); | 見 **Shim**-mi (or Niimi; both as f.; also Shinomi as f.), 町 -machi (Nakasendō stage 11; also the prostitute quarter of Yedo), 府城 -pu-jō (cas.), 保 -bō or -bo; | 井 **Ara**-i (Tōkaidō stage 31; f. ptr., met.), 居 -i (same t.; f.; also Nii and Niinohe as f.; see Kōri above), 鹿 -shika; | 村 **Nii**-mura (f.), 谷 -ya (f.), 居濱 -hama, 津 -tsu or -dzu, 堀 -bori (also an old spelling for Nippori, sub. of Yedo), 飯田 -da, 潟 -gata (mod. *ken*).

| 不二 or | 富士 Shin-fuji (mound near Yedo imitating Mt. Fuji). | 吉原 Shingyosawara: same as the Yoshiwara, Yedo. | 勝寺 Shinshō-ji, | 清水寺 Shin-kiyomidzu-dera (tem.).

OTHER SURNAMES: | Arata; | 尾 Arao; | 免 Shimmen; | 比叡 Imabe; | 渡戸 Nitobe; | 久保 **Shin**-kubo, 良 -ra, 音羽屋 -otowaya (actor), 海 -kai, 莊 -jō (ptr.), 開 -kan, 銅 -dō, 藤 -dō swo.; | 今 **Nii**-ma, 生 -fu, 谷 -ya, 名 -na, 里 -zato, 沼 -numa, 松 -matsu, 畑 -bata, 泉 -dzumi, 納 -ro (ptr.; also Shiroy), 倉 -kura, 家 -ya (Niiye as n.), -nomi, 原 -bara, 野 -no, 間 -kan, 興 -oki.

| 笠 Niigasa (Empress). | 田部 Niitabe (prince, -shinnō 親王, and Empress, -no-shimenoko 皇女). | 助之方 Shinsuke-no-kata (hist. pers.). | 發意 *shimbōchi*, *shimpōchi* (Bud., 'a proselyte'); Tada 多田 Shimpochi (= Minamoto no Mitsunaka 滿仲). | 御堂殿 Shin-midōdono (= Ashikaga Mitsutaka 滿隆). | 中納言 Shinchūnagon (= Taira no Tomomori). | 肥前 Samichizen¹ poetess; | 上東院門 Shin-jōtōmonin¹ (court-lady). | 板歌祭文 Shimpan Uta-zaimon (jōruri).

OTHER LOCATIONS: | 院 *shin-in* (younger of two, or three, surviving retired emperor), 曆 -*reki* 'the New Style' of calendar; see p. 46, note 4).

¹ I.e., 'the modern Heian', 'the modern Jōyō-monin'. The sobriquets of several other exalted ladies are similarly formed.

年 *-nen*, 春 *-shun* ('the New Year'; see p. 47, note 3), 嘗祭 *-jō-sai* (or *niiname-matsuri*, Impl. fest.), 製 *-sei* ('a new work, new series'), 彫 *-chō*, 刻 *-koku* ('new work' or 'new edition'; also 板, 版 *shimpan*); 宅 [見世] 開 *shintaku[-mise]-biraki* ('festival at the opening of a new place of business').

猷 YŪ, YU; (*uori, michi*). Synonym of 猶 (p. 388). 94.

猷 Contraction of 獻 (xx). 94.

敬 KEI, KIŌ; *yoshi*, (*yuki, aki, taka, yasu, atsu, hiro, toshi*). *uyaman* ('to honour, revere'); *tsutsushimu* ('to be respectful'). 66.

馳 CHI, JI. *haseru* ('to gallop, go fast'). 187.

駒 TEKI, CHAKU. 'A horse with a blaze.' Also used as a contraction of 駒 (xv). 187. 盧 Tekiro (Ti Lu, Gentoku's horse).

勤 KIN, GON; *Tsutomu*. *tsutomeru* ('to exert oneself, be industrious'). 19.

蜃 TAN, DON. *ama* ('a fisher'); Ama (*nō*, alternative spelling). 142.

蜃 SHIN, JIN. A fabulous giant clam. 142. 氣樓 *shinkirō* (art-subject, the Clam's Dream, lit. 'mirage', 'air-castle').

鼎 TEI, CHIŌ; *Kanaye*. *kanaye* ('a tripod bowl', the anct. Chinese *ting* or sacrificial cauldron); *Kanaye* (f. ptr.). 206.

雷 RAI; *Ikadzuchi*. *ikadzuchi, kaminari, narukami* ('thunder'). 173.
 岳 *Ikadzuchi-no-oka* (hill). 霆 瀧 *Raitei-no-taki* (fall).
 Names for the Thunder God: 雷 *Kaminari* (also mask), *Ikadzuchi* (ditto; f.); 公 *Rai-kō*, 神 *-jin* (or *Ikadzuchi-no-kami*), 電 *-den* (n. wrestler; *nō*).
 震 *Raishin* (Lei Chên, Chin. hero). 除 *rai-yoke* ('a charm against lightning'), 獸 *-jū* (myth. creat.).

電 DEN. *inadzuma, inabikari* ('lightning'); *Inadzuma* (f.). As *den*, also 'electricity, electrical'. 173.

零 REI, RIŌ. *ochiru* ('to fall, be omitted'). As *rei*, 'zero' (see p. 38, fn.). 173.

暑 SHO, SO. *atsushi* ('hot'). As *sho*, 'the dog-days'; 日 *shochū*, 'the height of summer'; see also p. 112, 96, 11, 12, 14). 72.

罪 SAI, ZAI (ZE). *tsumi* ('punishment'). As *zai*, also 'crime'. 122.
 山 *Tsumiyama* (f.). 人 *zainin* ('a criminal').

置 CHI; oki; (yasu). *oku* ('to put, fix'). 122.

丨 賜 Oitama, Okitama or Oitami (k. of Dewa).

蜀 SHOKU, ZOKU. As Shoku, Shu, anct. Chinese state (see p. 99, **20**).

142. 丨 魂鳥 *hototogisu*, *shide[no]taosa* (the Japanese Cuckoo (*Cuculus poliocephalus*)).

羣 Variant of 群 (p. 423).

黽 BŌ, MIŌ. *kayeru*, *kawadzu* ('a frog, toad'). 205.

愚 GU, GO. *oroka* ('foolish'). As *gu*, a common self-humiliative prefix, e.g., 丨 人 *gujin*, 丨 物 *gubutsu* ('an ignoramus, I'), 丨 父 *gufu* ('my father'), etc. 61.

彙 I; (*nori*). *tagui* ('sort, kind'). 58.

圖 丨 *dzui* (in book-titles, 'an illustrated list or series').

奧 Full form of 奥 (p. 400).

舅 KIC, KU. *shūto* ('a father-in-law'; see p. 129, *med.*). 134.

鼠 SHO, SO. *nezumi* ('a rat, mouse'). 208. 丨 ケ 關 *Nezumi(Nezu)-ga-seki* (see 念, p. 276). 丨 小 僧 *Nezumi-kozō* (thief).

鳬 FU, BO. *kamo* ('a duck'). 196.

鹿 Contraction of 麕 (xxxiii). 198.

雋 Primitive form of 雋 (xvi). 172.

爺 Y.A. *chichi*, *jiji* ('a father, elder'). 88.

丨 ケ 茶屋 *Jiji-ga-chaya* (teahouse).

會 [Contraction: 会.] KWAI, YE; ai. *au* ('to meet'); *ai* ('meeting'); *atsumeru* ('to assemble'). As *kwai* (Tōkiō *kai*), 'a company, society, firm'; as *ye*, 'a Buddhist service'. Sometimes used for 合; also for 繪, esp. in book-titles after 圖. Distinguish from 曾 (p. 399). 73.

[Compare homophones under 相 (p. 298).] 丨 津 *Aidzu* (k. of Ōshū; f.; range, -yama, same as Bandai-san); 丨 陽 *Kwaiyō* (same k.). 丨 見 *Aimi* or Ōmi (k. of Hōki). 丨 田 *Ai-da* (t.; f.), 洲 -su, 澤 -zawa (f.). 大 丨 *Daiye* (*nō*). 丨 亭, 丨 席 *kwaiseki* ('a restaurant'). 美人 丨 中 鏡 *bijin kwaichū-kagami* ('beauty's pocket-mirror', punningly for 懷中 *kwaichū*, 'in the bosom').

愛 AI, YEI; YE; (*naru, nari, yoshi, hide, hisa, chika*). *itsukushimi* ('love, compassion'); *mederu, medzuru* ('to admire, love'). As *ai*, 'love', one of the Seven Passions (see p. 106, **74**). 61.

[Compare the foregoing, also **合** (p. 222) and **藍** (xviii).] **媛** Yehime (old name for Iyo pr.; mod. *ken*, changed in 1882 to Kagawa 香川); **陽** Aiyō (same pr.). **甲** Aikō (k. of Sagami; f.), Ayekawa (same k.); Aikawa (f.). **知** Aichi (k. and r. of Owari; mod. *ken*; f.), Aichi or Yeichi (k. of Ōmi), Yechi (f.); Aichi(Yechi)-gawa (r. and t. of Ōmi, Nakasendō stage 65). **宕** Otagi (k. of Yamashiro; f.), Atago (d.; f.); Atago-shita **下** (dist. of Yedo), -san, -yama **山** (several m. or hills), -baba **姫** (hist. pers.).

OTHER TOWNS: **子** Ayashi, Ayako (Ai-ko as n. poetess); **津** Aidzu, Aitsu; **發** Arachi¹ (n. of an 8th-9th century Fujiwara, also read Naritoki). **相** (or **本橋** Aimoto-bashi (bridge)). OTHER SURNAMES: **曾** Aso; **川** Ai-kawa, **多義** -tagi, **洲** -su, **智** -chi. **染明王** Ai-zemmiōō (d.), **敬** -kiō (d., see p. 111, **94**; lit. 'charm, loveliness'), **宮** -no-miya (poetess), **の方** -no-kata (hist. pers.), **若** -waka (sculp.), **染** -some, **鴨** -gamo (*jorō*).

渡 medetashi ('lucky, fine, lovely'). **樹** *aiju* ('a favourite tree'). **婦美八掛意**, punning spelling of Ōmi-hakkei (see p. 108, *fin*).

雍 YŌ, YU; (*yasu, chika*). *yawaragu* ('to soften, harmonise'). 172.

裏 [Variant: **裡**] RI; (*ura*). *ura, uchi* ('the interior, lining, reverse'). As *Ura* in street-names (see p. 10, note 2). 145.

[Compare **浦** (p. 323).] **大** **見** Dairi (t.). **見瀧** Urami-ga-taki ('Back View Cascade', Nikkō). **辻** Ura-tsuiji, **松** -matsu (f.), **襟** -yeri (n.). **門** *uramon* ('postern gate').

裔 YEI, YE; YE; (*suye*). *suye* ('extremity, future, youngest child, descendant, decadent age'). 145.

意 I; I, O; *nori, (moto, mune, oki)*. *kokorobase* ('motive, emotions, volition'). As *i* generally, 'mind, thoughts, feeling, will', also 'meaning, purport'. 61.

字 Ō or Yū or Iu (k. of Idzumo). **富比社** Ōi-no-yashiro (tem.). **美麿** Omimaro, **氣陽** Ikiyō (n.). **馬心猿** *iba-shinyen*² (Bud., 'human weakness, lack of self-control').

¹ In Ōmi province; one of the 三關 *sankwan* or three barriers anciently set up for the inspection of travellers to Kiōto. The others were 不破 *Fuwa* in Mino and 鈴鹿 *Suzuka* in Ise.

² Lit. 'in temperament a (wild) colt, at heart a monkey'; hence often symbolised in art by these two animals.

窳 and **窳** Contractions of 寶 (xx). 40.

塞 SAI; or SOKU; (*fusa*). *sakai* ('a limit, boundary'); *fusegu* ('to block, stop up'). As *sai*, 'a fortification'. 32.

Ⅰ 翁 Saiō (Chai-wêng, Chin. worthy); Saiō-ga-uma 馬 ('Saiō's horse', trope for human affairs).

窟 KUTSU, KUCHI. *ikuya* ('a cave'). See p. 69, *med.* 116.

窠 KWA. *utsuro* ('a hollow'). 116.

寧 DEI (NEI), NIŌ. Chinese local and family name. Regarded as a variant of 寧 (xiv). 40. Ⅰ 戚 Nei-seki (Ning Ch'i, Chin. sage), 封子 -hōshi (Fêng-tzu, *sennin*).

壺 KON, KUN. A palace apartment. Often wrongly used for 壺 (p. 403). 33.

畫 Original form of 畫 (p. 404).

壽 Contraction of 壽 (xiv).

當 TŌ; TA; *masa*, (-taye). *ateru*, *ataru* ('to touch, comply with, be successful'); *ate* ('aim, clue, protection, success'); *masa ni* ('just, exactly'). As *tō*, also 'this, the present, latter-day, contemporary'. Distinguish from 富 (p. 402). 102.

Ⅰ 麻 Tayema, Taima (t.; f. swo.), Tōma (f.), Taima (n.; *nō*); Taima no Kehaya or Kuyehaya 蹴速 (strong man). Ⅰ 舍 Tōsha (f.). 大 Ⅰ *ōtari* ('great success', 'house full'). Ⅰ 代 *tō-dai* ('the reigning emperor'), 世 -*sei*, 時 -*ji* ('modern times, up-to-date'), 盛 -*sei* ('modern and flourishing').

嘗 Variant of 嘗 (xiv).

歲 [Contraction: 才.] SEI, SAI; *toshi*; *zok.*, Toshi-. *toshi*, or, after a pure-Japanese numeral, -*tose* ('a year'). See also pp. 41, 42. 77.

DEITIES: Ⅰ 刑 Sai-kiō, 殺 -setsu, 破 -ha, 德 -toku (or Toshitoku). 大 Ⅰ Ōtoshi (n. poet; lit. 'last day of the year'). Ⅰ 市 *toshi no ichi* ('the New Year market'). Ⅰ 舍 *saisha* ('a year', in dates)

嵩 [Synonym: 崧.] SU, SŌ; (*taka*). *takashi* ('high'); *sobiyeru* ('to tower up'). 46. Ⅰ 山 Sū-zan (see p. 103, **53**, where the spelling should be corrected). Ⅰ 瀨 山 Suse-yama (m.).

業 GIŌ, GŌ; *nari*, (*tsura*). *waza*, *shiwaza* ('occupation, calling, business').
75. | 合 *Nari-ai* (f.), 子 *-ko* (poetess).

盞 SAN, SEN. *sakadzuki* ('a wine-cup'). 108.

感 KAN, KON. *ugoku* ('to move'); *kotayeru* ('to feel'). 61.
| 能寺 *Kannō-ji* (tem.). | 陽宮 *Kanyō-kiū* (*nō*). | 狀 *kanjō*
(‘a testimony, eulogy’).

煎 SEN. *niru*, *sen-jiru* ('to boil'). 86.
| 物賣 *Senjimonon-uri* (*kiōgen*).

義 [Contraction: 義.] GI; *GI*; *yoshi*, *Yoshi*, (*nori*); *zok.*, *Gi-* or *Yoshi-*
yoshi, *yoroshii* ('good'). As *gi*, 'loyalty', one of the Five Virtues. 123.

[Compare homophones under 吉 (p. 227).] | 岡 *Yoshioka* (f.). | 經
Yoshitsune (n.); *Y.* *-uma-arai-no-taki* 馬洗瀧 (fall); *Y.* *Sembon-zakura*
千本櫻 (*jōruri*). | 子 *Yoshi-ko*, *Nori-ko* (court-ladies). | 士 *gishi*
(‘faithful samurai, patriot, martyr’, with special reference to the Forty-
seven *Rōnin*; see p. 116, 101). | 太夫 *Gidayū* (*zok.* mus., inventor of
gidayū-bushi 節, a style of musical drama).

慈 [Often counted as 14 strokes, the upper part being regarded as 玄
repeated.] SHI, JI; *Ji.* *itsukushimi* ('parental love, tenderness,
compassion'). 61.

| 光山 *Ji-kō-zan* (m.), 恩寺 *-on-ji* (tem.), 照寺 *-shō-ji* (building,
same as 銀閣寺 *Ginkaku-ji*), 光寺 *-kōji* (f.), 悲成 *-hinari* (nickname,
'compassionate'), 圓 *-yen* (priest, No. 95 of the Hundred Poets), 童 *-dō*
(mask-name, = *Kiku-jidō*). 大 | 大悲 *Daiji-daihi* (epithet of Kwannon, d.).

碁 KI, GI; *GO*. *go*, *igo* (the game of chequers, one of the Four Accom-
plishments, played on a *goban* | 盤). See p. 102, 48. 112.

| 太平記白石噺 *Go Taihei-ki Shiraishi-banashi* (*jōruri*). | 檀越
Godanotsu (= *Danotsu*).

臺 Contraction of 臺 (xiv).

豐 Used as a contraction of 豐 (xviii). 151.

農 DŌ, NŌ; *NO*, *NU*. *tatsukuri* ('agriculture'). As *nō*, also | 人
nō-nin, 夫 *-fu*, 家 *-ka*, 'a farmer, agriculturist', one of the Four
Classes (p. 101, 42). 161.

葆 HŌ. *sakan* ('flourishing'). 140.

落 RAKU; RA; ochi. *ochi* ('fall, defeat'); *ochiru* ('to fall, be omitted'); *mura* ('a village'). 140.

├ 合 Ochiai (t., Nakasendō stage 44; f. ptr., met.). ┤ 部 Otobe (t.). ┤ 雁 *raku-gan* (see p. 107, **79**, 8), 髮 *-hatsu* ('shaving the head', before taking the scarf). ┤ 款 *rakkicun* ('signature and seal').

葎 RITSU, RICHI. *mugura* (the Japanese Hop, *Humulus japonicus*). 140.

萩 SHU, SHU; (*hagi*); hagi. *hagi* (the Bush Clover, *Lespedeza bicolor*; see p. 106, **73**). Distinguish from 萩 (p. 376). 140.

├ 玉川 Hagi no Tama-gawa (see p. 104, **59**). Towns: ┤ Hagi (met., pot.; f.); ┤ 山 Hagi-yama (pot.), 原 *-wara* (f. ptr., sculp.; also Haibara as t.; Hagiwara-no-in 院, = Hanazono, 95th Mikado). OTHER SURNAMES: ┤ 井 Hagi-i, 田 *-ta*, 谷 *-ya* (met.), 野 *-no*. ┤ 之坊 Haginobō (= Jōyen, priest). ┤ 大名 Hagi-daimiō (*kiōgen*).

葭 KA; (*yoshi*). *ashi, yoshi* ('a reed'). 140.
[Compare 葦 (p. 434), 蘆 (xx).] ┤ 屋 Ashiya (t.; r.).

葩 HA, HE. *hanabira* ('a petal'). 140.

葫 KO, GO. A species of garlic; also a cucumber. 140.

葎 KŌ, KŪ. ┤ 草 *ketade* (a smartweed, *Polygonum lapathifolium*). 140.

葦 SHU, SŌ; fuki. *fuku* ('to thatch'). 140.
├ 合 Fuki-ai (t.), 手 (屋) 町 *-de(-yā)-chō* (streets of Yedo).

葛 KATSU, KACHI; katsura, kuzu; (*katsu, kuzu, tsura*). *kuzu* (a plant, *Pueraria thunbergiana*; see p. 176, **73**); *tsudzura*[-fuji], *aokadzura* (a climbing plant, *Cocculus Thunbergii*). 140.

[Compare 桂 (p. 327).] KŌRI: ┤ 上 **Katsu**-jō, 下 *-ge*, also Katsuragi-no-kami and -no-shimo (Yamato; former Kuzukami as f.), 飾 *-shika* (Musashi and Shimōsa; f. ptr., met.); ┤ 野 Kuzuno (Yamashiro; f. met., or perhaps Katsuno), Kadono (same k.; f.; n.; Kadono-ōji 皇子, prince). ┤ 西谷 Katsusai-ga-yatsu (valley). ┤ 川 Katsura-gawa (r.). ┤ 籠岩 Tsudzura-*wi*a (rock; *tsudzura* is a kind of basket trunk).

Towns: ┤ 生 **Kuzu**-fu, 塚 *-tsuka*, 葉 *-ha* (Kusunoha as myth. pers.); ┤ 尾 **Katsura**-o, 城 *-gi* (auct. cap.; clan; f.; *nō*; *jorō*; m., *-yama*; Katsujō as n.; Katsuragi-no-oji 皇子, prince). OTHER SURNAMES: ┤ Kadzura; ┤ 西 Kassai, Kasai; ┤ 井 Kadoi (Katsurai as prince); ┤ 貫 Kasanuki; ┤ 見 Katsumi; ┤ 山 **Kuzu**-yama (also Katsurayama; Katsuzan as n.), 目 *-me*,

谷 -dani, 卷 -maki, 岡 -oka, 原 -hara (clan, also as Katsurabara; latter also prince). | 三 Kassan (n. poet). | 子 Sachi-ko (wom. n.). SENNIN: | 玄 Katsu-gen (Ko Hsüan), 由 -yū (Yu), 仙翁 -sennō (Hsien-wêng).

萬

[Common contraction: 万; occasional synonym: 卅 (see p. 218).] BAN, MAN; MA; (*kazu*, *tsumu*); *zok.*, Man- (| 千 Machi-, | 紀 Maki-, | 壽 Masu-). *yorodzu* ('10,000, many, all'). As *ban-*, 'a large number of, all the, in general'. 140.

[Compare, for **Ban-**, 伴 (p. 234), 坂 (237), and, for **Ma-**, homophones under 眞 (346).] | 歲 **Man**-zai (t.; see also Locutions), 澤 -zawa (t.), 座 -za (m., -yama; r.). | 代山 Bandai-san (range, for 磐梯山). | 木森 Yurugi-no-mori (forest). | 福寺 Mampuku-ji (tem.). | 町 Yorodzu-chō (street of Yedo). 大 | 字屋 Daimanji-ya (brothel). SURNAMES: | 屋 Yoredzuya; | 代 **Ban**-dai (also Mozu; Yorodzuyo as n. poetess), 代屋 -daiya; | 石 **Man**-goku, 年 -nen, 字屋 -jiya (ptr.); | 木 **Ma**-ki (also Yurugi), 里小路 -denokōji, 里谷 -rigaya, 年塙 -neba, 尾 -o, 波 -nami, 喜 -ki.

小 | Koman (wom. n.). | 安 **Man**-an (priest), の方 -no-kata (sev. hist. pers.), 千代 -chiyo (n.). | 紀之助 Makinosuke (*zok.*; *yorō*). | 媚 Mambi (mask-name, 'Flirt'). | 馬 Kazuma (n.). | 呂, for 麿 (*q.v.* XVIII). | 葉集 Manyō-shū (anthology, see p. 7). NENGŌ: | 壽 Man-ju (1024-27), 治 -ji (1658-60), 延 -yen (1860).

LOCUTIONS: | 乘 *banjō* ('a myriad chariots', 'the Emperor'; *banjō no kurai* 位, *no kimi* 君, *no shu* 主, 'the Emperor'; see also p. 142, *med.*). | 歲 *manzai*, or more frequently *banzai* ('a myriad years', wish for 'long life', esp. at New Year; as *manzai* also a type of New Year street-mummer); *kimi* 君 *banzai* ('long live the Emperor!'); *manzai-raku* 樂 (a dance, also an anti-earthquake spell). | 古 *ban-ko* ('eternity, for ever', Banko pot. mark), 花 -*kwa* ('myriad flowers', *i.e.*, cherry-blossom), 事 -*ji* ('affairs'), 職 -*shoku* ('various professions, crafts').

葷

GUN. *kusashi* ('malodorous'). 140.

董

TŌ, TSŪ; *tada*, *Tadasu*. *tadashii* ('just'); *tadasu* ('to examine, enquire into'). Distinguish from 薰 (XVIII). 140.

| 永 Tō-yei (Tung Yung, paragon), 仲 -chū, 伯華 -hakkwa (Chung, Po-hua, *sennin*).

莽

Old form of 庵 (p. 380). 140.

葱

SŌ, SU. *negi*, *nebuka* (the Onion, *Allium fistulosum*). 140.

萱 KEN, KWAN; kaya. kaya ('a sedge'). Confused with 萱 (p. 407); distinguish also from 萱 (p. 313). 140.

[Compare 茅 (p. 313), 纏 (442).] | 野 Kayano (t.; f.). OTHER SURNAMES: | 生 Kayō; | 沼 Kaya-numa, 島 -shima (ptr.), 間 -ma, 塲 -ba (met.). | 坊 Kaya-nobō (priest), 園 -zono (n.).

葦 I; ashi. ashi, yoshi ('a reed-plant'). 140.
[Compare 葭 (p. 432), 蘆 (xx).] | (or 蘆) 原 Ashihara (old name for Japan, also Ashihara-no-kuni 國, -no-naka-tsu-kuni 中國, and -no-midzuo-no-kuni 瑞穂國); | 原 Ashiwara (f. ptr.). | 戸 **Ashi**-do (r.), 北 -kita (k. of Higo), 田 -da (k. of Bingo; r.), 名 -na (f. ptr.), 谷, 屋 -ya, 崎 -zaki, 野 -no, 繁 -shige, 敷 -ki (f.).

葢 Contraction of 蓋 (xiv).

著 CHO, TO; (aki, -akira, take). akiraka ('clear'); arawasu ('to publish'). After an author's name, read . . . *no cho* or . . . *arawasu*, 'by . . .' Confused with 着 (p. 406). 140.

| 座 Kimase (f.). | 作者 chosakusha ('author').

葉 [Contraction: 葉.] YŌ; HA; ha. ha ('a leaf'). 140.
[Compare 羽 (p. 214), 波 (258).] | 栗 Ha-guri (k. of Owari), 山 -yama (f. ptr.), 若 -waka, 室 -muro (f.). | 月 ha-dzuki (the 8th month), 櫻 -zakura ('cherry-tree in full leaf', after the fall of the blossom), 越 月 -goshi no tsuki ('the moon seen through trees').

葵 KI, GI. aoi (the Hollyhock, *Althea*). A seal-form occurs as the *mon* of the Matsudaira of Nishio. [N.B.—The *aoi* of heraldry (Tokugawa, Matsudaira and other families), as also that referred to in the following examples, is the *Asarum caulescens* or Wild Ginger, *jutaba-aoi*, *Kamo-aoi*.] 140.

| Aoi (*Genji* Chapter ix; f. met.?). | 町 **Aoi**-chō (street of Yedo), ケ 岡 瀧 -gaoka-no-taki (fall), 前 -no-maye (court-lady), 舍 -noya (art-name), 上 -no-uye (*nō*).

韭 KIC, KU; nira. nira (the Leek, *Allium odorum*). 140.
| 生 川 Nira-bu-kawa (r.), 山 -yama (cas.), 崎 -zaki (t.), 塚 -tsuka (f.).

葡 HO, BU. | 萄 budō, yebi, yebikadzura (the Wild Grape, *Vitis Thunbergii*), Budō (t.). | 葡 牙 Horutogaru (Portugal). 140.

筠 IN; (take). 'Bamboo-skin'. 118.

筮 SEI, ZEI; ZE. medo, medogi ('divining-sticks'). 118.

筭 Variant for 算 (xiv). 118.

宮 KIO, KO; hako. *hako* ('a box'); *katami* ('a basket'). 118.
[Compare 函 (p. 290), 箱 (xv).] | 崎 Hakozaeki (f.).

筧 KEN. *kakehi* ('a conduit-pipe'). 118.
| Kakehi (f.). | 山 Kakehi-yama (m.).

禁 KIN, KON. *imashimeru* ('to stop, prohibit'). 113.
| 野 Kinya (*kiōgen*). | 中 *kin-chū*, 裏 *-ri* ('the Imperial Palace, the Emperor').

楚 SHO, SO; SO; *Shimoto. odorō* ('a thicket'); *shimoto* ('twigs'). As
Sho, Ch'u, ancient kingdom of China. 75.
| 原 So-hara (t.), 滿 人 *-mando* (n.).

瑟 SHITSU, SHICHI. A stringed instrument of *koto* (琴) type. 96.
| 々 Shishitsu (wom. ptr.).

資 SHI; *SHI*; *suke*, (yori). *tasukeru* ('to assist'). As *shi*, 'property'.
154. | 子 Suke-ko (Empress).

装 SHŌ, SŌ; ZA. *yosoon, kazaru* ('to dress, adorn'). 145.
| 束 *shōzoku, sōzoku* ('full dress, uniform, apparel, court costume');
Shōzoku-yenoki 板木 (tree). | 劔 *sōken* ('a decorated sword, the decoration
of swords').

粲 SAN; *Tsubara. shirage[-gome]* ('washed rice'); *azayaka* ('glossy');
tsubara ni ('minutely'). 119.

豎 [Older form: 豎.] SHU, JU, tate. *tate* ('lengthwise'); *shimobe* ('a
servant'). As *Tate-* in street-names (see p. 10, note 2). 117.
[Compare homophones under 立 (p. 198).] | 川 Tate-gawa, 山
-yama (f.), 野 -no (t. pottery; f.). 内 | *naiju* (Imperial palace pages);
内 | 所別當 *naijusho-no-bettō* (tit.).

聖 SEI, SHŌ; (*masa, kiyo*). *satoshi* ('wise'); *hijiri* ('a sage'). As *shō*,
'sacred' (Shō, epithet of Kwannon, d.); as *sei*, 'Imperial'. 128.

大 | 寺 Daishōji (t.). | 坂 Hijiri-zaka (street of Yedo), 瀧 -no-taki
(fall), 丸 -maru (n.). | 堂 Seidō, | 護院 Shōgo-in (tem). | 天 Shō-den
(d.), 武 -mu (45th Mikado), 德太子 -toku-taishi (prince), 尋 -jin, 寶 -bō
(priests). | 子 Masa-ko (Empress). | 上 *seijō*, | 君 *hijiri-no-kimi* (tit.
of Emperor). | 人 *seijin* ('a sage', esp. Confucius). | 靈會 *shōriōye*
(the Bon festival).

塩 Contraction of 鹽 (xxiv).

督 TOKU; *Tadasu*, (*masa, tada*). *tadasu* ('to correct, examine'); *kami* (tit., see p. 85). 100.

COURT-LADIES: 局 *Kami-no-tsubone*; 小 局 *Kogō (nō)*; 小 局 *Kogō-no-tsubone* (= *Man-no-kata* 萬の方, concubine of Tokugawa Iyeyasu).

照 SHŌ; *teru; teru, Terasu, (aki, -akira)*. *teru* ('to shine'); *terasu* ('to illuminate'); *akiraka* ('bright'). 86.

SURNAMES: 山 *Teru-yama*, 内 *-uchi*, 井 *-i*, 峯 *-mine*, 部 *-be*, 幡 *-hata*. 子 *Teru-ko* (princess), 手 姫 *-te-hime* (hist. pers.), 妙 *-taye (jorō)*, 千 賀 *-chika (n.)*. 君 *Shōkun (nō)*. 夜 白 *Shōyahaku* (*Chao-yeh-po*, horse).

想 SHŌ, SŌ; *zok., Sō.* *omou* ('to think'). 61.

塗 TO, DZU. *doro* ('mud'); *nuru* ('to paint, smear, varnish, lacquer'); *nuri* ('lacquering', etc.). 32.

準 [Contractions: 準, 准 (see latter, p. 321).] SHUN (JUN); *nori; zok., Jun.* *nori* ('rule'); *nazorau* ('to liken, symbolize, adjust'). 85.
I 臧 *Juntei* (epithet of Kwannon, d.).

勢 SEI, SE; *SE.* *ikioi* ('power'). 19. Distinguish from 藝 (xix).

I 州 *Seishū* (Ise pr.); *Seishū Akogi-no-ura* 阿漕浦 (*jōruri*). I 多 *Se-ta* (k. of Kōtsuke; f.; also for 瀬 田, *q.v.*, xix), 田 *-ta* (f.). [大] I 至 [*Dai*] *seishi* (d.). 大 I *Daisei (jorō)*. I 多伽丸 *Seitakamaru* (d.).

廐 and 厩 Variants of 廐 (xiv). 27.

廊 RŌ. *wataridono* ('a corridor'). I 下 *rōka* ('a balcony', esp. of a brothel). 55.

廉 REN; *Kiyoshi, (kiyo, kado)*. *kado* ('an item'); *kiyoshi, isagi-yoshi, suga-* ('pure'). 53.

I 子 *Kado-ko* (Empress). I 仁 王 *Sugahito-ō* (poet).

痴 CHI. *oroka* ('foolish'). Synonym of 癡 (xix). 104.

I 話 *chika* ('flirting, lovers' quarrel, tiff').

痺 HI. Name of a bird. Commonly confused with 痹, 𩇛, *shibiri* ('numbness, pins-and-needles'), *Shibiri (kiōgen)*. 104.

虞 GU; *GŌ.* *tasukeru* ('to help'); and various other meanings. 141.

I 姫 *Guki* (*Yū-chi*, Chin. princess).

載 SAI, SEI; (*toshi, koto, nori*). *toshi* ('a year'); *noseru* ('to impose, cheat, record'). 159. I 舍 *saisha* ('a year', compare 歳, p. 430).

鳩 Variant of 鳩 (p. 415).

遊 [Variant: 撻] YU, YU; YU. *asobu* ('to sport, play'); *asobi* ('game, diversion'). Interchanged with 游 (p. 385). 162.

I 佐 Yusa (f.); Yusa-machi 町 (t.). I の 方 Yū-no-kata (court-lady, Tokugawa). I 行 yugio ('itinerancy', esp. Buddhist); Yugio-ha 派 (Bud. sect. = Ji-shū 時宗, -yanagi 柳 (nō). I 快 yū-kwai, 興 -kiō ('pleasure, diversion'), 山 -san, 覽 -ran ('a picnic, pleasure-tour'), 里 -ri ('a prostitute quarter'). I 女 yū-jo (*asobime*), 君 -kun (*kīwadachi*), 藝 女 -geijo ('a courtesan').

運 UN, ON; (*kazu*). *hakobu* ('to transport, move, advance, progress'). Distinguish from 運 (xv). 162. I 上 unjō ('customs, tax').

遂 SUI, ZUI; (*katsu*). *togeru* ('to achieve'); *tsui ni* ('at last'). 162.

違 I. *chigau* ('to fail, differ'); *tagau* ('to differ, break a rule'). 162.

達 TATSU, DACHI; (*michi, sato, yoshi*). *itaru* ('to reach'); *tōru* ('to pass through'). As *tatsu*, 'an adept'; as *tuchi, dachi*, a plural suffix. 162.

I 曾部 Tassobe (t.). 小 I Kotatsu (f.). I 摩 Daruma (Bōdhidharma, priest; n. swo.; m., -yama). I 等, see 司 (p. 204). I 人 Tatsu-ndo, 海 -mi (n.). I 藝 *tatsugei* ('accomplishments').

道 [Old form: 衛] TŌ (rare, DŌ; *Ji*; *michi*, -ji (see note on p. 423); *michi*, (-ji, *yuki*); *zok.*, Dō-, less commonly *Michi*-. *michi* ('a road, way, journey, method, principle, doctrine, -ism'). As *dō*, 'the religion', usually Buddhism, but sometimes Taoism: also 'a circuit' or 'group' of provinces (see p. 120, *med.*). Distinguish from 通 (p. 381). 162.

I 志川 Dōshi-gawa (r.). I 後 Dō-go, 場 河 原 -jōgawara, 佛 -butsu (t.; last perhaps related to Ainu *to-put*, 'lake mouth'), 三 町 -san-chō, 灌 山 -kwan-yama (street and hill in Yedo), 頓 堀 -tonbori (part of Ōsaka), 成 (明) 寺 -jō(-miō)-ji (each tem. and nō). SURNAMES: I 守 Chimori (clan); 大 I Daidō (swo.), Ōmichi; 大 I 寺 Daidōji; I 家 Dō-ke, 智 -chi, 瀬 -nose; I 明 *Michi*-aki, 風 -kaze, 富 -tomi.

I 祖 神 Dōso-jin or I 陸 神 Dōroku-jin, I 臣 命 Michi-no-omi-no-mikoto (d.). PRIESTS: I 元 Dō-gen, 鏡 -kiō, 瑤 -sen (Tao-lsüan), 興 -kō, 隆 -riū (Tao-lung), 法 -hō, 昭 -shō, 因 法 師 -in-hōshi (No. 82 of the Hundred Poets). I 祖 王 Michinooya-no-ō (prince). I 子 Michi-ko (poetess). I 和 留 Michiwaru, I 阿 彌 Dōami, I 明 寺 屋 Dōmiōjiya (u.).

丨 人 *dō-jin* (name-ending, see p. 70; = the Bud. *niūdō* 人丨, also 'a Taoist'), 者 *-sha* (ditto, 'candidate for *dōjin*'), 士 *-shi* (ditto, 'a moralist').
 丨 師 *michi-no-shi* (anct. tit.). 丨 饗祭 *michiaye no matsuri* (fest.). 丨 行 *michi-yuki* ('a journey'; on the stage, 'an elopement'). 丨 中 *dōchū* ('travel, journey'); *dōchū -ki* 紀 ('a guide-book'), *-sugoroku* 雙 (or 双) 六 (the Race Game). 丨 化. 丨 外 *dōke* ('buffoonery, comedy').

遍 [Synonym: 徧.] HEN; HE. *amaneshi* ('all-pervading'). As *hen*, ' [number of] times' (*ipphen, niheu, samben*, etc.). 162.

丨 救 Hengu (priest). 丨 道 *hendō* ('a pilgrimage').

圓 [Contraction: 円.] YEN: *maru; maru, Maru, Madoka, Tsubura*, (*mitsu*). *marushi, madoka, tsubura* ('circular, spherical'); *maroku* ('roundly, peacefully'). As *yen*, also a mod. coin. 31.

[Compare 丸 (p. 161).] TEMPLES: 丨 滿院 *Yemma-in*; 丨 勝 (覺, 城) 寺 *Yen-shō(-kaku, -jō)-ji* (last as f.). OTHER SURNAMES: 丨 藤 *Hōshō* (alternative for 實生, f. *nō-writers*); 丨 城, 丨 乘 *Yen-jō*, 阿彌 *-ami* (lacq., perhaps n. only); 丨 山 *Maru-yama* (ptr.), 田 *-ta*. 丨 融 *Yen-yū* (64th Mikado), 仁 *-nin*, 珍 *-chin* (priests). 丨 *Madoka*, 丨 濱 *Maruhama (jōrō)*.

園 YEN, ON: *sono; sono, Sono; zok., Sono-*. *sono* ('a garden', met. 'a family'). 31.

[Compare 園 (xvii).] 丨 部 *Sonobe* (t.; f.). 丨 城寺 *Onjō-ji* (tem., = *Mii-dera* 三井寺). OTHER SURNAMES: 丨 *Sono* (also n. poetesses); 大 丨 *Ō-sono*; 小 丨 *Osono, Kozono*; 丨 生 *Sonō* (also wom. n.); 丨 木 *Sono-ki* (met.), 井 *-i* (ptr.), 田 *-da*, 池 *-ike*, 村 *-mura*, 邊 *-be* (met.). 丨 人 *Sono-ndo*, 面 *-mo* (n.), 菊 *-giku (jōrō)*, 娘女 *-no-iratsume* (poetess). 丨 の 梅 *sono no ume* ('cultivated plum-trees').



FOURTEEN STROKES.

僧 SŌ; SO. *yosutebito* ('a Buddhist priest'). For its use in Bud. titles, see p. 87. 9.

┃ 瀧 Sō-ga-taki (fall). ┃ 正 遍 照 Sōjō Henjō (priest, No. 12 of the Hundred Poets).

像 SHŌ, ZŌ; (*kata*); *zok.*, Zō-. *kata*, *katachi* ('an image'); *katadoru* ('to form like, copy'). After a name read *no zō*, 'a portrait of . . .' 9.

僮 DŌ. *warabe* ('a boy'); *shimobe* ('a servant'). 9.

僕 [Variant: 僕] BOKU. *shimobe*, *yakko* ('a servant'). As *boku*, often 'I'. 9.

微 Variant of 微 (p. 415). 60.

漲 CHŌ. *minagiru* ('to be in spate'). 85.

漱 SHŪ (SŌ), SHU. *arau* ('to wash'). 85.

漸 SEN, ZEN; *Susumu*, (-*tsugu*). *susumu* ('to advance'); *yōyaku*, *yōyō* ('at last, scarcely'). 85.

漫 BAN, MAN. *midari ni* ('random, rambling'). 85.
┃ 畫 *mangwa* ('random sketches').

漁 GIO, GO. *sunadoru*, *isaru*, *riō-suru* ('to fish'). 85.
┃ 師 *riōshi* ('a fisherman'); *onna* 女 *-riōshi* ('a fisherwoman').
┃ 船 *riōsen*, *isaribune* ('a fishing-boat'). ┃ 火 *giokwa*, *isaribi* ('fishing flares'). ┃ 人 *gio-jin*, 夫 *-fu* ('a fisherman'; see also p. 70).

演 YEN; *nobu*, (*hiro*). *noberu* ('to declare'); *hiroshi* ('wide'); *nagareru* ('to flow'). 85.

┃ 武 館 (校) *Yembu-kwan(-kō)*, clan-schools.

灌 See p. 415.

漆 SHITSU, SHICHI. *urushi* ('lacquer' or the Lacquer Tree, *Rhus vernicijera*). 85.

┃ Urushi (f.). ┃ 山 *Urushi-yama*, 尾 *-o* (t.), 部 *-be* (ant. gild; f.), 戸 *-do*, 畑 *-bata*, 馬 *-ma*, 原 *-bara* (f.).

漣

TAN, DAN; (*hiro*). *tsuyukeshi* ('dewy'). 85.

滿

BAN, MAN; *MA*; *mitsu*; *mitsu*, *Mitsuru*, *-maro* (for 麿 or 麻呂 in names of mod. Shintōists); *zōk.*, Man- (小 | Kōma-). *mitsu*, *mitsuru*, *michiru* ('to be full, satisfied, complete'). 85.

[Compare 光 (p. 229) and homophones under 眞 (346).] | 州 *Man-shū* ('Manchuria'; *jorō*), 願寺 *-gwan-ji* (tem.). SURNAMES: | 木 *Miki*; | 王野 *Mionoya* (*sic*); | 山 *Mitsu-yama*, 田 *-da*, 谷 *-tani*, 岡 *-oka*, 納 *-nō* (ptr.). | 壽 *Masu*, | 子 *Mitsu-ko* (poetesses). | 花 *Mitsu-hana*, 袖 *-sode* (*jorō*). | 月 *man-getsu* ('full moon'). 字 *-ji* ('Mongolian script').

漢

KAN. *onoko* ('a man'); *amanogawa* ('the Milky Way'). As Kan, the Han Dynasties of China, or China itself (| 土 *Kando*), also 'Chinese'. As Aya, anct. clan and f. (Aya no Yamaguchi-no-ataye Ōguchi 山口直大口, anct. sculp.). 85.

| 邊 *Kabe* (t.). | 高祖 *Kan no Kōso* (Han Kao-tsu, Chin. Emp.); similarly | 武帝 *Kan no Butei* (Han Wu-ti), etc. | 部 *Aya-be*, 主 *-nushi*, 人 *-ndo* (f.).

漕

SŌ, ZŌ; *kōgi*. *kogu* ('to row'). 85.

漏

RŌ, RU; *RŌ*. *mori* ('leakage'). 85. | 刻 *rōkoku* ('a clepsydra').

慥

SŌ, ZŌ; *Tashika*. *tashika* ('certain'). 61.| [々] 齋 *Zō[zō]sai* (two art-names).

幙

Variant of 幕 (xiv). 50.

場

[More correctly, but less usually, 場.] CHŌ (rare), JŌ; *-ba*. *ba* ('a place, site, field, circumstances'). 32.大 | *Daiba* (t.), *Ōba* (f. ptr.).

境

KEI, KIŌ. *sakai* ('limit, boundary, region, condition'). 32.

[Compare 堺 (p. 387).] | *Sakai* (t.; f.). | 原 *Sakai-bara* (anct. pal.). 部 *-be*, 野 *-no* (f.). | 黑彥皇子 *Sakaikurohiko-oji* (prince). | 空 *Kiōkū* (priest). | 内 *keidai* ('precincts' of a temple).

摘

TEKI (TAKU), CHAKU. *tsumu* ('to pluck'). 64.

摠

SŌ; SŪ. *tsukaneru*, *taianeru* ('to tie up'). Also used as a synonym of 總 (xvii). 64. | 持寺 *Sōji-ji* (tem.).

摸

BAKU, MAKU. *saguru* ('to grope after'). Not same as 募 (xv). 64.

摺 SHŌ, SŌ; suri. *suru* ('to rub, print'); *yaburu* ('to destroy, crumple up'). 64. Ⅰ 上原 Suriage-hara (plain). Ⅰ 澤 Surizawa (f.). Ⅰ 物 *surimono* (type of colour-print).

麻 Old form of 摩 (xv). 64.

獄 GOKU, GOKU. *hitoya* ('a prison'). 94. Ⅰ 門 Gokumon (nickname, lit. exposure of criminals' heads at prison-gates).

嶂 SHŌ. 'A mountain-range'. 46.

嶋 Variant of 島 (p. 339). 46.

鳴 MEI, MĪO; naru, nari. *naru, naku* ('to call, cry, sound, sing [as birds or insects]'). 30.

Ⅰ 子 **Naru**-ko, 尾 -o (t.), 海 -mi (t., Tōkaidō stage 39; f.), 鹿 海 -ka-no-umi (sea), 見 -mi (f. actor), 島 -shima (f.), 瀬 -se (f. ptr.; r.), 瀧 -taki (dist. of Kiōto, pot.), 門 -to (f.; n.; strait, -no-kaikiō 海峽 or -no-seto 瀬戸), 神 -kami ('thunder'; n. of the Thunder God; wrestler), 神上人 -kami-shōnin (priest).

陰 Rare variant of 島 (p. 339). 170.

際 SEI, SAL. *kiwa* ('an end, border, brink, transition, juncture, vicinity, rank'). As *sai*, 'to meet'. 170.

嫩 DON, NON. *yawaraka* ('soft, tender'). 38. Ⅰ 古 Nonko (n. pot.).

嫡 TEKI, CHAKU. As a prefix, *teki* or *chaku*, 'the principal [wife]', 'direct [heir, pupil]', etc. 38.

嫦 SHŌ, JŌ. Ⅰ 娥 Shōga (Ch'ang-o), originally 姮娥 Kōga (Hêng-o), woman *seinin*. 38.

榊 (No on). *sakaki* (the sacred tree *Cleyera japonica*). 75.

SURNAMES: Ⅰ Sakaki (*Genji* Chapter x); Ⅰ 山 Sakaki-yama (actor), 田 -da, 原 -bara (ptr.).

榎 KA, KE; YE. *ye, ye no ki* (a tree, *Celtis sinensis*). 75.

[Compare homophones under 江 (p. 212).] Ⅰ Yenoki (f.). Ⅰ (for 江) 島 Ye-no-shima (is.). Ⅰ 並 **Ye**-nami (t.; f.), 波 -nami, 並屋 -namiya (f.). Ⅰ 下 **Yeno**-shita, 木 -ki (f.), 本 -moto (f. ptr., met.). Ⅰ 津 **Yenoki**-dzu (t.), 坂町 -zaka-machi (street of Yedo), 戸 -do, 田 -da (f.).

榎 ON; or OTSU, OCHI. *sugi* (the *Cryptomeria*, *C. japonica*). Compare 杉 (p. 239) and 楮 (391). 75. Ⅰ 榎 Sugimura (n.).

槐 KWAI, YE. *yenisu*, now *yenju* (a tree, *Sophora japonica*). 75.

榕 YŌ, YU. 樹 *yusu* (the Banyan Tree, *Ficus indica*). 75.

榛 SHIN. *hashibami* (the Hazel, *Corylus heterophylla*). 75.
 KōRI: 知 or 周智 *Suchi* (Tōtōmi); 原 *Haibara* (Tōtōmi, also written 蓼原; f.: m., -yama); 澤 *Hanzawa* (Musashi; f.). 名 *Haruna* (tem.; m., -san; lake, -ko 湖). 谷 *Hangaya*, 葉 *Shinyō* (f.).

樽 FU (BU), HO. *kure* ('timber'). 75. 樽 *Kure*, 山 *Kureyama* (f.).

榎 TEN; or SHIN; *maki*. *maki* (a tree, *Podocarpus chinensis*). Distinguish from 植 (p. 391). 75.

[Compare homophones under 牧 (p. 266).] 町 **Maki**-chō (street of Yedo), 尾寺 -nō-dera (tem.), 田 -ta, 村 -mura, 島 -noshima (f.), ノ 戸 -noto, ノ 尾 -noo (*jorō*), 子 -ko (wom. n.).

槎 SA, JA (SE). 'To fell trees for rafts'. 75.

榴 RIC, RU. 石 榿 *seki-riū*, *zakuro*, *jakuro* (the Pomegranate, *Punica granatum*). 75.

槌 TSUI, DZUI (TAI); *tsuchi*: (*tsuchi*); *zok.*, *Tsuchi*-, -*tsuchi*. *tsuchi* ('a hammer, mallet'). Confused with 鎚 (xviii). 75.

[Compare 土 (p. 158).] 大 槌 *Ōtsuchi* (t.). 小 槌 *Kodzuchi* (f. ptr.). 戸崎 *Tsuchido-zaki* (cape). 田 *Tsuchia* (f.).

榿 HI. *kaya* (a tree, *Torreya nuciifera*). 75.
 [Compare 茅 (p. 313), 萱 (434).] 木 *Kayaki* (f.).

旗 [Variant: 旂.] KI, GI. *hata* ('a flag, banner'). 70.

[Compare homophones under 畑 (p. 299).] 野 *Hatano* (f.). 下 *hatamoto* (grade of samurai).

魂 KON, GON. *tamashii* ('spirit', esp. of the dead). 大和 魂 *Yamato-damashii* ('the spirit of Japan', 'loyalty, patriotism'). 194.

瑤 YŌ. 'Green jasper'. ㄱ.

瑤 TŌ, DŌ. Name of a gem. ㄱ.

璃 RI. 玻 璃 *biidoro*, *garasu* ('glass'). See also the next. ㄱ.

瑠 RIC, RU. 璃 *ruri* ('emerald' or 'lapis-lazuli'); *Ruri-kōbō* 光坊 (n.), -*niōgo* 女御 (princess). ㄱ.

福 FUKU; (*yoshi, tomi, sachi*). *saiwai* ('good fortune'). 113.

TOWNS: 川 **Fuku**-gawa (f.), 山 -yama (f. ptr.), 井 -i (mod. *ken*; f. ptr., met.), 永 -naga (f. ptr.), 本 -moto (f.), 田 -da (f. ptr., met.), 江 -ye (is., -jima), 地 -chi (f. ptr.; m., -yama), -yoshi (f.), 光 -mitsu (f.), 住 -zumi (f.), 良 -ra, 居 -i, 岡 -oka (mod. *ken*; f.), 浦 -ra (f.), 島 -shima (Nakasendō stage 37, text.; f. ptr., sculp.), 原 -hara (? f. sculp.; -wara as pal. and f. ptr.), 崎 -zaki (f.), 野 -no (f.), 渡 -watashi (*kiōgen*), 智山 -chiyama, 間 -ma, 塚 -tsuka.

OTHER SURNAMES: 家 **Fuku**; 當 Tonda; 子 **Fuku**-go (Saki-ko as Empress, Fuku-ko as princess), 王 -ō (ptr.), 田部 -dabe (ptr.), 羽 -ba, 村 -mura, 見 -mi (ptr.), 谷 -ya, 角 -zumi, 依 -yori, 林寺 -rinji, 知 -chi (ptr.), 長 -naga (also Tominaga), 來 -rai (sculp.), 掛 -kake, 富 -tomi, 喜田 -kita, 惠 -ye, 智 -chi, 興 -yo, 澤 -zawa (met.), 瀬 -se.

祿壽 Fukurokuju (d.). 丸 Fukumaru (n.). の神 Fuku-no-kami (*kiōgen*). 助 fukusuke (myth. creat.).

禎 TEI, CHŌ; (*tada*). *saiwai* ('good fortune'); *tadashii* ('honest'). 113.
子 Tei-shi (Empress).

稻 Contraction of 稻 (xv).

稱 [Contraction: 称] SHŌ, SEI. *tonayeru* ('to recite'); *homeru* ('to praise'); *shō-suru* ('to name'). As *shō*, esp. 'a name'. 115.

名 *shōmiō* ('Bud. prayer'); *Shōmiō-ji* 寺 (tem.), -ga-taki 瀧 (fall).

光 *Shō-kō* (101st Mikado), 德 -toku (48th).

種 SHŌ, SHU; *tane, -kusa; tane, (fusa, kazu); zok., Tane-, tane* ('seed, posterity'); *kusagusa* ('various sorts'). As -*shu, -gusa, or -dane*, 'various sorts or phases of . . .' 115.

子島 **Tane**-ga-shima (is.), 市山 -chi-yama or 市岳 -ichi-dake (m.), 田 -da (f. ptr., met.), 島 -gashima, 森 -mori (f.), 子 -ko (court-lady).

村 Tanamura (f.). 天 子命 Ame-no-taneko-no-mikoto (d.).

端 TAN; *hata; (masa, tada)*. *hata* ('vicinity'); *hashi, tsuma* ('edge, margin'). As *tan*, 'the beginning', also a dress-length about 32½ feet long (sometimes written 反; see 疋, p. 191). 117.

山 *Hata* (f. met.), Tan (f.). 無山 *Hatenashi-yama* (m., 'Endless Mountain'). 館 *Hatadate* (f. ptr.). 子 *Masa-ko* (princess). 居 *Hashii*, 守 *Hamori* (n.). 月 *tan-getsu* (the first month), 午 -go (the Boys' Festival, 5th day of 5th month).

颯 SŌ; or SATSU. *kaze no oto* ('the noise of the wind'). 182.

波 *Sawa* (f.). 々 *Sassatsu* (n.).

領 REI, RIŌ. *kubi* ('the neck'); *yeri* ('a collar'); *osameru* ('to govern').
As *riō*, also 'territory', and a numeral-suffix for suits of clothes or
armour (see p. 40). 181.

丨 家 *Riōke* (t.). 丨 (or 巾 or 鰭) 振 (or 摩) 山 *Hirefuru-yama*
(‘Scarf-waving Hill’, = *Matsura-yama* in *Hizen*).

碩 SEKI, SHAKU; (*hiro*). *ōinaru* ('great'). 112.

磁 SHI, JI. As *ji*, 'magnetic'. 112.
丨 石 *Jishaku* (*kiōgen*; lit. 'magnet' or 'compass'; m., -yama).

砧 [Contraction: 砧] CHIN. *kinuta* ('an anvil, block', esp. for fulling
cloth); *Kinuta* (*nō*). 112.

暢 CHŌ; *nobu*, *Noburu*, (*masa*). *nagashi* ('long'); *noberu* ('to expand').
72. 丨 月 *chōgetsu* (the 11th month).

粹 SUI. *tadashii* ('honest'); *kuwashii* ('minute, tiny, expert'). 119.

精 SEI, SHŌ; *Kiyoshi*, *Kuwashi*, (*kiyo*, *aki*). Similar meanings; also *yoshi*
(‘good’), *kiyoshi* ('pure'). 119.

丨 進 湖 *Shōji-ko* or -no-midzuumi (lake). 丨 舍 *shōja* ('a monastery',
Skt. *vihāra*). 丨 靈 祭 *shōriō-matsuri* (the Bon festival). 丨 鍛 *seitan*
(‘carefully forged’).

緋 HI. *akashi* ('red'). As *hi*, 'vermilion, scarlet'. 120.
丨 宮 *Hi-no-miya* (princess). 丨 威 *Hiodoshi* (n. wrestler; *hiodoshi*,
written 丨 緋, is the scarlet lacing of armour).

綴 TEI; or TETSU. *tsudzuru* ('to stitch, patch, compose, spell');
tsudzure ('rags, patches'); *tojiru* ('to bind', as a book). 120.

丨 喜 *Tsudzuki* (k. of Yamashiro). 丨 子 *Tsudzureko* (t.). 丨 本
tojihon ('a bound book').

緑 RIOKU, ROKU; *Midori*. *midori* ('green'). Distinguish from 緣
(XV). 120.

丨 川 *Midori-gawa* (r.; f.). 野 -no (or *Midono*, k. of *Kōtsuke*), 町 -chō
(street of *Yedo*), 舍 -noya (n.).

維 I; or YUI; *kore*, (*fusa*, *tsuna*); *zok.*, *Kore.* *kore* ('this'); *tsunagu*
(‘to tie up’). 120.

丨 和 *Iwa* (t.). 丨 佐 子 *Isa-ko* (wom. n.). 丨 摩 居 士 *Yuima-koji*
(sage). 丨 新 *ishin* (the Restoration of 1868); *ishin-zen* 前 ('before 1868').
丨 時 *iji* (untranslatable prefix to a date, of Chinese origin).

線 BEN, MEN; *ME*; wata; (*wata*, *tsura*). *wata* ('cotton'). 120.
 | 内 Wata-uchi (t.; f.), 引 -biki (f. met.), 木 -ki, 打 -uchi, 野 -no, 貫 -nuki (f.), 屋 -ya, 麿 -maro (n.).

綸 RIN (REN or KWAN). *kumi* ('braid'); *yuruyaka* ('soft, lax, gentle'). 120.

綰 Contraction of 總 (xvii). 120.

綬 SHU, JU. *kumi* ('braid'). 120.

綵 SAI, SEI. *irodoru* ('to paint, variegate'). 120.
 | 綵 Sairan (Ts'ai Luan, *sennin*).

綾 RIŌ; aya; (*aya*). *aya*, *ayaginu* ('silk damask'). 120.
 | Aya (clan; f. ptr.). | 川 **Aya**-gawa (r.), 歌 -uta (mod. k. of Sanuki), 部 -be (t.; f. met.), 町 -machi (t.), 瀬 -se (f.; r.), 井 -i, 小路 -nokōji, 垣 -gaki (f.), 人 -ndo (n.), 宮 -no-miya (princess).

綺 KI; KŪ. *kambata* (a kind of variegated silk). 120.
 | 宮 Kambata-no-miya (anct. pal.). | 里季 Kiriki (Ch'i Li-chi, Chin. sage).

綽 SHAKU, SAKU; (*yasu*). *yutaka* ('abundant'). 120.

綵 KEN, KON. *heso* (卷子, 'a ball or clew of thread'). 120.
 | 村 Hesomura (t.; f.).

綱 KŌ; *tsuna*, *Tsuna*; *zok*., *Tsuna*-. *tsuna* ('a rope'); *suberu* ('to control'). 120.
 | Tsuna (f.; n.; *nō*). | 島 Tsuna-shima (is.; f.), 野 -no (f.), 子 -ko (poetess), 手 -de (n.).

網 HŌ, MŌ; *ami*, a-. *ami* ('a net'). 120.
 Towns: 大 | Ōami (f.); | 多 (or 田) **Ami**-da (pot., also read Ōda and Mōda), 野 -no (f.); | 干 **A**-boshi, 代 -jiro (f.). 小 | 町 Koami-chō (street of Yedo). | 島 Ajima (dist. of Ōsaka). | 干屋 Aboshiya (f.).

雜 Contraction of 雜 (xviii).

蜘蛛 CHI. | 蛛 *kumo* ('a spider'). 142. | 盜 Kumo-nusubito (*kiōgen*).

蜻蛉 SEI, SHŌ. | 蛉 *kagerō*, *akitsu[mushi]*, *tombō*, *tombo*, *seirei* ('a dragon-fly'); *Kagerō* (*Genji* Chapter LI); *Akitsu-shima* 洲 (old name for Japan); *Seirei-no-taki* 瀧 (fall). 142.

蝶 SHŌ. 'A butterfly'. 142.

蛭 KEN, GEN. *nina* (a river mollusc, *Melania* sp.); *kagamaru* ('to crouch'); *tsadakamaru* ('to coil', as a snake). 142.

川 *Nina-gawa* (t.; f. ptr.), 淵 大臣 *-buchi-daijin* (=Fujiwara no Tamaro 田磨).

蛸 CHŌ, JŌ. *semi* ('a cicada'). Compare 蟬 (xviii). 142.
茅 山 *Higurashi-yama* (m., from *higurashi*, a sp. of cicada).

語 GIO (rare), GO; *GO*; (*koto*, *-tsugu*); *zok.*, Go-. *kataru* ('to relate'); *katari* ('a narration, story, romance'). As *go*, 'language' (*yeigo* 英 I, 'English'; 漢 I *kango* 'Chinese'; 日本 I *nihongo*, 'Japanese'; etc.). 149.

認 JIN, NIN; (*moro*). *mitomeru* ('to ascertain, acknowledge, recognize'). 149.

説 SETSU, SECHI; (*toki*, *kane*). *toku* ('to explain'). As *setsu*, 'an idea, rumour, story'; 小 I *shōsetsu*, 'a novel'. 149.

田 *Tokida* (f.). 文 *setsumon* ('a dictionary', from the title of the classic Chinese lexicon *Shuo Wen*).

誦 SHŌ, JŪ; (*naga*). *yomu* ('to read'). 149.

誘 YC, U. *izanau*, *sasou* ('to invite, lead on, seduce'). 149.

誨 KWAI, KE; (*nori*). *oshiyeru* ('to teach'). 149.

誌 SHI. *shirusu* ('to record'). 149. 村 *Shimura* (f.).

誕 TAN; (*nobu*). *umareru* ('to be born'); *azamuku* ('to deceive'). 149.
生 *tanjō* ('birth'); 寺 *Tanjō-ji* (tem.), -Shaka 釋迦 (the Young Buddha); *tanjō-bi* 日 ('birthday').

誠 SEI, SHŌ (JŌ); *nobu*, *sane*, *masa*, *Makoto*, *Masashi*, (*nari*, *aki*). *makoto* ('the truth'). 149.

子 *Masa-ko* (princess). 忠 *seichū* ('loyalty').

赫 KAKU, KIAKU; or SEKI, SHAKU. *akashi* ('red'); *kagayaku* ('bright'). 155. 映姬 *Kaguya-hime* (fairy-tale heroine).

輕 KEI, KIŌ; *karu*. *karushi* ('light in weight'). 159.

Karū (anct. cap.; wom. n.; prince, -no-ōji 皇子). Towns:
川 *Karū-gawa*, 井澤 *-izawa* (Nakasendō stage 18), 海 *-mi*. 見 *Karū-mi*, 部 *-be*, 間 *-ma* (f.), 大臣 *-no-daijin* (hist. pers.).

輔 HO, FU; *suke*; *zok.*, -suke. *tasukeru* ('to assist'). 159.
 | 子 *Suke-ko* (nurse of Antoku, 101st Mikado). TITLES: 大 |, 小 |, see p. 85; | 佐 *hosa*.

貌 Variant of 兒 (p. 247). 153.

豚 HIN. *inoko* ('a wild boar'). 152.

躬 Old form of 躬 (p. 335). 158.

毓 Synonym of 育 (p. 278). 80.

踊 YŌ, YŪ; *Odori*. *odoru* ('to dance'); *odori* ('a dance'); *Odori* (t.). 157.

賑 SHIN. *nigiwai* ('bustle, stir, business activity and prosperity'); *nigiwasu* ('to dole out charities'). 154.

銚 CHŌ. | 子 *chōshi*, *sashinabe* ('a vessel for pouring *sake*'); *Chōshi-no-hama* 濱 (shore), -no-taki 瀧, -guchi-taki 口 瀧 (falls). 167.

銕 Contraction of 鐵 (xxi). 167.

銀 GIN; *Shirogane*, (*kane*). *shirogane* ('silver'). As *gin*, 'silver, silver coin', also for *ginshō* (see below). 167.

| 山 *Kanayama* (t.). | 座 *Gin-za* (the Mint, also a street of Yedo), 閣 [寺] -*kaku*[-ji] (pavilion, later tem.), 河 -*ga* (the Milky Way). | 林 *Gimbayashi* (f.). | 師 *shiroganeshi* ('a silversmith'). | 將 *gin-shō* (chess-piece), 世界 -*sekai* ('the world under snow' or 'a mass of white blossoms').

銑 SEN. *kigane* ('ore'). 167.

銖 [Contraction: 朱.] SHU, JU. As *shu*, a coin (see p. 66). 167.

銘 MEI, MĪŌ; (*aki*). *shirusu*, *arawasu*, ('to record, publish'). As *mei*, 'a signature, brand'. 167.

| 字 *meiji* ('characters as used in signatures'). 在 | *zaimai* ('signed'), 無 | *mumei* ('unsigned').

鉞 BŌ, MŌ; *zok.*, *Hoko.* *hoko* ('a halberd'); *kissaki* ('point' of a weapon). 167. | 田 *Hokoda* (t.). | 久 *Muku* (f.).

銅 DŌ; *kane*, (*kata*?). *akagane* ('copper'). As *dō*, often 'bronze'. 167.
 | 脈 *Dōmiaku* ('Brass Veins', n. poet). | 提 瀧 *Hisage-no-taki* (fall; *hisage* is a *sake*-pouder).

飾 SHOKU, SHIKI. *kazaru* ('to adorn'); *kazari* ('ornament, decorated'). 184.

├ 磨 Shikama (mod. k. of Harima; t.); ┤ 東 Shiki-tō, 西 -sai (former divisions of same k.).

飽 HŌ, BŌ. *aku* ('to have enough of, be tired of'). 184.

├ Kōri: ┤ 田 Akuta, Akita (Higo); ┤ 託 Hōtaku (Higo, mod.); ┤ 海 Akumi, Akumi (Dewa). ┤ 浦 Akura (f.).

飼 SHI, JI: kai. *kan, yashinau* ('to feed, rear'); *kai* ('feeding', as suffix, one who feeds birds or animals). 184.

鼓 Variant of 鼓 (p. 425). 107.

詔 SHŌ, JŌ: (*aki, -tsugu*). *uruwashii* ('elegant'). 180.

鞆 (No *on*); (*tomo*); *zok.*, Tomo-. *tomo* (the archer's leather wrist-guard). [Compare 友 (p. 179).] ┤ Tomo or ┤ 津 Tomonotsu (t.). ┤ 掛 Tomokake (f. met.). ┤ 繪, for 巴, *tomoye*, the comma-shaped device traditionally decorating the *tomo*: Tomoye[-gozen 御 前] (amazon); T.-taishō 大 將 (=Fujiwara no Kintsune 公 經).

駁 HAKU, HOKU. *buchi* ('piebald'). 187.

駄 [More correctly 駄] TA, DA; DA. As *da*, 'horse-transport', also 'a horse-load', ca. 300 lb. 187.

├ 市川原 Daichikawara (t.). ┤ 馬 *daba* ('a pack-horse').

歌 [Contraction: 哥.] KA: KA; uta; *uta*; *zok.*, Uta- (but ┤ 六 Karoku, n. actor). *uta* ('a song, poem', esp. the Japanese 31-syllable *tanka* 短 ┤); *utau* ('to sing'). 76.

├ 島 Uta-shima (is.), 志 内 -shinai (r. of Yezo), 川 -gawa (f. ptr.; Kasen as *gorō*), 澤 -zawa (f. mus., U. Shibakin 芝 金), 子 -ko (poetess), 町 -machi, 扇 -ōgi, 姫 -hime (*gorō*), 相 撲 -zumō (*kiōgen*). ┤ 沈 Kadzuraki (f.), *utamakura* (famous place-names used as *makura-kotoba* or stock epithets in poetry). ┤ 志 久 Kashiku (poet).

├ 人 *ka-jin*, 仙 -sen ('a poet, poetess'; see Chap. VII, **58, 63, 70, 99, 100**), 舞 伎 -buki ('a theatre, the stage'). ┤ 合 *uta-awase* ('a poetry competition'), 骨 牌 -garuta (the Poem Cards game). 大 ┤ 所 *ōta-dokoro* (Government bureau, with 大 ┤ 別 當 *ōta-no-bettō* at its head).

穀 KOKU; Minoru. (*yoshi*). *tanatsumono* ('cereals'). 115.

五 ┤ *gokoku* ('the Five Cereals', viz., rice, barley and wheat, millet, sorghum, beans). ┤ 日 *kokujitsu* (first day of the rice-harvest).

彰 SHŌ, SŌ; *aki*, *-akira*, *Akira*. *akiraka* ('clear, bright'). As *shō*, 'decorated'. 59. | 子 *Aki-ko* (Empress).

對 [Contractions: 对, 对.] TAI; or TSUI. *kotayeru*, *mukai-au* ('to correspond'). As *tsui*, 'a pair, trio', etc. 41.

| 馬 *Tsushima* (is. pr.): *Ts.-matsuri* 祭 (*kiōgen*); | 州 *Taishū* (same pr.). | の 子 *Tainoko* (poetess). 一 | *ittsui* ('a pair'); 三 幅 | *sambukutsui* ('a set of three', esp. *kakemono* or colour-prints, also 'three great geniuses').

鄙 HI. *hina* ('rustic'); *inaka* ('the country'); *iyashii* ('mean, humble'). 163.

亂 [Common contraction: 乱.] RAN. *midare* ('disturbance, irregularity'); *midareru* ('to be thrown into disorder'). As *ran*, 'rebellion, civil war'. 5.

爾 [Contraction: 尔; variant: 爾.] JI, NI; *NI*; *zok.*, *-ji*. *nanji* ('you'); *chikashi* ('near'). 88. | 朱 洞 *Jishudō* (Ērh Chu-tung, *sennin*).

需 SHU, SU; or JU, NIU. *motomeru* ('to ask for'); *motome* ('a wish'). See 應 (xvii). 173. | 糠 *Jukō* (priest).

桃 (No *ou*). Apparently for *kurumi* (the Walnut, *Juglans regia*), usually written 胡桃. | 澤 *Kurumisawa* (f.).¹

罰 BATSU, MACHI. *tsumi-suru* ('to punish'). 122.

署 SHO, SO. *tsukasa* ('a government office'). 122.

與 [Contraction: 与.] YO; *YO*; *tomo*, *Ataye*, (*moto*); *zok.*, *Yo-* (| 三 *Yosō-*). *atayeru* ('to give'); *ataye* ('a gift'); *tomo ni* ('together'); *oyobi, to* ('and'); *kumi-suru* ('to league together'); *azukaru* ('to take part'). 134.

[Compare 四 (p. 206), 世 (204), 余 (248), 餘 (xvi).] | 謝 *Yo-sa* (k. of Tango; f. ptr.?), 島 *-shima* (is.; f.), 次 兵 衛 灘 *-jibei-nada* (sea), 板 *-ita* (t.), 瀬 *-se* (t., *Kōshūkaidō* stage), 田 *-da*, 住 *-zumi*, 良 *-ra*, 倉 *-gura* (f.), 之 *-shi* (wom. n.). | 力 *yoriki* ('aid, a constable').

島 Variant of 島 (p. 339).

¹ Quoted from *Miōji-dzukushi Riakkai* by Suzuki Shinnen, a treatise on notable Japanese surnames.

鼻 HI, BI; *BI*; hana. hana ('the nose'); hajime ('the beginning'). 209.
 | 山人 **Hana**-sanjin, 金剛 -kongō, 豐後 -bungo (n.), 缺地藏
 -kake-jizō (rock-hewn figure of Jizō, d.), 瘤惡尉 -kobu-akujō (mask),
 取相撲 -tori-zumō (*kiōgen*). | 祖 *biso*, same as 元祖 *genso* ('founder').
 | 競 *hanakurabe* ('trying the strength of the nose').

舞 BU, MU; *MU*; mai. mau ('to dance'); mai ('a dance'). 136.
 Towns: | 子 Mai-ko (lit. 'dancing girl'), 坡 -zaka (Tōkaidō
 stage 30), 草 -kusa, 鶴 -dzuru (or Bukaku). SURNAMES: 小 | Komai (actor);
 | 原 Maibara (ptr.). | 尉 Maijō or Bujō (dram. pers.). | 樂 *bu-gaku*
 (type of drama), 臺 -tai ('the stage').

齊 [Contraction: 叁.] SEI, SAI; or SHI; SE; *nari*, (*tada*), *Hitoshi*,
Tadasu, *hitoshii* ('alike, even'); *tadashii* ('correct'). As Sei, Tsi,
 anct. kingdom of China. Distinguish from 齋 (xvii). 210.

| 川 Saigawa (t.). | 衡 Saikō or Seikō (*neugō*, 854-856).

膏 KŌ. *abura* ('oil, grease'). 130.
 | 藥 *kōyaku* ('a plaster'); Kōyaku-neri 煉 (*kiōgen*).

豪 KŌ, GŌ; (*katsu*, *hide*). *sugureru* ('to excel'). Confused with 毫
 (p. 372). 152.

| 溪 Gō-kei (valley). | 傑 *gōketsu* ('a genius, master-mind').

寢 SHIN; *I*, *NE*, *NU*. *neru* ('to sleep'). 40.
 [Compare 寐 (p. 401).] | 屋川 **Ne**-ya-gawa (r.), 覺 -zame (*nō*,
 lit. 'waking from sleep'; *Nezame-no-sato* 里, t.), 代 -kawari, 聲 -koye
 (*kiōgen*).

寡 KWA, KE (GE). *yamome*, | 婦 *kawaju* ('a widow'). 40.

賓 or **賓** HIN; *HI*. *marōto*, *marōdo* ('a guest'). 154.
 | 頭廬 Bindzuru (Pindola, d.).

實 JITSU', JICHI; *sane*, *Minoru*, *Sane*, *Makoto*, (*mi*). *mi* ('fruit, seed');
sane ('fruit-stone'); *sane*, *makoto* ('the truth'); *michiru* ('to be full').
 As *jitsu*, 'real'; | 𠂇 before a name, *jitsu wa* . . . , 'really . . . , alias
 of . . . ' 40.

[Compare 眞 (p. 346).] | 川 *Jitsu-kawa* (f.), 阿 -a (*swo*). | 吉
Sane-yoshi (f.), 盛 -mori (*nō*), 子 -ko (Empress). | 柿 Mikaki (n.). | 記
jikki, | 錄 *jitsuroku* ('authentic record, history'). | 名 *jitsumiō* ('real
 name'; also = *nanori*, see p. 68, *fin*).

察 SATSU, SACHI; (*aki*, -*akira*), *Akira*. *kangayeru*, *kangamiru* ('to
 consider, examine'). 40.

寧 [Old form: 寧; contraction: 寧; see also 寧 (p. 430).] DEI (NEI), NIO; *Yasushi*, (*yasu*, *naka*). *yasushi* ('peaceful'); *mushiro* ('rather'); *yasunzuru* ('to pacify'). As *nei*, 'peace, tranquillity'. 40.

丨 子 *Yasu-ko* (Empress).

寬 Incorrect form of 寬 (xv).

塵 CHIN. *chiri* ('dust'). 32.

窪 A, WA; or WA, YE; *kubo*. *kubomu* ('to be hollow'); *kubo* ('a hollow, depression'). 116.

[Compare the combination 久保 (p. 157).] 丨 *Kubo*, 大 丨 *Ōkubo* (f. ptr.). 丨 屋 *Kubo-ya* (k. of Bitchū), 田 -*ta* (t.; f.), 井 -*i*, 寺 -*dera*, 津 -*tsu* (f.).

窩 WA; or KWA. *icaya* ('a cave'). See p. 69. 116.

壽 [Contractions: 壽, 壽¹] SHU (rare), JU; SU, ZU; *toshi*, *naga*, *hisa*, *Hisashi*, *Nagashi*, (*hogi*, *kazu*, *hide*); *zok.*, Ju- (丨 美 *Sumi*-.). *koto-buku* ('to congratulate', esp. on old age); *kotobuki* ('congratulation, old age, longevity'); *inochinagashi* ('long-lived'). As *ju*, 'age, old age' (esp. of age at death of Imperial personages²). See also p. 98, 17. 33.

[Compare homophones under 須 (p. 384).] SURNAMES: 丨 々 木 *Su-zuki* (sculp.), 崎 -*saki*, 摩 -*ma*, 藤 -*dō*. 丨 老 神 *Jurō-jin* (d.; see p. 105, 68). 丨 子 *Hisa-ko* (Empress). 丨 宮 *Ju-no-miya*, 丨 成 門 院 *Jusei-monin* (princesses). 丨 阿 彌 *Juami* (playwright). 丨 *Kotobuki*, 丨 加 岡 *Sugaoka* (*gorō*). 丨 永 *Juyei* (*nengō*, 1182-83). 丨 星 *jusei* (the S. Polar Star).

臺 [Contractions: 臺, 台.] TAI, DAI. *utena*, ('an open balcony or terrace'). As *dai*, also 'a plateau, a stand (for objects)'. 133.

丨 灣 *Taiwan* (Formosa). 大 丨 原 *Ōdai-ga-hara* (m.). 丨 道 *Dai-dō*, ケ 原 -*gahara* (t.), 堂 -*dō* (f.), 所 町 -*dokoro-machi* ('Kitchen Street', *Yedo*).

嘉 KA; KĀ; *yoshi*; *zok.*, 丨 久 *Kaku*-, 丨 津 *Katsu*-. *yoshi* ('good'); *yomi-suru*, *homeru* ('to praise'). 30.

¹ This strikingly formed character, with its highly felicitous import, appears, esp. in Chinese art, in numberless (non-cursive) forms, usually easily recognisable. The group of the 'Hundred Varieties of the *Shou* Character' is well known.

² Even Antoku, 101st Mikado, drowned at sea, is described as having 'crumbled away' (*hō-zu* 崩す, the regular term) at the 'ripe old age' of eight (壽 八 歳 *ju hassai*)—strictly seven, as we should calculate it.

[Compare homophones under 加 (p. 187).] 麻 **Ka**-ma (k. of Chikuzen), 穗 -ho (ditto, mod.), 年 -ne (t.), 納 -nō (t.; f.), 萬 -ma (t.), 悅 -nitsu (f.), 祥 -shō (Kāsyapa, d.), -shō or -jō (*nengō*, 848-850; as *kashō* or 定 *kajō*, fest., 16th of 6th month), 智子 -chi-ko (Empress), 津美 -tsumi (*jorō*), 久宮 -ku-no-miya (princess), 平田 舍 -yedenoya (art-name), 藤次 -tōji (*zok.*). 大 多 Ōkata (f.). 仁 Yoshihito (prince, afterwards 122nd Mikado). 織 Kaori (n.).

OTHER NENGŌ: 元 **Ka**-gen (1303-05), 永 -yei (1848-53), 吉 -kitsu (1441-43), 承 -shō (1106-07), 保 -hō (1094-95), 祿 -roku (1225-26), 禎 -tei (1235-37), 慶 -kei (N. Dyn., 1387-88), 曆 -reki, -riaku (1326-28), 應 -ō (1169-70). 平月 *kaheigetsu* ('the 12th month', Chinese).

盡 [Contractions: 盡, 尽.] SHIN, JIN; *Jl. tsukusu* ('to exhaust'); -*dzukushi* ('a design comprising an assemblage of . . .', 'a series of . . .', 'a series illustrating'); *kotogotoku* ('all, entirely'). 108.

無 無 *mujin* ('inexhaustible'). 日 *misoka* (same as 晦, p. 363; see p. 47, *init.*).

睿 Old form of 叡 (xvi).

裳 SHŌ; MO. *mo, mosuso* ('skirts' of a robe). 145. 原 Mōbara (f.).

嘗 or **嘗** [Variant: 嘗.] SHŌ, JŌ. *nameru* ('to lick, taste, experience'). 30. 大 會 *daijō-ye, ōname-matsuri* (Impl. fest.); see also 神 (p. 330, *init.*) and 新 (p. 427, *init.*).

鳶 YEN. *tobi* (the Siberian Black Kite, *Milvus melanotis*). 196. 巢山 Tobi-nosū-yama (m.), 澤 -zawa (n.).

鳥 Variant of 鳥 (p. 339).

慈 Entered on p. 431 as a 13-stroke character, but usually counted as 14 by the Chinese and Japanese.

蒲 HO, BU. *kama, gama* (the Reed Mace, *Typha japonica*, often misnamed bulrush). 140.

山 *Gama* (f.). 山 *Kaba-yama* (m.). 葎島 Kabakari-jima (is.). 原 Kambara (k. of Echigo; t., Tōkaidō stage 15; f.). 江浦 Kama-yeura (t.). 生 Gamō (t.; f. ptr.; n. swo.), Kamō (t.); Gamō-ura 浦 (t.), -da-no-misaki 田岬 (cape), -no-iratsume 郎女 (poetess). 郡 Kaba(Gama, Kama)gōri or Kamagori (t.). 田 Kamata (in Yedo). 坂 Hosaka (f.). 冠者 Kaba-no-kwanja (=Minamoto no Noriyori 範賴).

蒔 SHI, JI; maki. *maku* ('to scatter, sprinkle'). 140.
 [Compare homophones under 牧 (p. 266).] | 田 Makita (f. ptr.).
 | 繪 *makiye* (pictorial designs in lacquer); *makiye-shi* 師 (worker at same).

蒜 SAN. *hiru, ninniku* (the Garlic, *Allium scorodoprasum*). 140.
 [Compare 蛭 (p. 394).] | 山 Hiru-yama (m.), 田 -ta (f.), 園 -zono (n.).

蒙 [Simple form: 冢.] BŌ, MŌ; MO. *kōmuru* ('to receive' from a superior); *kurashi* ('dark'). 140.
 | 台命 *taimēi no kōmuri* ('by order of the Government').

蒻 Ō; *Shigeru. kuki* ('a stalk'); *shigeru* ('to be luxuriant'). 140.

墓 BO, MO; MO; haka. *tsuka, haka* ('a mound, grave'); . . . *no haka* ('the grave of . . .'); Haka (f.). 32.

幕 [Variant: 幙.] BAKU, MAKU. *tobari, tarenuno* ('a curtain'). As *maku*, esp. the fence-like tent-curtain, also 'an act' of a play. 50.

SURNAMES: | 内 Maku-uchi, 田 -ta (ptr.), 屋 -ya. | 府 *baku-fu*, 廷 -tei (the Shōgunal Government), 吏 -ri (its officials).

夢 [Variants: 蓐, 梦.] BŌ, MU; MU. *yume* ('a dream'). 36.
 | 山 *Yume-yama* (m.), 野 -no (moor; n.), ノ 浮橋 -no-ukehashi (bridge in Kiōto; *Genji* Chapter LIV), 助 -suke (*zok.*), 市兵衛 -no-ichibei (freelance). | 窓國師 Musō-kokushi (priest).

蒼 SŌ. *aoshi, kusairo* (a grey-green colour). 140.
 | 生 *sōsei, tami* ('the people', a Chinese phrase, *ts'ang shêng*); | 生子 Tamiko (n.). | 海公 Sōkaikō (Ts'ang-hai-kung, Chin. hero).

兼 KEN. | 葭 *kenka* ('a rush or reed'). 140.

菖 [TŌ.] Apparently a *rwaji* (character 'made in Japan'), but quoted¹ in | 菖居 (Tōkankio?) as a name of the Confucianist Kō Fuyō
高芙蓉. Distinguish from the second character in 菖菖 *kantan*, a poetical name for lotus or hibiscus flowers, synonymous with *fuyō* 芙蓉 (p. 287).

蒿 KŌ. A species of wormwood (*yomogi, Artemisia*). 140.

蓑 [Variant: 蓑.] SA; mino. *mino* ('a straw rain-cloak'). 140.
 [Compare 箕 (p. 454).] | Mino (f.). | 島 *Mino-shima* (is.), 崎 -zaki (cape), 輪 -wa (sub. of Yedo), 田 -ta (f.), 助 -suke, 麻呂 -maro (n.). | 龜 *minogame* (myth. creat.).

¹ KANŌ TOSHINOBU, *Honchō Gwaka Jimmei Jisho*, Tōkiō, 1914, p. 226.

蓉 YŌ, YU. See 芙 p. 287). 140.

蓋 [Contractions: 蓋, 盖.] KAI (GAI), KA; KE. ou ('to cover'); futa ('a lid'); kedashi ('perhaps'). As kai, a numeral-suffix for hats and umbrellas (see p. 40). 108.

華 KWAI, KE. yugamu ('to be distorted'). Sometimes wrongly used for 華 (p. 406). 140.

箛 FUKU, BUKU. yebira ('a quiver'). 118.
I Yebira (nickname of Kajiwarara Kagesuye; jorō; nō). I 岳 Yebira-ga-dake (m.). I 瀨 Yebiraze (t.).

算 [Variant: 筭.] SAN; (kazu). kazu ('number'); kazoyeru ('to count'). As san, 'arithmetic' (see p. 83, init.). 118.
I 馬 Kazu-ma, 衛 -ye (n.). I 勘 算 Sankan-muko (kiōgen).

帚 SHŪ, SHU. hahaki, hōki ('a broom, brush'). 118.
I 木 Hahakigi (Genji Chapter 11; lit. a plant, Kochia scoparia).

管 KWAN. kuda ('a pipe, tube'); tsukasadoru ('to govern'). Compare 官 (p. 279). 118.
I Kwan (f.). TITLES: I 領 kwan-rei, -rō; 內 I 領 naikwanrō. I 絃 kwan-gen ('wind and strings, an orchestra').

箒 SŌ, SHŌ. ōgi ('a fan'). 118.

箕 KI; MI; mi, mino-. mi ('winnowing-tray'); chiritori ('dustpan'). 118.
[Compare 蓑 (p. 453).] I 面 山 Kimen(Minō)-zan (m.). I 面 川 Minō-gawa (r.). I 作 **MI**-tsukuri, 輪 -nowa (t.; f.). OTHER SURNAMES: I 面, I 尾, I 曲 Minō; I 川 **Mino**-kawa, 勾 -wa, 田 -ta (ptr., met.; also Mita), 浦 -ura, 島 -shima, 原 -wara.

箇 [Variants: 個, 个.] KA; KA, KE: (kazu). kazu ('number'). As -ka (-gai), a general auxiliary numeral (see p. 40). 118.

翟 TEKI, JAKU. 'Pheasant plumes'. 124.
I 天 師 Tekitenshi (Ti-t'ien-shih, sennin).

翠 SUI, SAI. midori ('green'). See also the next. 142.
I 瀧 Midori-taki (fall).

翡 HI. I 翠 hisui, kawasemi (the Indian Kingfisher, Alcedo bengalensis), Kawasemi (jorō). 124.

裴 HAI, BE. 'Flowing robes'. Chinese place and family name (P'ei). 145. I 航 Haikō (P'ei Hang, sennin).

蜚 Contraction of 蠶 (xxiv).

榮 YEI, YŌ; *saka; hide, hisa, teru, Sakaye, Hisashi, (naga, yoshi, shige, naka, masa, haru). hiideru* ('to excel'); *sakaye* ('splendour, acme'); *shigeru* ('to be luxuriant'). 75.

[Compare homophones under 坂 (p. 237).] | 根 Saka-ne (t.), 井 -i, 田 -ta (f.), 木 -ki (n.). | 村 Sakaye-mura (t.), 町 -chō (street of Yedo). | 仁 Yei-nin (also read Yoshihito, prince), 西 -sai (priest), 司 -shi (jorō). | 華物語 Yeigwa Monogatari (history; *yeigwa*, 'magnificence', referring to the Fujiwara régime). | 子 Hide-ko (court-lady). | 螺 Sazaye (*kiōgen*, lit. the *Turbo* shell).

聾 SEI, SAI. *muko* ('a son-in-law'). 128.

誓 SEI. *chikau* ('to swear'); *chikai* ('an oath, pledge'). 149.
| 願寺 Seigwan-ji (tem.; *nō*). | 文 *seimon* ('a blood-sealed covenant'); *seimon-barai* 拂 (fest., 20th of the 10th month).

製 [Contraction: 制] SEI. *tsukuru, sei-suru* ('to make'); *tsukuri* ('make, manufacture'). For its use in signatures, see p. 91, *med.* 145.

潔 Variant of 潔 (p. 460).

聚 SHU, JU; or SHŪ, JŪ; ZU; (*tsumu*). *atsumeru* ('to assemble'); *tsumu* ('to accumulate'). 128.
| 樂第 Jū(Shū)raku[-no]-tei (palace). | 藝 Shūgei (priest).

肇 CHŌ, JŌ; *Hajime. hajime* ('the beginning'). 129.
| 年 *chō-nen* (the 1st month), 秋 -shū (the 7th).

監 KAN (KEN); (*mi, aki*). *miru, kangamiru* ('to inspect, look at'). 108.
| 命婦 Ken-no-miōbu (poetess). | 物 *kemmotsu* (tit.; see p. 82, *fin.*). | 查役 *kansayaku* ('a judge', esp. of wrestling).

碧 HEKI, HIAKU. *aoshi, midori* ('green, blue-green'). | 玉 *hekiyoku* ('jasper'). 112.
| 海 Aomi (k. of Mikawa). | 川 Midorigawa (f.).

獒 GŌ. A large dog. 94.

槃 Synonym of 盤 (xv). 75.

慇 KAKU, KOKU; (*yoshi, nao*). *yoshi* ('good'); *sunao* ('straightforward'); *makoto* ('the truth'). 61.

態

TAL. *shicaza* ('occupation'); *narifuri* ('shape, look'); *wazato* ('intentionally'). 61.

熊

YŪ, YU; kuma; (*kuma*): *zok.*, Kuma-, -kuma. *kuma* ('a bear'). 86.
[Compare 隈 (p. 390).] 一 野 Kumano (dist. of Kishū; k. of Tango; f.: m., -san), Yūya (*nō*, compare 湯, p. 385). 一 毛 **Kuma**-ge (k. of Suō and Ōsumi), 襲 -so (anct. tribe), 山 -yama (m.; f.), 渡 山 -to(-tari)-yama (m.).TOWNS: 一 川 **Kuma**-gawa or -kawa (f.), 石 -ishi, 本 -moto (mod. *ken*; f. ptr.), 田 -da (f.), 村 -mura (f.), 谷 -gaya or -gai (Nakasendō stage 8; f.; latter as f. ptr., met.), 泊 -domari, 洞 -gahora, 倉 -kura (f.). OTHER SURNAMES: 一 Kuma; 大 一 Ōkuma; 小 一 Okuma, Oguma (also n.); 一 丸 **Kuma**-maru, 切 -giri. 木 -ki (met.), 井 -i, 井 田 -ida, 代 -shiro (ptr.), 庄 -noshō, 坂 -saka (ptr.), 阪 -saka (*nō*), 津 -dzu, 崎 -saki, 勢 -se, 澤 -zawa (ptr.). 一 凝 **Kuma**-gori (n.), 王 丸 -ōmaru (n., variant for 阿 王 丸).

熙

or

熙

KI: (*hiro, sato, teru*). *hirosshi* ('wide, liberal'). 86.

一 子 Hiro-ko (princess).

學

Contraction of 學 (xvi).

獎

SHŌ, SŌ. *tasuku* ('to help'); *susumeru* ('to encourage'). 37.一 學院 Shōgaku-in (anct. nobles' school, directed by *Shogaku-in no bettō* 別當).

塾

SHUKU, JUKU. *iye* ('a house'); as *juku*, 'a private school'. 32.

曆

Contraction of 曆 (xvi).

愿

GEN; *Sunao*. *sunao* ('straightforward'). 61.

廐

or

廐

廐

[For other variants, see p. 436.] KIŪ, KU; *umaya*, -mai. *umaya* ('a stable'). 53.

一 橋 Umayashi (bridge in Yedo; t., now called 前橋 Mayebashi).

一 戸 皇子 Umayado-no-ōji (= Prince Shōtoku 聖德).

廊

KWAKU (vulg. KAKU); (*hiro*). *hiraku* ('to open'); *munashii* ('empty'); *ōinaru* ('large'); *hogaraka* ('bright'). Distinguish from 廊 (p. 436). Sometimes for 郭 (p. 368). 53.

塵

CHIN. *chiri* ('dust'). 32.

截

SETSU, SECHI. *tatsu, kiru* ('to cut'); *yamu* ('to stop'). 62.一 斷 *setsudan* ('amputation').

徹 TETSU, TECHI; *Tōru*, (*michi*). *tōru* ('to penetrate'); *itaru* ('to reach'). 60.

徴 CHŌ, TEI. *mesu* ('to summon'); *akiraka* ('bright, clear'). Confused with 徴 (p. 415). 60.

衛 Common contraction of 衛 (xvi).

衛 Contraction of 衛 as old form of 道 (p. 437). 144.

徳 [Original form: 恵.] TOKU, TSUKU (rare); *TO*; *nori*, anctly. *toko*, (*nari*, *yoshi*). *nori* ('rule'). As *toku*, 'virtue'. 60.

[Compare also 得 (p. 355).] 1 島 *Toku-no-shima* (is.), Tokushima (t.; mod. *ken*; f.). OTHER TOWNS: 1 川 *Toku-gawa* (f.), 久 -*sa* (Tokuhisa as f.), 山 -*yama* (f. ptr.), -*noyama* (anctly. Tokonoyama), 地 -*chi*, 佐 -*sa* (r.), 良 -*ra*, 治良 -*jira*. 大 1 寺 *Daitoku-ji* (tem.). OTHER SURNAMES: 1 力 *Toku-riki* (ptr.), 大 寺 -*daiji*, 永 -*naga* (swo.), 弘 -*hiro* (ptr.), 本 -*moto* (ptr.), 出 -*de*, 田 -*da* (ptr.), 村 -*mura*, 見 -*mi*, 岡 -*oka*, 美 -*mi*, 若 -*waka* (sculp.), 能 -*nō*, 原 -*hara*, 野 -*no* (met.), 宿 -*shuku*, 富 -*tomi*.

1 子 *Toku-ko* (Empress), 1 太 古 *Toku-tako*, 太 理 -*tari* (n.). 大 1 *daitoku* or *daitoko* (Bud. tit.).

渚 CHO; *tsuma*. *tamarimidzu* ('standing water'). 85.

潮 CHŌ. *shio*, *ushio* ('time, tide, opportunity'). 85.

1 Ushio, 1 田 *Ushioda* (f.). 1 來 *Itako* (t.). 1 崎 *Shio-saki* or 岬 -*misaki* (cape). 1 見 坂 *Shiomi-zaka* (street of Yedo). 1 汲 *shio-kumi* ('drawing sea-water', to make salt).

澎 HŌ, HIŌ. 1 湖 列 (郡) 島 *Hōko-ret(-gun)tō* (the Pescadores Archipelago, off Formosa). 85.

澀 or **澁** SHŪ, SŌ; *shibu*; *zok.*, *Shibu.* *shibu* ('persimmon-juice, astringent'). 85.

1 垂 *Shibotare* (t.). 1 川 *Shibu-kawa* (k. of Kawachi; t.; f. met.), 民 -*tami* (t.), 谷 -*ya* (dist. of Yedo; f. met.), -*tani* (f.), 前 -*maye* or -*kuma* (t.), 井 -*i*, 江 -*ye*, 河 -*kawa*, 澤 -*sawa* (f.), 紙 庵 -*kami-an* (art-name).

潭 TAN, TON (DON). *fuchi* ('a whirlpool, deep pool'). 85.

潟 SEKI, SHAKU. *kata* ('a bay' in the West, 'a lagoon' in the North). 85. 1 町 *Kata-machi* (t.), 上 -*gami* (f.).

瀧 CHIKU. Chinese river-name, *Chu*. 85.

潛 or **潜** [Other variant: 潛.] SEN, SAN; *Hisomu*, *kadzuku* ('to dive'); *hisomu* ('to lie hid'). 85.

潔 [Variant: 潔.] KETSU, KECHI; *KE*; *kiyo*, *Kiyoshi*, (*hisa*). *kiyoshi*, *isagiyoshi* ('pure'). 85.

澄 CHŌ; *sumi*; *sumi*, *Sumeri*. *sumu* ('to be pure, clear'); *sumeru* (adj.). 85. [Compare homophones under 住 (p. 233).] | 川 *Sumi-kawa*, 田 *-da* (f.). | 寬母 Chōkwan no haba (poetess).

潤 JUN, NIN. *urū*, *uruou* ('to be moist'). 85.
| 田 *Uruida* (t.). | 瓢 *Jumpiō* (n. poets).

潤 KAN, KEN (GEN). *tani* ('a valley'); *tanimidzu* ('a cañon'). 85.

憎 SŌ, ZŌ. *nikumu* ('to hate'). 61.

幡 HAN (BAN or MAN), HON; *HA*; *hata*; (*hata*). *hata*, *hatajirushi* ('a flag, banner'). 50.

[Compare 畑 (p. 299), 畠 (339), 旗 (442).] KŌRI: | 多 **Ha**-ta (Tosa), 豆 *-dzu* (Mikawa: t.), 羅 *-ra* or *-tara* (Musashi). 小 | Obata (t.; f. ptr., met.), Kohata (f. met.). OTHER SURNAMES: | 川 **Hata**-gawa, 井 *-i*, 屋 *-ya*, 掛 *-kake*, 野 *-no*, 鎌 *-gama*. | 隨院 Banzui-in (nickname).

幟 SHI. Same meaning. 50. | 仁 Takahito (prince).

増 SŌ, ZŌ; *SO*; *masu*, *mashi*; *masu*, (*naga*); *zok.*, *Masu-*. *masu* ('to add, increase'). 32.

[Compare 益 (p. 337), 升 (173), 樹 (326).] | 田 *Masuda* or *Mashida* (t.; former as f. ptr., met.). | 上寺 Zōjō-ji (tem.). OTHER SURNAMES: | 子 **Masu**-ko (met.; also *Mashiko*), 山 *-yama* (ptr.), 戸 *-to*, 井 *-i*, 見 *-mi*, 阿彌 *-ami* (Zōami as f. or n. sculp.), 岡 *-oka*, 嶋 *-jima*, 野 *-no* (also *Mashino*), 喜 *-ki*, 澤 *-zawa*, 穗 *-o*. | 長 Zōchō (d., see p. 101, 39). | 女 **Masu**-jo (mask name), 春 *-haru* (*jorō*), 鏡 *-kagami* (history).

墳 FUN, BUN. *tsuka* ('a mound'); *tsutsumi* ('a dike'). 32.

嶺 KAI, GE. | 谷 *Kaikoku* (n., from Hsieh-ku, Chin. valley). 46.

嶠 KIŌ, GIŌ; (*taka*). *takashi* ('high'). 46.

嶺 RIN. *kewashii* ('steep'). 46.

撮 SATSU, SACHI; or SAI, SE. *tsumamu* ('to pinch, take a pinch of').
As *satsu*, a measure of capacity (see p. 65). 64.

播 HA (BAN); HA. *shiku* ('to spread'); *maku* ('to sow, scatter'). 64.
I 磨 Harima (pr.; f.). I 州 Banshū (same pr.; B. Sone no
Matsu 曾根の松, *jōruri*). I 本 Harimoto (f.).

撫 BU (MU), HO; (*yasu*). *naderu*, *nadzu* ('to stroke, fondle, pity,
pacify'). 64.
I 川 Natsukawa, I 養 Muya (t.). I 子 *nadeshiko* (the Carnation,
Dianthus superbus).

撲 HAKU, BOKU. *utsu* ('to strike'). 64.

撰 SEN; *Yeramu*. *yeramu*, *yerabu* ('to choose'); *sen-suru* ('to compose';
read *sen-su* after an author's name). I 者 *sensha* ('author').
Interchanged with 選 (xvt). 64.

彈 TAN, DAN; (*tada*). *hajiku* ('to jerk, spring'); *tadasu* ('to correct');
hiku ('to play' on a musical instrument). As *dan*, also 'a bullet,
projectile, pill'. 57.

I Dan (f.). 小 I 正 Kodanjō (f. ptr.). I 琴 Dankin or Kotobiki
(*jorō*); Kotobiki-yama 山 (m.), -bashi 橋 (bridge in Kiōto). I 正 Danjō
(see p. 84). I 馬 Tamba (see p. 86).

嘯 SHŌ. *usobuku* ('to whistle, roar like a tiger'). 30.

隣 Common but less correct form of 鄰 below. 170.

嬉 KI; (*yoshi*). *ureshi* ('lovely'); *tanoshimu* ('to enjoy'). 38.
I 野 Ureshino (t. pottery). I 子 Ki-shi, Yoshi-ko (Emperesses).

嬋 SEN, ZEN. *taoyaka* ('beautiful'). 38.
I 娟 畫 *senkengwa* ('elegant pictures, fashionable illustrations').

樅 SHŌ, JŪ. *momi* (a fir, *Abies firma*). 75.
[Compare 粃 (p. 303).] I 山 Momiyama (f.).

槻 KI; *tsuki*. *keyaki*, *tsuki* (a tree, *Zelkova keaki*). 75.
[Compare 月 (p. 183), 筑 (408), 築 (xvt).] I 木 Tsuki-noki (t.),
本 -moto (f.), 子 -ko (poetess). 大 I Ōtsuki (t.; f. ptr.). 小 I Odzuki (f.).

標 HIŌ; *Meate*, (*kata*, *suie*). *shirushi* ('a sign, mark, token'). 75.
I 葉 Shiba (k. of Ōshū; f.); Shideba, Shineba or Shikiha (same k.).

榊 CHO.¹ As *cho* or *shinju* (神樹), the Ailanto, Japan Varnish or Tree of the Gods, *Ailantus glandulosa*. Connotation in names, 'a useless tree', self-humiliative. 75.

樟 SHŌ. *kusu no ki* (the Camphor Tree). Compare 楠 (p. 418-9). 75.
I 榊手 *Kusu no Iwate* (hist. pers.).

樽 TAN; or TEN, DEN. *madoka*, *marushi* ('round'); *hitsugi-kuruma* ('wheel of a coffin'). 75. I 林 *Kurumabayashi* (f.).

樓 RŌ, RU; RO, RU. *takadono* ('second storey, tall building'). As *rō*, an ending for art-names (see p. 69) also a substitute for 屋 *-ya* in names of brothels. 75.

I 門 瀧 *Rōmon-no-taki* (fall). I 上 *rōjō* ('on the second storey').

様 YŌ. *sama* ('manner, form, appearance, style'); *-sama*, less politely *-san*, colloquial honorific suffix to names of persons and even of things. Confused with 橡 (xvi) with the *on* SHŌ. 75.

I 姿 *yōshi* ('appearance, countenance').

樺 Entered as a 16-stroke character.

槿 KIN, KON (GON). *Asagao* (for 朝顔, *Genji* Chapter xx). 75.

榎 (No *on*); *kashi*, *kashiwa*. *kashi* (a species of oak); I 木 or 堅木 *katagi* (general name for oaks). Confused with 柏 (p. 298). [75.]
[Compare also 榎 (xvii).] I 子 山 *Kashi-yama* (m.). I 木 峠 *Kashiki-tōge* (pass). I 井 *Kashii*, I 木 原 *Katagibara* (t.). SURNAMES:
I 村 *Kashi-mura*, 原 *-bara*; I 田 *Kashiwa-da*, 谷 *-ya*, 野 *-no* (met.).

樋 TŌ, TSŪ; hi. *hi*, *toi* ('a spout, tap'); *tōyu* ('a gutter'). 75.
[Compare homophones under 日 (p. 184).] I 桶 山 *Hioke-zan* (m.).
I 田 *Hida* (t.; f.). 大 I 町 *Ōhimachi* (dist. of Kanazawa, pot.). OTHER
SURNAMES: I 川 *Hi-gawa*, 口 *-guchi* (ptr., sculp.; n. swo.), *-nokuchi*,
爪 *-dzume*, 畑 *-bata*, 野 *-no*. I 口 齋 宮 *Higuchi-saigū* (princess). I の
酒 *Hi no Sake* (*kiōgen*).

窓 Synonym of 窓 (p. 373). 91.

鶉 HŌ. *nogan* (the Great Bustard, *Otis tarda*). 96.
I Hō (? f. sculp.).

¹ This is the accepted *on* reading for names and in ordinary language, and is borne out by its Chinese original, *ch'u* in the Peking dialect. Several Japanese dictionaries, however, unaccountably give *KWA*, *KE*.

璋 SHŌ, SŌ; (*aki*). *tama* ('a gem'). 96. | 子 Tama-ko (Empress).

膝 SHITSU, SHICHI. *hiza* ('the knee'). 130. | 切丸 Hiza-kiri-maru (sword), 栗毛 -kurige (novel, 'Shanks's Mare').

滕 TŌ. T'êng, ancient Chinese state. 130.

稷 SHOKU, SEKI. Chinese surname (Chi) and name of God of Agriculture (后 | Kōshoku, Hou Chi). 115.

| 丘君 Shokkiūkun (Chi Ch'iu-chün, *sennin*).

稻 [Contraction: 稻] TŌ; TA; ine, ina-; (*ina-*, *ine*); *zok.*, Ina-. *ine* (the Rice Plant, *Oryza sativa*). 115.

| 敷 **Ina**-shiki (mod. k. of Hitachi), 葉 -ba (mod. k. of Mino; t.; f. ptr., met.; n.), 佐山 -sa-yama (m.), 村ヶ崎 -mura-ga-saki (cape), 木川 -gi-gawa (r.). | 生澤川 Inōzawa-gawa (r.).

OTHER TOWNS: | 子 **Ina**-go, 井 -i (f.), 生 -fu (Inō as f. and cape, -zaki 崎), 田 -ta (-da as f. ptr., met.), 地 -ji, 吉 -yoshi, 尾 -o, 取 -tori, 岡 -oka (f. ptr.), 草 -kusa, 庭 -niwa (formerly -ba), 野邊 -nobe (f.), 荷 -ri (tem.; see also below), 荷山 -riyama, 荷岡 -rioka, 置 -ki or -gi (*inagi* as auct. tit.), 童 -dō, 葉山 -bayama (now Gifu), 橋 -hashi, 穂 -o. | 本屋 Inamoto-ya (brothel).

OTHER SURNAMES: | 野屋 Inenoya; | 川 **Ina**-gawa (met., lacq.; n. wrestler), 戸 -to, 毛 -ge, 木 -ki, -gi (ptr.), 本 -moto (met.), 次 -tsugi, 村 -mura, 見 -mi, 延 -nobe, 津 -dzu (met.), 垣 -gaki (ptr.), 島 -jima, 留 -dome, 掛 -kake, 崎 -zaki, 野 -no, 植 -uye, 富 -tomi, 熊 -guma, 澤 -zawa.

| 荷 [大明神] Inari[-daimiōjin] (d.). | 粃 Tōchū (see p. 112, *init.*). | 人 **Ina**-to, 目 -me, 布 -shiki (n.). 小 | Koine (*jorō*). | 蒬 *ina-kari* ('the rice harvest'), 妻 -dzuma ('lightning', for 電).

稿 KŌ. *wara* ('straw'); *shitagaki* ('an original MS. or drawing'). 115.

稼 KA, KE. *tanatsumono* ('cereals'). 115.

稽 [Variant: 稽] KEI, KAI. *kangayeru* ('to study'). 115.

| 文會 Keibunkwai (sculp.). | 古 *keiko* ('practice, exercise, a lesson').

確 KAKU, KOKU. *katashi* ('hard, firm'). 112.

- 皜** KŌ, GŌ. *shiroshi* ('white'); *akiraka* ('bright'). 106.
- 魄** HAKU, BIAKU; (*yoshi, ai*). *tamashii* ('a spirit'). 194.
- 瞑** BEI, MIŌ. *nemuru* ('to sleep'); *mekura* ('blind'). 109.
- 緇** KŌ, KU. *tsukaito* (the wrapping on a sword-hilt). 120.
 丨 仙姑 Kōsenko (Hou-hsien-ku, *sennin*).
- 緋** SHŌ, SŌ. *moyegi* (a light green colour). 120.
- 緞** TAN. 丨 子 *donsu* ('silk brocade'); Donsu-daijin 大盡 (nickname). 120.
- 締** TEI, TAI. *shimeru* ('to tighten, add up'); *shimaru* ('to be tight, fastened, strict'); *shimari* ('discipline'). 120.
- 緝** SHŪ, SŌ; (-*tsugu*). *tsudzuku* ('to continue'). 120.
- 緣** YEN; (*yor*). *heri, fuchi* ('a border, rim, collar'); *yoru* ('to depend on'); *yukari* ('relationship, a relative'); *yenishi* ('connection, consanguinity, the marriage tie'). Distinguish from 緣 (p. 344). 120.
 丨 Yenishi (*yorō*). 丨 日 *yennichi* ('a festival day').
- 線** SEN. *itosuji* ('a thread, line'). As *sen*, 'wire'. Distinguish from 綿 (p. 445, l. 1, where 線 has been printed in error). 120.
- 練** REN. *neru* ('to temper, train'). 120.
 丨 馬 *Neri-ma* (t.), 木 *-ki* (f.).
- 緒** SHO, SO; O; o, (-*tsugu*). *itoguchi* ('an end of thread, *fons et origo*'); o ('a thong, tying-cord'). 120.
 丨 方 *O-gata* (f. ptr.), 田 *-da*, 明 *-ake*, 形 *-gata* (f.).
- 編** HEN. *amu* ('to weave, compose, compile'). After an author's name, 丨 輯 *henshū* ('compiled by, edited by'); 丨 者 *hensha* ('compiler, editor, author'). 120.
- 緘** I. *odoshi* ('armour-lacing'). 120. 丨 藤 *Itō* (f.).
- 緘** KAN, KEN. *tojiru* ('to sew, bind [as a book]'). 120.
- 輝** KI; *teru; zok.*, *Teru.* *teru, hikaru* ('to shine'). 159.
 大 丨 *Ōteru* (f.). 丨 子 *Teru-ko* (poetess).

蝦 KA, KE. *yebi* (general name for shrimps, prawns, lobsters and crayfish). 142.

[Compare the combination 海老 (p. 322).] | 夷 *Yezo* (is., division of Japan now called Hokkaidō; also, formerly, the northern provinces of the Main Island); *Yezo*, *Yebisu*, *Yemisu* (the Ainu race); *Yemishi* (n., Soga no Y.). | 原 *Yebihara* (f.). | 蟆 *gama* ('a toad'); *Gama-kutsu* 窟 (n.), -sennin 仙人 ('the Toad Rishi').

蝶 CHŌ, JŌ. As *chō* (in western), *chōchō* (in eastern Japan), also, generally, 胡 | or 蝴 | *kochō*, 'a butterfly'. 142.

蝙蝠 HEN. | 蝠 *hempuku, kōmori*, 'a bat'. 142.

誹 HI. *soshiru* ('to calumniate'). See also 俳 (p. 319). 149.

諏 SHU (SU). *tou* ('to enquire'); *hakaru* ('to measure'). 149.
| 訪 *Suwa* (k. of Shinano; f. sculp., met.; lake, -ko 湖; m., -yama, -ga-dake; tem., -no-jinja 社); *Suwa-no-dai* 臺 (place near Yedo); *Suwa-be* 部 (f.); 下 | 訪 *Shimo-[no-]suwa* (t., Nakasendō stage 29).

課 KWA. 'Taxation, a task, a government bureau'. 149.

論 RON. *arason* ('to discuss'). As *ron*, 'a debate' (see p. 100, 31). 149.
| 田 *Ronden* (t.). | 語 *Rongo* (Lun Yü, Chin. classic, the Analects of Confucius).

誰 SUI, ZUI (ZAI); (*tada*). *tare, taso* ('who?'); *taga* ('whose?'). 149.
| 袖 *Tagasode* (*jorō*).

諒 RIŌ; (*aki, masa*). *makoto* ('the truth'); *tasuke* ('aid'). 149.

誼 GI; (*yoshi*); *zok.*, *Yoshi.* *yoroshii* ('good'). 149.

請 SEI, SHŌ. *ukeru* ('to rent, redeem, reclaim'); *kou* ('to ask for, petition'). 149.

| 地 *Ukiji* (dist. of Yedo, 'reclaimed land'; f.). | 川 *Ukegawa* (f.).

談 TAN (DAN), TON; *Katari*. *katarau* ('to confer'). As *dan*, 'a conference'. 149.

| 峯 *Dampō* (m., = Tō-no-mine 多武峯; also called | 嶺 *Katarai-no-mine*, 'Conference Peak'). | 天門 *Dantemmon* (gate of Kiōto).

調 CHŌ, JŪ; *Mitsugi*, (*tsugi*-, *-tsugu*). *totonau* ('to adjust'); *shiraberu* ('to judge, investigate, play an instrument'); *tsuki, mitsugi* ('a tax'). As *chō*, 'a musical note'. 149.

丨 布玉川 Chōbu no Tama-gawa (see p. 104, **59**). SURNAMES: 丨 Tsuki (T. no Ikina 伊企儼, hist. pers.); 丨 月 Tsukadzuki; 丨 子 Chō-shi, 所 -sho. 雙 丨 君 Sōchō-no-kimi (= Minamoto no Nobuyoshi 信義, mus.). 丨 伏 chōbuku ('performing incantations against').

輻 RIŌ. Auxiliary numeral for carriages (see p. 40). 159.

輪 RIN; WĀ; wa. wa ('a circle, ring, wheel, link of chain, hoop'); meguru ('to revolve'). 159.

[Compare 和 (p. 269).] 丨 島 Wajima (t. lacq.; f.). 丨 田 Wada or 大 丨 田 Ōwada (old name for Hiōgo, t.); 丨 田 丸 Watamaru (n. poet). 丨 王 寺 Rimmō-ji (tem.). 丨 座 Waza (f.). 丨 藏 Rinzō (nō, lit. the Bud. revolving bookcase).

輜 SHŪ, SHU. noseru ('to impose, record, impose upon'). 159.

踏 TŌ. fumu ('to tread on'). 157.

踞 KIO, KO. udzukumaru ('to crouch'). 157.

醉 [Contraction: 酔] SUI, SAI. you ('to be drunk'). 164. 丨 中 sui-chū ('in a drunken fit'), 畫 -gawa ('drawn while in drink').

醇 SHUN, JUN; atsu, Atsushi. atsushi ('thick'); kiyoshi ('pure'). 164.

賜 SHI. tamau ('to bestow, grant'). 154.

賤 SEN; (shidzu). shidzu, iyashii ('mean, humble'). 154.
[Compare 靜 (xvi).] 丨 岳 Shidzu-ga-take (m.). 丨 機 Shidzu-hata (t. pottery), 𠂇 尾 -noo (jorō).

鋤 JO, SO; ZO; (suki). suki ('a spade'). 167. 丨 柄 Suki-ye, -gara (f.).

銍 TŌ, JŌ. 'To sharpen or polish a sword-blade'. 167.

銳 YEI; (toshi). toshi, surudoshi ('sharp, quickwitted'). 167.

鋪 HO, FU; shiki; nobu, (haru). shiku, haru ('to spread'); noberu ('to extend'). Compare 敷 (p. 468). 167.

餌 JI, NI. ye, yeba ('food for animals, bait'). 184.

丨 指 Ye-sashi or -zashi (t.), 差 十 王 -zashi-jūō (kiōgen).

餉 SHŌ, SŌ. kare-ii ('rations of dried boiled-rice'). 184.

餅 HEI, BIŌ. *mochi* ('a rice-cake'). 184.
[Compare homophones under 望 (p. 379).] | 屋 *Mochi-ya*, 原 -hara (f.), 酒 -zake (*kiōgen*).

鞍 AN; kura. *kura* ('a saddle'). 177.
[Compare 倉 (p. 340), 藏 (xviii).] | 手 *Kura-te* (k. of Chikuzen), 馬 -ma (t.; m. and tem., -yama: Kurama-tengu 天狗, *nō*), 岡 -oka, 掛 -kake, 智 -chi, 貫 -nuki (f.). | 作部鳥 Kuratsukuribe no Tori (ptr. and sculp.).

駒 KU; koma; *koma*; *zok.*, Koma-. *koma* ('a colt, pony'). 187.
| 岳 *Koma-dake*, ヶ岳 -ga-take (m.), 込 -gome (dist. of Yedo; Komagome-Fuji 富士, m.), 原 -ga-hara (moor), 崎 -ga-saki (cape), -zaki (f.), 形 -kata (t.), -gata (f.), 形堂 -gata-dō (tem.), 塙 -mba (t.), -ba (f.), 塙野 -ba-no (moor near Yedo), 飼 -kai (t., Kōshūkaidō stage), 留橋 -dome-bashi (bridge in Yedo).

OTHER SURNAMES: 小 | Kogoma; | 木 *Koma-gi*, 木根 -gine, 井 -i (met., ptr.), 田 -da (ptr.), 野 -no, 澤 -zawa (ptr.). | 王丸 Komaō-maru (= Minamoto no Yoshinaka 義仲).

皺 SHŪ, SHU. *shiwa*, *shibo* ('wrinkles, folds'). 107.
| 尉 Shiwajō (mask).

歐 Ō, O. *haku* ('to vomit'). 76. | 羅巴 Yōroppa, | 洲 Ōshū ('Europe').
| 陽永叔 Ōyōyeishiku (Ou-yang Yung-shu, Chin. sage).

毅 KI, KE; (*take*, *kata*), *Takeshi*, *Tsuyoshi*. *takeshi* ('brave'); *tsuyoshi* ('firm, strong'). 79.

敷 FU, HO; *FU*; *shiki*; (*nobu*, *shiki*); *zok.*, *Shiki*-. *shiku* ('to spread'); *shiki* ('area, extent'). 66.

[Compare 式 (p. 230) and 鋪 (466).] | 島 Shikishima (pillow-word or synonym for Yamato pr., also for the whole of Japan; from Shikishima 磯城島, early cap.); *Sh-no-michi* 道, 'Japanese poetry'. | 智 Shikichi (k. of Tōtōmi); Fuchi (same k.; r.). | 田 Shiki-da, 村 -mura, 見 -mi, 根 -ne (f.). | 政門院 Fusei-monin (Empress).

數 SHU, SU; *SU*; *kazu*; (*kazu*, *hira*); *zok.*, *Kazu*-. *kazoyeru* ('to count').
As *sū* or *kazu*, 'number' (*sū*- or *su*-, 'several'); as *sū*, also 'mathematics' (in full, | 理 *sū-ri* or 學 -*gaku*). 66.

| 寄屋 *sukiya* ('a room for the Tea Ceremony'); *Sukiya-chō*, -machi 町, -gashi 河岸, streets of Yedo. | 珠 *juzu*, *zuzu* ('a rosary'); *Juzu-ya* 屋 (f. met.). | 原 Suwara (f.). | 井 *Kazu-i*, 江 -ye, 見 -mi (f.), 馬 [助] -ma[nosuke] (see p. 86), 衛 -ye (n.).

敵 TEKI, JAKU. *ada*, *kataki* ('an enemy'). 66.
| 討 *adauchi* ('a vendetta').

翫 GWAN. Used for 玩 (p. 267). 124.

麸 FU, HO. *mugikasu* ('wheat bran'). 199.
| 屋町 Fuya-chō (street of Yedo).

影 YEI, YŌ; (*kage*). *kage* ('an image, reflection'); *hibiki* ('an echo'). 59.
[Compare 景 (p. 399) and 蔭 (470).] | 富士 Kage-Fuji (Mt. Fuji as seen mirrored in Lake Hakone). | 山 Kageyama (m.). | 繪 *kageye* ('a shadow-picture, silhouette').

鄭 TEI, CHŌ. *nengoro* ('politeness'). As Tei, Chêng, anct. kingdom of China. 163.

| Tei (f. early Korean potters in Satsuma). | 成功 Teiseikō (Chêng Ch'êng-kung, = Kokuseiya or Watōnai, Chin. hero). SENNIN: | 思遠 Tei-shiŷen (Chêng Ssu-yüan), 全福 -zempuku (Ch'üan-fu).

鄧 TŌ, DŌ (DZU). Chinese place and family name. 163.
SENNIN: | 郁 Tō-iku Têng Yü, 伯元 -hakugen (Po-yüan).

鄰 [Common form: 隣.] RIN; RI; *chika*, *Chikashi*. *tonari* ('a neighbour'); *chikashi* ('near'). 163.

劍 [Variants: 劒. 劒.] KEN; (-*akira*). *tsurugi* ('a sabre'). 18.
| 山 Ken-zan or Tsurugi-yama (m.), Tsurugizan (n. wrestlers).
| ケ 峯 Ken-ga-nine (summit of Mt. Fuji). | 吉 Kenyoshi (t.). | 崎 Tsurugi-zaki (cape), 池 -ike (lake).

劉 RIC, RU. *korosu* ('to slay'). 18.
| Riū (f. ptr.). CHINESE EMPERORS: | 邦 Riū-hō (Liu Pang), 備 -bi (Pei) or 玄德 -gentoku (same as Gentoku; see 玄, p. 199, also p. 99. 20). SENNIN: | 女 Riū-jo (Liu Nü), 安 -an (An), 京 -kei (Ching), 希岳 -kigaku (Hsi-yo), 晨 -shin (Ch'ên), 處 玄 -shogen (Ch'u-hsüan), 綱 -kō (Kang).

劇 GEKI, GIAKU. *hanahada* ('excessively'); *taicamureru* ('to act in a play'). 18. | 塲 *gekijō*, *shibai* ('the theatre').

叡 [Contraction: 睿.] YEI, YE. *satoshi* ('clever, sagacious'). As yei-, 'relating to the Emperor'. 29.
| 山 Yei-zan same as 比 | 山 (see 比, p. 165).

磊 RAI, RE. *koishi* ('gravel'). 112.

霄 SHŌ. *sora* ('the sky'). 173.

震 SHIN; (*uari*). *furū* ('to shake'). As *shin*, one of the *hakke* (p. 107, 76). 173. | 岩 *Furui-iwa* (rock). 地 | *jishin* ('an earthquake').

墨 BOKU, MOKU. *sumi* ('ink', in solid cakes and esp. black). 32.
[Compare homophones (**Sumi**-) under 住 (p. 233).] | *Sumi* (f).
| (or 隅) 田川 *Sumida-gawa* (r.); | 水 *Bokusui* (same r.); | 江 *Bokkō*
(in Musashi a name for the Sumida River, in Settsu for the town Sumiyoshi
住吉), *Suminoye*, *Sumiye* (f. met.). | 股 *Sunomata* (t.). | 翟 *Bokuteki*
(Mo Ti, *sennin*). | 之助 *Suminosuke* (n. pot.). | 塗女 *Suminuri-onna*
(*kiōgen*). | 繪, | 畫 *sumiye* ('a black-and-white drawing').

魯 RO; *RO*, *RU*. *oroka* ('foolish'). As *Ro*, *Lu*, anct. kingdom of
China. 195.

爾 Common variant of 爾 (p. 449).

興 Contraction of 興 (xvi).

褒 HŌ. *homeru* ('to praise'). 145. | 子 *Hō-shi* (Empress).

廉 Script variant of 廉 (p. 436).

審 SHIN; (*aki*, *shiige*). *kotogotoku* ('altogether'); *akiraka* ('bright');
tsumabiraka ('detailed, evident'). 40.

寫 SHA. *utsusu* ('to copy,¹ design'); *utsushi* ('a copy'). See p. 91,
med., and compare 摹 (p. 471). 40. | 眞 *shashin* ('a portrait',
'from nature', later 'a photograph'; *shashin-kiō* 鏡, 'a portraying mirror',
now 'camera'). | 繪 *utsushiye* ('a picture').

寮 RIŌ; (*tomo*, *ie*). *tomogara* ('companions'). As *riō*, a class of govern-
ment bureau (see p. 82). 40.

寬 [The lower dot often (wrongly) omitted.] KWAN; *hiro*, *Hiroshi*,
Yutaka, (*chika*, *tomo*). *hiroshi* ('wide, liberal'); *yutaka* ('abundant');
yuruyaka ('easy-going, merciful'). 40.

| 永寺 *Kwanyei-ji* (tem.). | 子 *Hiro-ko* (Empress), | 人 *Hirondo*,
Hirōto (n.). NENGŌ: | 仁 *Kwan-nin* (1017-20), 元 -gen (1243-46); | 文
Kwambun (1661-72); | 永 *Kwan-yei* (1624-43), 弘 -kō (1004-11); | 平
Kwampiō (889-897); | 正 *Kwan-shō* (1460-65), 延 -yen (1748-50), 治 -ji
(1087-93), 和 -wa, -na (985-986); | 保 *Kwampō* (1741-43); | 政 *Kwan-sei*
(1789-1800), 喜 -ki, -gi (1229-31), 德 -toku (1044-45).

¹ The Japanese word does not necessarily imply imitation, except in so far as a drawing from nature may be described as an imitation thereof.

窯 or **窑** YŌ, YŪ. *kamado* ('a furnace, pottery-kiln'). 116.

賣 BAI, ME; ME. *uru* ('to sell'); *-uri* ('a seller of . . .'). 154.
 | 茶翁 Bai-sa-ō (priest), 酒郎 -shurō (ptr.). | 買禁 baibai-kinzu ('not for sale').

賚 RAI, REL. *tamau* ('to bestow, reward'). 154.

感 SEKI, SHAKU. *itamu* ('to grieve'). 61.

賞 SHŌ; (yoshi). *yomi-suru* ('to prize, esteem'); *tamau* ('to bestow'); *tamamono* ('a reward'). 154. | 雪 yukimi ('snow-viewing').

齒 SHI; HA, YŌ. *ha* ('a tooth, cog'); *toshi, yowai* ('age', see p. 42). 211.

養 YŌ; YĀ; -kai; (kai, yoshi, yasu); see also Examples. *kau, yashinau* ('to feed, rear'); *kai* ('feeding, one who feeds animals'; compare 飼, p. 448); *sodateru* ('to maintain, educate'). 184.

KŌRI: | 父 Yabu (Tajima and Hizen; so in *nanori* and as *zok*-initial; as *yōfu*, 'a foster-father'); | 老 Yōrō (Mino, mod.; *nengō*, 717-724; *nō*; fall, -ga-taki 瀧; Yōrō-sui 水, *kiōgen*). | 賢堂 Yōken-dō (clan-school). | 田 Yō-da (f.). 阿彌 -ami (n.), 和 -wa (*nengō*, 1181; Yōwa-tei 帝, = Antoku, 121st Mikado). | 蠶 yōsan, *kogai* ('sericulture'); *Kogai-no-yashiro* 社 (tem.). | 子 yō-shi, 女 -jo ('adopted son, daughter').

蔭 IN, ON; (*kage*). *ōu* ('to cover'); *kage* ('shade, shadow, shelter'). 140.
 [Compare 影 (p. 468).] | 山 Kageyama (f. met.). 御 | 參 *okagemairi* ('pilgrimage to the Ise Shrines').

蔣 SHŌ, SŌ. *komo, makomo* (the Indian Rice or Water Oats, *Zizania aquatica*). 140. [Compare 菰 (p. 406), 薦 (xvii).] | 池 Komoike (f.).

蔬 SHO, SO. *aomono* ('vegetables'). 140.

蔀 HŌ, BU; *Shitomi*. *shitomi* ('a door hinged above or below'). 140.
 | Shitomi (f.). | 山 Buzan (n.).

蔓 BAN, MAN. *tsuru* ('a vine, climbing plant'). 140.
 | 蔦屋 Tsurudzuta-ya (brothel).

暮 BO, MO; MO. *kureru* ('to set, darken, end'); *kure* ('sunset, end of a season'); *kurasu* ('to spend time, make a living'). 72.

小 | Kogura (t.; f.), Kogurashi (f.). | 春, | 夏, | 秋, | 冬, see p. 47. | 方 *kuregata* ('evening'). | 雪 *bosetsu* (see p. 107, 79, 2).
 | 露 *boro* (same as *komusō*; see 虛, p. 412).

慕 BO, MO; MO. *kou, shitaui, koinegau* ('to love, desire, long for'). 61.
 | 夫石 Tsumagoi-ishi (rock).

摹 [Not same as 摸] BO, MO; MO. *igata, utsushi* ('a copy'); *utsusu* ('to copy'). Used like 寫 (p. 469). 64.
 | 樣 *mo-yō* ('pattern, design'), 造 -zō ('copy, counterfeit').

蔦 CHŌ; tsuta. *tsuta* (the Cissus Vine, *C. Thunbergii*). 140.
 | 木 Tsuta-ki (t.: f.), 屋 -ya (brothel; f. publishers), 細道 [-no]-hosomichi (place in Suruga; art-subject), 本 -moto, 澤 -zawa (f.).

蓴 SHUN, JUN; *Nunawa*. *nunawa* (a plant, the Water Shield, *Brasenia peltata*). 140.

蓼 RŌ; or ROKU. *tade* (the Smartweed or Water Pepper, *Polygonum sp.*). 140.

蔡 SAI, SĀ. As Sai, Ts'ai, anct. kingdom of China. 140.
 | 順 Sai-jun (Ts'ai Shun, paragon), 瓊 -kei Ch'iung, *sennin*, 女仙 -josen (Nü-hsien, *sennin*).

蓬 HŌ, FŪ (BO). *yomogi, utayomogi* (the Fleabane, *Erigeron sp.*, or the Mugwort, *Artemisia*). 140.

| 菜 Hōrai (f. ptr.; n.; *zok.*-initial: contraction of Hōrai-san 山, myth. m., Chin. P'êng-lai-shan, 'Elysium'). | 球 Hōkiū (P'êng Ch'iu, *sennin*).
 | 廬 Yomoginoya (art-name). | 生 Yomogiū (*Genji* Chapter xv).

蓮 REN; hasu, hachisu; (*hasu*). *hasu, hachisu* (the Sacred Lotus, *Nelumbium speciosum*). 140.

| 華 (less correctly 花) *rengē* ('lotus-blossom'); Renge-zan 山 (m.), -ji 寺 (tem.). | 臺 *rendai* (the 'lotus throne' of Bud. images); Rendai-ga-hara 原 (plain). | 湖 Hasu-no-ko (lake). Towns: | 田 Hasu-da (f.), 池 -ike (f.) or -noike, 沼 -numa (f.). | 葉 Hachisuba, | 見 Hasumi (f.). | 如 Rennio (priest, -shōnin 上人). | 阿 [彌] Rena[mi] (n.). | 光 Hasumitsu (swo.).

箱 SHŌ, SŌ. *hako* ('a box'). 118.
 | (for 函) 根 Hakone (t.); H. Reigen Izari no Katagi-uchi 靈驗 甍仇討 (*jōruri*; *izari* means 'cripple'). | 崎 Hako-saki (cape), Hakozaki (t.; f. met.). | 羽 Hako-ba (f.), 王 丸 -ōmaru (boy-name of Soga Tokimune).

節 SETSU, SECHI; YŌ; Misao, (*toki, take, fushi, yō*). *toki* ('a point of time'); *fushi* ('a joint, knot of a tree, node of bamboo, musical tone or air'); *yō* ('a node or internode of bamboo'); *misao* ('chastity'). As *setsu*, also 'fidelity, patriotism, a festival'. 118.

丨 松 嫁 々 Fushimatsu-no-kaka (comic poetess). 丨 會 *sechiye* ('a festival'). 丨 旬 *sekku* (the five great festival days or *sechinichi* 丨 日; see p. 103, 56). 丨 分 *setsubun*, 丨 季 *sekki* ('New Year's Eve'; former as *kiōgen* title); 丨 季 候 *sekizoro* (New Year street mummers, named from their cry). 丨 婦 *sefpu* ('a chaste woman, faithful wife'). 丨 用 *setsu-yō* ('economy'), 目 *-moku* ('table of contents').

範 HAN, HON; (*nori*). *nori* ('law'); *nottoru* ('to imitate'). 118.
丨 子 *Nori-ko* (Empress).

篆 TEN. The archaic 'seal-script', *tensho* 丨 書. 118.
丨 癖 *Tempeki* (n. calligrapher).

筍 KŌ (KWŌ, Ō; *Takamura*. *takamura* ('a clump of bamboos, thicket'); *Takamura* (f.). 118.

箸 CHO. *hashi* ('a chopstick'). 118.
[Compare 橋 (p. 478).] 丨 尾 *Hashi-o* (f.), 倉 寺 *-kura-ji* (tem.).

箭 SEN, ZEN; *ya*. *ya* ('an arrow'). 118.
[Compare homophones under 矢 (p. 196).] 丨 田 *Ya-ta* (t.), 口 *-guchi* or *-nokuchi* (clan). 丨 園 *Yamabukizono*¹ (n. poet).

築 Incorrect form of 築 (xvi).

篇 HEN; *HE*. *amu* ('to weave, compile'). Compare 編 (p. 464). 118.
初 丨 *shohen*, 二 丨 *nihen*, 三 丨 *samben* ('Vol. I, II, III'), etc.

器 Contraction of 器 (xvi). 30.

輦 REN. *teguruma* ('Imperial palanquin'). 丨 臺 *rendai* (platform for carrying travellers over the Ōi-gawa and other rivers). 159.

質 SHITSU, SHICHI; (*tada, moto*). *tachi, umaretsuki* ('nature, character').
As *shichi*, 'a pledge'. Used as a complex form (not alternatively in names) of 七, 'seven'. 154.

慧 KEI, YE. *satosu* ('to know'); *kaoyoshi* ('handsome'). 61.
丨 林 寺 *Yerin-ji* (tem.). 丨 玄 *Yegen* (priest).

駕 KA (GA), KE. *noru* ('to ride'); *shinogu* ('to endure'). As *ga*, 'riding in a carriage', or a superior so riding. 187.
丨 籠 町 *Kago-chō* ('Palanquin Street', Yedo).

鞏 KIŌ, KU; (*kata*). *katameru* ('to harden'). 177.

¹ An unexplained reading curiously paralleled under 柎 (p. 327).

賢 [Variant: 贊] KEN; *kata*, (*suke, yoshi*). *kashikoshi* ('wise, clever'); *katashi* ('firm'); *masaru, sugureru* ('to excel'). 154.

丨 所 *Kashiko-dokoro* (room in the Imperial Palace, where the Sacred Mirror, *Yata-kagami*, was kept; also the Mirror itself). 丨 子 *Kata-ko* (Empress). 丨 人 *ken-jin* ('a sage', see p. 105, 69), 女 *-jo* ('a virtuous woman').

豎 Older form of 堅 (p. 435). 151.

替 Variant of 稽 (p. 463).

潔 Variant of 潔 (p. 460).

髮 HATSU, HOCHI. *kami* ('human hair'). 190.

丨 長 *七 Kami Chōshichi* (barber and *mus.*). 丨 次 *Higetsugu* (sw.). 丨 結 *kami-yui* ('a barber'), 置 *-oki*, 除 *-sogi* (ceremonies).

髭 SHI. *hige* ('hair on the face, beard'). 190.

丨 野 *Hige-no* (f.), 切 *丸 -kirimaru* (sword).

磐 HAN, BAN; *iwa*; *iwa*; *zok.*, *Iwa.* *iwa* ('a large stone, rock, reef'). 112.

[Compare 岩 (p. 283), 巖 (xxiii).] 丨 城 *Iwaki* (pr.); *Iwaki-daira* 平 (= *Taira* 平, t.), *-no-ōji* 皇子 (prince). KōRI: 丨 井 *Iwa-i* (Ōshū; brigand), 田 *-ta* (Tōtōmi, mod.), 前 *-saki* or *-maye* (Ōshū; latter as n. poet), 梨 *-nashi* or *-nasu* (Bizen). 丨 梯 山 *Bandai-san* (range including Ō 大 and 小 *-bandai*; see also 萬, p. 433). 丨 手 杜 *Iwade-no-mori* (forest). 丨 田 川 *Hashida-gawa* (r.). 丨 余 *Iwa-re* (anct. cap.), 國 *-kuni* (t.), 杯 *-tsuki* (anct. pal.), 奈 *-na*, 瀬 *-se* (f.), 長 姬 *-naga-hime* (d.), 之 媛 *-no-hime* (Empress). 大 丨 *Ōiwa* (n.).

盤 [Synonym: 槃] HAN, BAN. *sara* ('a dish'). 108.

丨 吉 *Bankichi* (*zok.*).

熟 SHUKU, JUKU. *umu* ('to ripen'); *tsuratsura* ('carefully'). 86.

丨 寐 *Umane* (n.). 丨 考 *jukkō* ('carefully considered').

熱 or **熱** SETSU (NETSU), NECHI; *atsu*. *atsushi*, *atataka* ('hot, warm'). 86.

[Compare 厚 (p. 316).] Towns: 丨 海 *Atami* (f.); 丨 田 *Atsu-ta* (tem.; f.), 鹽 *-shio*.

慰 丨; (*yasu, nori*). *nagusami* ('amusement, recreation'); *yasunzuru* ('to pacify'). 61.

慾 YOKU. *negau* ('to desire'); *musaboru* ('to lust after, covet'). As *yoku*, 'desire', one of the Seven Passions (see p. 106, **74**). 61.

樂 RAKU; or GAKU; RA; (*yoshi*). *tanoshimi* ('pleasure'). As *raku*, 'pleasure', one of the Four (Seven) Passions (see p. 106, **74**); as *gaku*, 'music, operatic performance'. Generally as *raku* (Rak-) in art-names. 75.

├ Raku (f. met.; pot. mark). ┤ 田 Gakuden (t.). ┤ 世 Rase, ┤ 々 熊 Sasanokuma (f.). ┤ 之 方 Raku-no-kata (concubine of Iyemitsu, shōgun). ┤ 阿 彌 Rakuami (n.; *kiōgen*). ┤ 屋 *gakuya* ('a greenroom').

弊 HEI, HAI (BEI); HE. *ashii* ('bad'). As *hei*, a self-humiliative prefix. 55.

幣 HEI, HAI (BEI); HE. *nigite*, *mitegara*, *nusa*, 御 ┤ *gohei* (sacred Shintō offerings); *takara* ('wealth'); *zeni*, 貨 ┤ *kwahei* ('coin'). 50. ┤ 原 Shidehara¹ (f.).

樊 HAN, BON. *kaki* ('a railing, enclosure'). 75. ┤ 噲 Han-kwai (Fan K'uai, Chin. hero), 夫 人 -fujin (Fu-jên, *sennin*).

鴈 Synonym of 雁 (p. 412). 196.

廟 [Contraction: 庙.] BIŌ, MIŌ. *yashiro*, ┤ 社 *biōsha* ('a Shintō shrine'). 53.

廚 [Contraction: 厨.] CHU, JO; or CHŪ, JŪ. *kuriya* ('a kitchen'). 53. ┤ 川 Kuriya-gawa (r.; t.; f.).

慶 KEI, KIŌ; *yoshi*, *Yoshi*. *yorokobu* ('to rejoice'); *iwau* ('to congratulate'); *saiwai* ('good fortune'). 61.

┤ 光 院 Keikōin, ┤ 滋 Yōshishige (f.). ┤ 光 天 皇 Keikō-tennō (= Sukehito 典 仁, prince). ┤ 子 Keiko (n. actor), Yoshi-ko (princess). ┤ 首 座 Kei-shuza (dilettante), 壽 院 -juin (wife of Yoshiharu, shōgun). NENGŌ: ┤ 安 Kei-an (1648-51), 長 -chō (1596-1614), 運 -un (or Kiōun, 704-707), 應 -ō (1865-67).

廣 KŌ (KWŌ); *hiro*; *hiro*, *Hiroshi*; *zok.*, Hiro-. *hiroshi* ('wide, liberal'); *hirogaru* ('to be spread, diffused'). 53.

[Compare 弘 (p. 189).] ┤ 島 **Hiro**-shima (is.; t.; mod. *ken*; f. ptr.), 沼 -numa (lake; f.), 瀬 -se (k. of Yamato; t. pottery; f. ptr., met., lacq., sculp.; r.; H. no kami 神 = Fūten 風 天, d.). OTHER TOWNS:

¹ The peculiarly cut paper *shide* (四 手) used as New Year decorations much resemble the sacred *gohei*.

丨 東 Kanton, Kantō (Kuang-tung, Canton); 丨 石 **Hiro**-ishi. 戶 -to, 田 -ta (f.), 村 -mura, 谷 -tani (-ya as f.), 尾 -o (Hirō, also dist. of Yedo), 岡 -oka (f.), 津 -tsu (f.), 根 -ne (clan), 淵 -buchi, 野 -no (pot.; f.).

丨 高 Hiro-taka (anct. pal.), 小 路 -kōji (street-name, 'main street').
丨 德 寺 Kōtoku-ji (tem.). OTHER SURNAMES: 丨 Hiro; 丨 川 **Hiro**-kawa, 中 -naka, 井 -i, 木 -ki (met.), 居 -i, 屋 -ya, 海 -umi (ptr.), 部 -be, 庭 -niwa, 渡 -watari (ptr.), 幡 -hata. 澤 -sawa (Hirosawa-sōjō 僧 正, priest), 橋 -hashi. 丨 目 Kōmoku (d., see p. 101, 39). 丨 成 子 Kōseishi (Kuang Ch'êng-tzu, *sennin*). 丨 人 **Hiro**-me, -ndo, 布 -taye, 志 -shi (n.), 刀 自 -toji, 姬 -hime (court-ladies), 河 女 王 -kawa-nioō (poetess). 丨 啓 Takehiro (sw.).

廢 HAI, HI. *shirizoku* ('to retreat'); *horobu* ('to destroy'); *yamu* ('to put a stop to'). 53.

丨 帝 *haitei* ('deposed emperor'). 丨 刀 令 *haitōrei* ('edict against wearing swords').

摩 [Variant: 𢶏.] BA, MA; MA. *suru* ('to rub'); *migaku* ('to polish'); *toḡu* ('to sharpen'). Interchanged with 磨 (xvi). 64.

丨 耶 (尼) 山 Ma-ya(-ni)-san (m.). 丨 免 戶 渡 Mameto-no-watashi (ford). 丨 島 Mashima (f. ptr.). 丨 理 勢 Marise (n.). 丨 醯 首 羅 Makeishura (Siva, d.). 丨 耶 夫 人 Maya-bunin (Mâyâ, mother of the Buddha). 丨 利 支 天 Marishi-ten (see p. 98, 14). 丨 竭 Makatsu (demon). 丨 漏 Maro (n.). 丨 尼 寶 珠 *mani-hōju* (the Sacred Gem of Buddhism).

履 RI. *fumu* ('to tread on'); *kutsu* ('footgear'). 44.

丨 中 Richū (17th Mikado).

層 SŌ, ZŌ. *shina* ('an item'); *kaneru* ('to pile'). 44.

丨 輪 塔 *sōrintō* (the Buddhist 'pillar of piled rings').

慮 RIO, RO. *omompakaru* ('to consider'). 61.

膚 FU, HO. *hada*, *hadaye* ('nude flesh, the shoulder, the skin'). 130.

瘤 RIC, RU. *kobu* ('a wen, excrescence'); *haveru* ('to swell up'). 104.

瘦 SHŪ, SHU. *yaseru* ('to be emaciated, barren'). 104.

丨 庵 Sōan (n.). 丨 男 Yase-otoko, 女 -onna (mask-names).

畿 KI. *sakai*, *kagiri* ('a boundary, limit'); *shikimi* ('threshold'). As *ki*, 'an Imperial domain'. 102.

[五] 丨 内, see p. 120, *fin*. 京 丨 Keiki (= Kiōto and district, or same as foregoing).

- 逃** TON, DON. *nogareru* ('to escape'); *kakureru* ('to hide'). 162.
- 適** TEKI, CHAKU; (*atsu, masa*). *itaru* ('to arrive'); *masa ni* ('exact'); *tamatama* ('occasionally'). As *teki*, 'proper, suitable'. 162.
- 遮** SHA, SE. *sayegiru* ('to block, obstruct'). 162.
 | 莫 *Shabaku* (ptr.). | 那王丸, wrongly for 沙, etc. (see p. 236, *init.*).
- 遲** CHI, JI. *ososhi* ('late, backward, slow'). 162.
 | 瀨 *Osose* (t.). | 塚 *Chidzuka* (f. met.).
- 閱** YETSU, YECI. *kemisuru* ('to inspect, examine'). 169.

SIXTEEN STROKES.

- 儒** JU, NIU; (*yasu, yoshi*). *yawarageru* ('to tranquillize'). As *ju*, 'relating to Confucius'; | 道 *ju-dō* ('Confucianism'), 者 *-sha* ('a Confucianist'). 9.
- 儔** CHŪ, JU; (*tomō*). *tomogara* ('companions'); *tagui* ('sort'); *hitoshii* ('alike, equal'). 9.
- 凝** GIŌ, GŌ (GE); *Kōru*. *kōru, koru* ('to freeze, be engrossed in'). 15.
- 衢** Ancient variant of 道 (p. 437). 144.
- 衡** KŌ, GIŌ; *hira*. *yokogi* ('a yoke'); *yokotawaru* ('to be athwart'). 144. | 山, see p. 103, 53.
- 衛** [Contraction: 衛.] YEI, YE; YE; *mori, Mamoru*; *zok.*, Yei-, -yei (otherwise, see pp. 73, 74). *mamoru* ('to defend'). As Yei, Wei, anct. kingdom of China. 144.
 [Compare homophones under 江 (p. 212).] | 藤 *Yetō* (f. ptr.). | 叔卿 *Yeishukkei* (Wei Shu-ch'ing, *sennin*). 大 | *Taisuke*, | 士 *Ye-shi*, 夫 *-fu*, 守 *-mori*, 佐 *-suke* (n.).
- 濤** REI, RIŌ. *mio* ('a navigable channel'). 85.
 | 標 *Miodzukushi* (*Genji* Chapter xiv, lit. 'posts marking a channel').
- 澤** [Contraction: 沢.] TAKU, CHAKU; *sawa*; (*sawa*); *zok.*, *Sawa-sawa* ('a marsh, swamp'). 85.
 Towns: | *Sawa* (f. ptr., met., sculp.); 大 | *Ōsawa* or *Ōzawa* (f. ptr., met.); | 食 *Sabai*; | 海 **Sawa**-mi, 渡 *-tari* (r.), 邊 *-be* (f.).

OTHER SURNAMES: 小 | Ozawa (met., sculp.), Kozawa (ptr., met.); | 山 **Sawa**-yama (ptr.), 口 -guchi (ptr.), 木 -ki (met.), 井 -i (ptr., actor), 本 -moto, 田 -da (ptr.), 江 -ye, 村 -mura (actor) 谷, -ya, 尾 -o, 俣 -mata, 柳 -yanagi, 屋 -ya (met.), 畠 -batake (met.), 島 -shima, 原 -bara, 崎 -zaki, 野 -no (met.), 部 -be, 橋 -hashi. | 宮 Sawa-no-miya (prince). | 庵 Takuan (priest). | 獸 *takujū* (myth. creat.).

濁 DAKU, DOKU. *nigoru* ('to be thick, turbid, degenerate'); *nigori* (see p. 34). 85.

澳 IKU, OKU; or Ō. *fukashi* ('deep'); *midzu no kuma* ('a cove, inlet'). 85.

澹 TAN. *सानami* ('ripples'). 85.

濃 DŌ (NŌ), NU; NO, NU. *koshi* ('thick, deep in colour'); *komayaka ni* ('thickly, intimately'). 85. | 州 Nōshū (Mino pr.). | 水 Nōsui (poet). | 紫 Koimurasaki (*jorō*).

濂 REN, RON. Chinese river-name. 85.

懌 YEKI, YAKU. *yorokobu* ('to rejoice'). 61. | 子 Yoshi-ko (princess).

慍 SHUN; (*toshi*). *satoshi* ('clever'). 61.

擇 TAKU, CHAKU; *Yeramu*. *yeramu* ('to choose'). 64.
| 捉 島 Yetorū-jima (is.).

操 SŌ; *Misao*. *misao* ('chastity, fidelity'); *ayadoru*, *ayatsuru* ('to make patterns in textiles, work puppets'). 64.

| 山 Misayama (*jorō*). | 鏡 *ayatsuri-kagami* ('a peepshow'), 人形 -ningiō ('marionettes').

檢 KEN, KON; or REN, RON. *kangayeru* ('to consider'); *saguru* ('to investigate'). 64.

| 見 川 Kemigawa (t.; f.). 內 | 使 *naikenshi*, | 校 *kengiō* (tit.).
| 非 違 使 *kebiishi* (anct. police bureau, with *k. -no-bettō* 別當 at its head, followed by *suke* 佐, *jō* 尉 and *sakewan* 志; compare p. 85).

獨 [Contraction: 独] TOKU, DOKU. *hitori* ('alone'). 94.

| 逸 Doitsu ('Germany'). | 鉆 *tokko* (Bud. prayer-sceptre); *Tokko-no-taki* 瀧 (fall). | 孤 Dokko (Tu-ku, Chin. Empress). | 孤 陳 Dokkochin (Tu-ku Chin, Chin. hero). | 眼 龍 Dokuganriū ('the one-eyed dragon', nickname of Date Masamune).

彊 [Synonyms: 强, 強.] KIŌ, GŌ; (*take*). *takeshi* ('brave'); *kowashi* ('stiff'); *anagachi ni* ('anarchically, of necessity'). 57.

丨 首 Kowakubi (t.).

噺 (No on.) *hanashi* ('a story, tale'). [30.]

噲 KWAI, YE. *kokoroyoshi* ('comfortable'). 30.

險 KEN, KON. *keiwashii* ('steep'); *ayaushi* ('dangerous'). 170.

隨 ZUI; *yuki*, (*yori*). *shitagau* ('to obey, follow'). 170.

丨 朝 Zuichō, 丨 分附 Nabusadzuke (f.). 丨 神 Zuijin (d.). 丨 身 *zui-shin* ('bodyguard'). 筆 *-hitsu* ('a commonplace-book').

樹 SHU, JU: *KI*: *-ki*. *ki*, *uyeki* ('a cultivated tree'); *nyeru* ('to plant'). 75. 丨 下 Juge (f.).

橘 KITSU, KICHI: *zok.*, *-kitsu*. *tachibana* ('an orange'). 75.

丨 Tachibana (clan; f. met., lacq.; *jorō*). 丨 樹 Tachibana (k. of Musashi). 丨 屋 Tachibanaya (f. lacq.). 丨 田 Kitsu-da, 谷 *-ya* (f.). 丨 姬 Tachibana-hime, 娘 *-no-iratsume* (princesses).

樽 SON; *taru*: (*taru*). *taru* ('a barrel'). 75.

[Compare 垂 (p. 275).] 丨 Taru (f.). 小 丨 Otaru (t., Ainu 'sandy road'). 丨 井 Taru-i (f. lacq.), 本 *-moto* (t.), 見 *-mi* (f.), 聿 *-muko* (*kiōgen*).

橋 KIŌ; *hashi*, *-base*. *hashi* ('a bridge'). 75.

TOWNS: 大 丨 Ōhashi (f. ptr., met.; *jorō*); 丨 津 Hashūdzu (but Hashidzu-gawa 川, r.); 丨 爪 Hashi-dzume (f.), 本 *-moto* (f. ptr., met., swo., lacq., pot.; brothel, *-ya* 屋), 塙 *-ba* (lacq.; f.; lit. 'ferry'; Hashiba-no-watari 渡, ferry in Yedo). OTHER SURNAMES: 丨 口 Hashi-guchi (met., swo.), 山 *-yama* (? met.), 元 *-moto*, 田 *-da*, 村 *-mura*, 部 *-nobe* (met.), *-be*, 詰 *-dzume* (met.). 丨 市 Hashi-ichi (contraction of 丨 本市藏 Hashimoto Ichizō, scabbard-lacquerer). 丨 姬 Hashi-hime (*Genji* Chapter xlv), 辨慶 *-benkei* (*nō*).

橡 SHŌ, SŌ. *donguri*, anctly. *tsurubami* ('an acorn', esp. of the *kunugi* 栲 or 櫟, *Quercus serrata*); *tochi* (the Horse Chestnut, compare 杼, p. 264,¹ and 枋, p. 239). Confused with 樣 (p. 472). 75.

丨 (now 枋) 木 Tochigi (t.).

樵 SHŌ, JŌ. *shiba*, *takigi* ('brushwood, firewood'); *kikoru* ('to cut brushwood'). 75.

¹ Where the form has by inadvertence been wrongly given and requires correction.

樺 KWA, KE. *kaba* (the Birch, *Betula alba*). 75. | **太** Kara(Kaba)-futo (Sakhalin Is.). | **島** Kaba-shima (is.; f.). | **山** -yama (f. met.).
横 KŌ (KWŌ), Ō; *yoko*; (*yoko*). *yoko* ('side, athwart, horizontal'). As *Yoko-* in street-names (see p. 10, note 2). 75.

| **島** **Yoko**-shima (is.; f.), **川** -gawa (r.; t.; f.; also Yokokawa as t. and Yogawa as f.), **山** -yama (m.; t. text.; f. ptr., met., swo.), **根** **山** -ne-yama (m.), **田** **河** **原** -ta-ga-hara (dist. of Shinano). OTHER TOWNS: | **手** **Yoko**-te (f.; m.), **田** -ta (f. ptr., swo.; r.), **地** -chi (f. ptr.), **谷** -tani (Yokoya as f. met.), **芝** -shiba, **堀** -bori (f.; also dist. of Ōsaka and element in street-names), **須** **賀** -suka (f.), **濱** -hama (f.).

OTHER SURNAMES: | **井** **Yoko**-i, **矢** -ya, **江** -ye, **尾** -o, **知** -chi, **屋** -ya, **倉** -kura, **野** -no, **曾** **根** -sone, **溝** -mizo, **塚** -dzuka (ptr.), **道** -michi, **澤** -zawa, **橋** -bashi, **瀬** -se. | **川** **宰** **相** **入** **道** *Yogawa-saishō-niūdō* (= Minamoto no Akira 明). | **苗** Ōteki (n. lacq.). | **笛** Yokobuye (*Genji* Chapter xxxvii; court-lady). | **座** Yokoza (*kiōgen*). | **町** *yoko-machi* ('a side-street'), **綱** -dzuna (the champion wrestler).

樸 Synonym of 朴 (p. 215). 75.

機 KI, KE; *KI*. *hata* ('a loom'); *hadzumi* ('impulse'); *ayatsuri* ('a puppet-show'); *karakuri* ('machinery'). 75.

| **野** Inano (f.). | **織** *hat[a]ori* ('a weaver').

燒 SHŌ. *yaku* ('to burn, bake, fire [pottery], temper [steel]'); *yaki* ('pottery, tempered edge'). 86.

| **山** *Yake-yama* (m.; penins.), *Yakiyama* (t.). | **尾** *Yakeo*, | **津** *Yaidzu* (t.). | **繪** *yakiye* ('pyrography, pokerwork drawing').

燈 [Contraction: 灯.] TŌ, TSŪ. *tomoshi[bi]* ('a light'); *akashi*, *akari* ('a light, lantern'). | **籠** *tōrō*, a fixed lamp or lantern. 86.

熾 SHI; (*taru*). *moyeru* ('to burn'); *sakan* ('flourishing'). 86.

豫 YO; *YO*; *Yasushi*, (*yasu*). *yasushi* ('peaceful'); *arakajime* ('beforehand, in general'). 152. | **州** *Yoshū* (Iyo pr.); | **松** *Yo-shō* ('*Matsuyama* in *Yoshū*). | **子** **林** *Yokobayashi* (t.). | **讓** *Yojō* (*Yü Jang*, Chin. hero).

暁 TON. *asahi*, *ashita*, *akatsuki*, *akebono* ('dawn'). 72.

曉 KIŌ¹; (*aki*, *sato*). Same meaning, also: *satosu* ('to instruct'); *akiraka* ('bright, clear'). 72. | **阿** **根** **野** *Akeno* (f.).

¹ In the dozen names beginning with this character quoted in Haga's biographical dictionary (1914) the reading is uniformly *Giō*. They include that of a well-known modern painter whom other text-books, native and foreign, seem to agree in calling *Kiōsai* (Kawanabe K. 河鍋 清齋).

曄 YŌ, Ō; *Akira*. *ka gayaku* ('to gleam, glitter'). 72.

膳 SEN, ZEN; (*yoshi*). *sonayeru* ('to provide'); *kashiwade* ('a cook, a dining-table'; anctly. tit. of the Impl. table-superintendent). As *zen*, esp. 'a dining-table', i.e. a small tray on legs. 130.

┃ Zen, Kashiwade, ┃ 部 Kashiwade (f.). ┃ 所 or ┃ 瀬 Zeze (t. pottery). ┃ 住 Zejū (f. met.). TITLES: 大 ┃, 内 ┃, see p. 83; ┃ 奉行 *zembugō*; ┃ 臣 *kashiwade-no-omi*. ┃ 巴提使 Kashiwade no Batebi¹ (hist. pers.).

璠 HAN, BON. 'A beautiful gem'. 96.

璘 RIN. 'Veined', as marble. 96.

穆 BOKU, MOKU; (*atsu*), *Atsushi*. *atsushi* ('liberal'). 115.

┃ 王 Bokuō (Mu Wang, Chinese Emperor).

積 SEKI, SHAKU; *Sa*; *tsumi*; *tsumi*, (*sane*, *tsumu*). *tsumu* ('to heap up'); *tsumori* ('plan, intention'). 115.

穉 [Common contraction: 稚.] CHI; *CHI*; (*waka*). *wakashī*, *osanashi* ('young'). 115.

┃ 川 Osana-gawa (r.). ┃ 兒淵 Chigo-ga-fuchi (pool, from *chigo*, 'an infant'; compare 兒, p. 275).

磧 SEKI, SHAKU. *kawara* ('a dry river-bed'). 112.

鳴 (No on.) *shigi* (also 田島, 'a snipe or woodcock'). [102.]

┃ 野 Shigino (t.). ┃ 立 *shigitatsu* ('the rising of woodcock'); Shigitatsu-zawa 澤 (marsh), -an 庵 (art-name).

鴨 Ō, YŌ; *kamo*. *kamo* (the Wild Duck, *Anas boschas*). 196.

┃ 川, for 加茂川, Kamo-gawa (r.). ┃ 湖 Kama-no-midzuumi, ┃ 生田沼 Kamōda-numa (lakes). ┃ 方 Kamokata (t.). SURNAMES: ┃ 脚² Ichō; ┃ 下 Kamo-shita, 井 -i, 打 -uchi, 田 -da, 池 -chi. ┃ 長明 Kamo no Chōmei (author, priest of the Shintō shrine ┃ 社 Kamo-no-yashiro). ┃ 緑 Ainare (*jorō*).

鴿 REI, RIŌ. See 鴿 (XXI). 196.

¹ So Haga, quoting Hase and Hasehi's alternative readings for the second name.

² These characters mean literally 'duck's foot' and are also applied to the *ichō* or Maidenhair Tree (*Ginkgo biloba* or *Salisburia adiantifolia*, the leaves of which are somewhat of that shape).

- 緋** SHIN; or SHI. 'A pale red colour'. 120.
縞 KŌ. *shima* ('a striped pattern' in textiles). 120.
縛 HAKU, BAKU. *kukuru, shibaru* ('to tie up, constrict'). 120.
螂 RŌ. See 螳 (xix). 142.
艘 SŌ. A numeral-suffix for boats or ships (see p. 40). 137.
諒 SHI. *akiraka* ('bright, clear'). 149. | 子 Aki-ko (Empress).
諭 YU; or TŌ, TSU; *zok.*, Yu-. *tatoye* ('an instance'); *satosu* ('to instruct'). 149.
諱 KI. *imina* ('a posthumous name'; sometimes an ordinary name, *nanori*). 149. Compare 諡 (p. 494).
諫 KAN, GEN (KUN). *isameru* ('to admonish, remonstrate'). 149.
 | 早 Isahaya (t.; isthmus, -kiō 峽). | 鼓 *kanko* (the Drum of Remonstrance).
諸 SHO, SO; SO; *moro*; *moro*, (*tsura*). *moromoro* ('all'); *kore* ('this').
 As *sho*, a pluralising prefix, as in | 國 *shokoku*, '[all] the provinces',
 | 人 *shojin*, 'people'; but note | 侯 *shokō*, 'a daimiō'. 149.
 [Compare 師 (p. 333).] | 縣 Morokata or Morakata (k. of Hiūga).
 小 | Komoro or Komuro, | 西 Shozai (t.). | 井川 **Moro**-i-gawa (r.),
 葉山 -ha-yama (m.), 越原 -koshi-bara or -koshi-ga-hara (moor). SURNAMES:
 | 川 **Moro**-kawa, 木 -gi, 木野 -gino, 井 -i, 田 -ta, 角 -kado, 岡 -oka,
 垣 -gaki, 星 -boshi, 野 -no, 葛 -kuzu (n.), 橋 -bashi, 藤 -fuji (ptr.).
 | 學 Shogaku ('The All-wise', epithet of the Buddha). | 葛亮
 Shokatsuriō (Chu-ko Liang, Chin. general). | 陵 Sho-riō (see p. 83),
 領 -rei (p. 86). | 兄, | 姉 Moro-ye, 魚 -na, 會 -ai (n.).
誼 SHIN, JIN; (*nobu*). *makoto* ('the truth'). 149.
 | 姆 Shimbo (Shên Mu, *sennin*).
諾 DAKU, YAKU; DA, U. *ubenau, ukegau* ('to consent, submit'). 149.
 | 矩羅 Dakora, | 迦跋釐駄 Dakaharita (*rakan*).
諷 FŪ, HŌ (FU). *iyami* ('sarcasm, satire'); *soshiru* ('to calumniate').
 149. | 誦, | 數 Fūju (swo.).
輯 SHŪ. *atsumaru* ('to assemble'). 159. | 要 *shūyō* ('an epitome').

頼 RAI, REI; *yorī*, *Tanomu*, (*yoshi*); *zok.*, Rai-, less commonly Yori-, *tanomu* ('to request, rely on'); *yoru* ('to depend on'). 154.

丨 Rai (f.). 丨 豪 Raigō (priest). 丨 政 Yorimasa (*nō*). 丨 母 *tanomoshi* ('promising, trustworthy'); *Tanomo* (see p. 86).

頻 HIN, BIN. *shikiri ni* ('constantly, urgently, in rapid succession'). 181.

丨 伽烏 *bingachō* (same as *kariōbinga*, see 迦, p. 318).

穎 or **穎** [The second form is more correct.] YEI, YŌ; *YE*; (*hide*, *masa*, *kai*). *nogisaki*, *inabo* ('an ear of grain'); *kai* (same, plural).

115 (or 181).

[Compare homophones under 𪛗 (p. 212).] 丨 娃 *Yei* (k. of Satsuma; t.), *Ye* or *Yeso* (same k.); *Yeno* (f.). 丨 川 *Yegawa* (f.). 千 丨 *Chikai* (n.).

頰 KIŌ; (*tsura*). *hō* ('the cheek'); *tsura* ('the face'). 181.

頸 KEI, KIŌ. *kubi* ('the neck, throat'). 181. 丨 城 *Kubiki* (k. of Echigo).

頭 TŌ, DZU; *DZU*. *kashira* ('head, leader'); *kōbe*, *atama*, *tsuburi*, *tsumuri* ('the head'); *kami* (tit., see pp. 84, 85). As *tō*, a numeral-suffix for domestic animals (p. 40). 181.

丨 巾 *dzukin* ('a cap'), *tokin* (a special cap worn by *yamabushi* priests); *Tokin-yama* 山 (m.). 丨 成 *Kashiranari* (t.). 大 丨 *Ōgashira*, 丨 本 *Dzumoto* (f.). 丨 光 *Tsumuri-no-hikaru* (= *Kishi Bunshō* 岸文笑, poet), *Tsuburi-no-hikaru* (= *Ippissai*¹ *Bunchō* 一筆齋文調, ptr.).

辨 [Contraction: 弁.] HEN, BEN; *HE*; *Sonau*, (*wake*); *zok.*, Ben-, *wakimayeru* ('to discern'); *wakatsu* ('to decide'); *ben-zuru* ('to discriminate, transact'). As *ben*, 'eloquence', also a title (see p. 82). 160.

丨 才 (or 財) 天 *Benzai-ten*, vulgarly 丨 天 *Benten* (d.; see p. 98). 丨 慶 *Benkei* (priest); *Benkei-bori* 堀, -bashi 橋 (canal and bridge in Yedo). COURT-LADIES, POETESSES, ETC.: 丨 Ben; 小 丨 *Koben*; 丨 局 **Ben**-no-*tsubone*, 内侍 -no-naishi, 乳母 -no-menoto. 丨 千代 *Benchiyo* (n.).

醍 TEI, DAI. *sumizake* ('a clear sake'). 164.

丨 醐 *Daigo* (t.; f.; both *Mikado*; lit., a beverage prepared from milk); *Daigo -no-miya* 宮 (prince), -no-sōjō 僧 正, -no-akuzenji 惡禪師 (priests), -ji 寺 (tem.). 上 丨 醐寺 *Kami-daigo-dera* (tem.).

醒 SEI, SHŌ. *sameru* ('to awake, become sober, fade'). 164.

丨 ケ 井 *Samegai* (t., *Nakasendō* stage 61). 丨 井 *Samegai* (f.).

蹄 TEI, TAI. *hidzume* ('a hoof'). 157.

¹ Commonly read *Ippitsusai*.

鎧 A, YE. *shikoro* ('nape-guard' of a helmet). 167.

丨 引 *shikorobiki* (hist. incident).

録 RIOKU, ROKU; *zok.*, Roku- (see also pp. 71, 73). *shirusu* ('to record'); *sakwan* (tit., see p. 85). As *roku*, 'a record'. 167.

錫 SEKI, SHAKU; (*yasu*). *suzu* ('tin', one of the Five Metals). Distinguished from 錫 (p. 495). 167.

丨 丈 *shakujō* (the Bud. jingle-staff); Shakujō-ga-dake 岳 (m.).

錦 KIN, KON; *nishiki*; (*kane*). *nishiki* ('brocade, a glorious sight or feature'). 167.

丨 *Nishiki* (f.). 丨 部 *Nishikibe* (k. of Kāwachi; f.), *Nishigori* (same k.). 丨 川 *Nishiki-gawa* (r.); 丨 帶橋 *Kintai-kiō* or -bashi (bridge over same). 丨 光山 *Kinkōzan* (dist. of Kiōto, pot.; n. pot.). 丨 町 **Nishiki**-chō (street of Yedo), 小路 -*nokōji* (f.), 戸 -*do* (f.; *jorō*; *nō*), 見 -*mi* (f.), 太夫 -*dayū* (*jōruri*-chanter). 丨 織 *Nishigori* (f. ptr.); N. -*sōjō* 僧正, -*no-okina* 翁 (pseud.).

OTHER JORŌ: 丨 木 *Nishiki-gi* (*nō*), 井 -*i*, 繪 -*ye* (see further). 丨 榊女 *Kinshōjo* (wife of Watōnai). 丨 畫, 丨 繪 *nishiki-ye*, 摺 -*zuri* ('a colour-print').

錠 TEL, JŌ; *zok.*, Jō-. As *jō*, 'a lock'. 167.

錢 SEN, ZEN. *zeni* (a small copper or iron coin). 167.

丨 函 *Zeni-bako* (or *Zembako*, t.), 龜町 -*game-chō* (street of Yedo), 屋 -*ya* (f.). 丨 座 *Senza* (Yedo street-name).

鋸 KIO, KO. *nokogiri* ('a saw'). 167. 丨 山 *Nokogiri-yama* (m.).

鋼 KŌ. *hagane* ('steel'). 167.

銅 KO, KU. *iru* ('to cast, found'). 167.

館 Contraction of 館 (p. 496). 135.

翰 KAN, GAN; (*moto*, *fumi*). *fude* ('a writing-brush'); *fumi* ('writing, epistle'). 124.

靜 SEI, JŌ; *shidzu*; *shidzu*, *Shidzuka*, (*yasu*, *kiyo*). *yasushi*, *shidzuka* ('quiet'). 174.

丨 (or 閑) 谷 *Shidzutani* (t.). 丨 岡 *Shidzu-oka* (t. lacq.). 波 -*nami* (t.), 田 -*ta*, 間 -*ma* (f.), 馬 -*me* (n.), 子 -*ko* (court-lady), 旗 -*hata* (*jorō*). 丨 社 *Shidzuka-no-yashiro* (tem.). 丨 宮 *Seiya* (f.). 丨 *Shidzu*, *Shidzuka* (wom. n.).

隸 [The left upper element should strictly be 木; it is also (incorrectly) written 上.] REL, R.M. *tsuku* ('to belong to, be attached to'); *yakko*, *shimobe* ('a servant'). 171. | **書** *reisho* (the wavy style of Chinese writing).

雕 Variant of 彫 (p. 369). 172.

鞘 SŌ, SHŌ (JŌ). *saya* ('a scabbard, sheath, pod'). 177.
| 町 *Saya-chō* (street of Yedo). | 形山 *Sayagata-yama* (m.)

餘 YŌ; YŌ. *nokori*, *amari* ('remainder, surplus'). As *yo* in numbers, 'odd' (六十 | *rokujūyo*, 'sixty-odd'). 184.

[Compare 余 (p. 248).] | *Amari* (f.). | 綾 *Yoroki* or *Yorogi* (k. of Sagami; see 陶, p. 360); 小 | 綾 *Koyorogi* (f.). | 社 *Yo-sa* (anct. dist. of Tamba pr.). 地 -chi (t.). | 五將軍 *Yogo-shōgun* (= Taira no Koremochi). | 野子 *Yono-ko* (poetess). | 興 *yokiō* ('extra entertainment', i.e., 'additional numbers' to a series).

餓 GA; GA. *uyeru* ('to starve'). 184. | 鬼 *gaki* (the 'starving souls' in Hades).

龍 [Contraction: 竜.] RIŌ, RIŪ; *tatsu*; *tatsu*; *zok.*, *Riū-*, less commonly *Riō-*. *tatsu* ('a dragon'). As *riū-*, esp. 'Imperial'. 212.

[Compare 立 (p. 198), 辰 (253).] MOUNTAINS: | 神山 *Riūjin-zan*; | 頭山 *Riūdzu-san*; | 天山 *Riōten-yama*; | 口山 *Tatsunokuchi-yama*; | 華越 *Riūge-goye* (pass). | 飛崎 *Tappi-zaki* (cape). | 田川 *Tatsuta(mod. Tatta)-gawa* (r.). | 門(頭)瀧 *Riū-mon(-dzu)-nō-taki* (falls).

TOWNS: | 道 *Rondon* (London, Chin. Lung-tao); | 王 **Riū-ō**¹ (*Tatsuō* as swo.). 神 -jin¹, 泉寺 -senji, [ヶ] 崎 -gasaki, 鼻 -gahana; | 田 **Tatsu**-ta (*nō*; barrier, -no-seki 關), 門寺 -monji (or *Riūmonji*, pot.), 野 -no (f.). | 安寺 *Riūan-ji* (tem.). | 閑町 *Riūkan-chō* (street of Yedo).

OTHER SURNAMES: | *Tatsu*, *Riō*; | 見 **Riū**-gen, 造寺 -zōji; | 居 **Tatsu**-i, 木 -ki, 岡 -oka (actor). | 樹 **Riū**-ju (d.), 駕 -ga or 顔 -gan (the Emperor), 馬 -me (horse), 虎 -ko (*nō*, 'dragon and tiger'). | 田姬 *Tatsuta-hime* (d.). | 集 *riōshū* (meaningless affix to a year-date, sometimes replacing 年, 'year'; of Chinese origin).

親 SHIN; *chika*, *Chikashi*, (mi). *shitashimi* ('friendliness'); *chikadzuku* ('to associate with'); *oya* ('a parent, chief, important, large'); *midzukara* ('self'). Distinguish from 新 (p. 426). 147.

| 禪 *Shinran* (priest, -shōnin 上人). | 子 *Chika-ko* (court-lady). | 不知 *oyashirazu*² ('[causing a man] to forget his parents'), sometimes

¹ *Riū-ō* and *Riū-jin* are also names for the Dragon King of mythology.

² Also a cant name for a projecting molar.

followed by 子不知 *koshirazu* ('... his children'), a name given to a defile or very dangerous mountain-path.

王 *shinnō*, 内王 *naishinnō*, titles of a prince and princess closely related to the Emperor (others are merely 王 *ō* or 王女 *ōjo*); *niūdō* 入道 *-shinnō* implies that the prince has entered the Church; *hō* 法 *-shinnō* implies the conferring of the title *after* taking the scarf. 兵 *shimpei* ('Imperial bodyguard').

縣 KEN. *agata* ('district'). As *ken*, the modern administrative 'prefecture'. 120.

大 | Agata (f.). 大 | Ōgata (k. of Kawachi), 小 | Chiisagata (k. of Shinano). 犬養娘 | Agata-inukai-no-iratsume (poetess). 居 | Agata-i, 磨 *-maro* (n.). 守 | *agata-mori*, 主 *-nushi*, 造 *-miyakko* (anct. titles), ... 下 ... *-kenka* ('within the prefecture of ...').

融 YŪ, YŌ; *Tōru*, (*tō*). *tōru* ('to penetrate, circulate'); *tokeru* ('to be melted'); *yawaragu* ('to harmonize'). 142.

通念佛 *Yūdzu-nembutsu* (sect).

鮒 FU; (*funa*). *funa* (a fish, *Carassius auratus*). 195.
小 | Kobuna (nickname).

鮎 DEN, NEN. *ayu* (a fish, *Plecoglossus altivelis*). 195.
具 *Ayu-gai* (t.), 川 *-kawa* (f. ptr.), 澤 *-zawa* (f.), 返瀧 *-gayeshi-no-taki* (fall), 之助 *-nosuke* (*zok.*).

瓢 HIŌ, BIŌ. *hisago*, *fukube*, 簞 *hiōtan* ('a gourd, calabash'). 97.

欵 Old form of 懿 (xxii). 76.

戰 SEN. *tatakau* ('to fight'); *tataikai* ('battle, war'); *osoru* ('to shake with fear'). 62.

神 *senjin* (see p. 98, 14). 國 *sengoku* ('a country at war'); *sengoku-jidai* 時代 ('the Age of Battles', roughly the sixteenth century).

戲 Contraction of 戲 (p. 496).

劒 or 劒 Variant of 劍 (p. 468). 18.

默 BOKU, MOKU; *zok.*, Moku- (and so generally in art-names). *modasu*, *damaru* ('to be silent'). 203. 阿彌 Mokuami (n.).

勳 [Variant: 勳] KUN, KON; *Isao*, (*koto*, *nori*). *isao*, *isaoshi*, 功 *kunkō* ('merit'); *kotowaza* ('a deed, emprise'). 19.

麗 Contraction of 麗 (xix).

霍 KWAKU, WAKU. *teshi, sumiyaka* ('swift'). 173.

曇 TAN, DON. *kumoru* ('to be cloudy'). 72.

丨 徵 Don-chō, 華 -ge, etc. (priests); 丨 華院 Donge-in (tem.); 丨 華 is also read *dandoku* (a plant, see 檀, p. 491).

學 [Contractions: 學, 孝, 学.] GAKU, GOKU; *Manabu, (taku). manabu* ('to learn, study'). As *gaku*, 'learning, study, a home of learning'. Distinguish from 覺 (xx). 39.

丨 傳 Gaku-den (t.), 門所 -mon-jo, 習館 -shū-kwan (schools). 丨 大 Daigaku ('Ta Hsüeh, Confucius' 'Greater Learning': see also p. 83, *init.*).

丨 校 *gakkō* ('a school, college').

興 [Script contraction: 興; see also p. 469.] KIŌ, KŌ; KO; oki; *oki. okoru* ('to rise, originate'); *okosu* ('to raise, promote'); *sakan* ('flourishing'). As *kiō*, 'pleasure, diversion'. Distinguish from 興 (p. 449). 134.

[Compare 沖 (p. 237).] 丨 津 Okitsu (t., Tōkaidō stage 17; f.). 丨 福寺 Kōfuku-ji (tem.; swo.). 丨 讓館 Kōjō-kwan (clan-school). 丨 膳 Kōzen, 丨 世 Oki-yo, 野 -no, 道 -michi (f.). 丨 人 Okindo (n.).

龜 [Contractions: 龜, 龟.] KI; kame; *Kame, Hisashi, (Kagamu); zok., Kame-, kame* ('a tortoise'); *hisashi* ('old, ancient'). 213.

丨 岡 Kame-ga-oka (m.), Kameoka (t.; f. ptr.). OTHER TOWNS: 丨 山 **Kame**-yama (Tōkaidō stage 45; f.; goth Mikado), 戸 -do or 井 戸 -ido (tem. in Yedo), 田 -da (f. met.), 崎 -zaki; 丨 城 Kijō (= Kameyama). OTHER SURNAMES: 丨 Kame (ptr.); 丨 川 **Kame**-gawa, 井 -i, 谷 -ya, -gaya (ptr., sculp.), 垣 -gaki (ptr.), 屋 -ya (pot.), 澤 -zawa.

丨 菊 **Kame**-giku (court-lady), 子 -ko (poetess), 之方 -no-kata (concubine of Iyeyasu), 彌太 -yata (*zok.*), 丘 -oka (or Kikiū, n.), 王 (若, 壽) 丸 -ō (-waka, -ju) maru (boy-names). 丨 美 Ki-mi, 萬太 -mata (n.). 丨 鑑 *kikan* ('a good example').

窓 Variant of 窓 (p. 373). 116.

憲 KEN, KON; *nori, (teru). nori* ('law'). 61.

燕 YEN; (*yasu, yoshi*). *tsubame, tsubakura* (the Eastern Chimney Swallow, *Hirundo rustica*); *yasumu* ('to rest'); *sakamori* ('a banquet'). As Yen, ant. Chinese principality, Yen. 86.

丨 Tsubame (t.). 丨 瀧 Tsubame-no-taki (fall).

- 蕩 TŌ. 'Widespread, to scatter, waste, dissolute'. 140.
- 蕤 SUI, NAI. *amadokoro, yemigusa* (the Solomon's Seal, *Polygonatum vulgare*). 140. | 資 *suihin* (the 5th month).
- 曹 Variant of 夢 (p. 453). 140.
- 蕃 HAN, BAN; *Shigeru, (shige)*. *shigeru* ('to be luxuriant'). 140.
- 薺 SHUN. *asagao* (the Morning Glory, *Convolvulus major*). 140.
- 蕉 SHŌ. The Banana. See 芭 (p. 287).
- 蕪 BU, MU; *kabura*. *kabura* ('a turnip'); *areru* ('to be waste'). 140.
| (or 鵜) 川 *Kabura-gawa* (r.). | 木 *Kabura-gi*, 坂 *-saka*, 屋 *-ya* (f.).
- 蕙 KEL, YE. A fragrant plant. 140.
- 蕭 SHŌ. A species of wormwood (*mogusa, Artemisia*); also Hsiao, anct. Chinese principality. 140.
- 蕨 KETSU, GOCHI. *warabi* (the Bracken, *Pteris aquilina*); *Warabi* (t., Nakasendō stage 2). 140.
- 篠 SHŌ; *sasa, shino*. *sasa* (the Ground Bamboo or Bamboo Grass, *Arundinaria japonica*); *shino* (a small bamboo). 118.
[Compare 笹 (p. 377).] | 生 岳 *Sasō-dake* (m.). TOWNS: | (or 笹) 島 *Sasajima* (pot.); | 山 **Sasa**-yama (f. met.; also *Shinoyama* as f.), 栗 *-guri*, 平 *-daira*; | 木 **Shino**-gi (f.), 川 *-gawa* (S.-dono 殿, = *Ashikaga Mitsutada*), 原 *-wara* (f. ptr.; *jorō*; also *Sasahara* as f.), 野 井 *-noi*. OTHER SURNAMES: | *Sasa*; 小 | *Ozasa, Koshino*; | 屋 **Sasa**-ya, 倉 *-kura*, 野 *-no*; | 井 **Shino**-noi, 本 *-moto*, 田 *-da* (met.), 岡 *-oka*, 俣 *-mata*, 崎 *-zaki* (ptr., met.), 塚 *-dzuka*, 澤 *-zawa*. | 浦 *Shinoura* (*jorō*). | 舍 *Sasanoya, Shinonoya* (art-names).
- 篤 TOKU; *atsu, Atsushi, (sumi)*. *atsushi* ('thick, liberal'). 118.
| 子 *Atsu-ko* (Empress).
- 簀 Variant of 蓑 (p. 453). 118.
- 築 CHIKU; *tsuku, tsuki*. *tsuku, kidzuku* ('to build'). 118.
[Compare 月 (p. 183), 筑 (408), 槻 (461).] | 上 *Chikujō* (mod. k. of *Buzen*). | 城 (see 筑). | 瀬 川 *Tsukuse-gawa* (r.). TOWNS: | 手 *Tsukude*; | 地 *Tsuiji* (*Tsukiji* as dist. of *Tōkiō*, lit. 'reclaimed land'); | 館 *Tsukidate* (f. met.). 大 | *Ōtsuki*, | 山 *Tsukiyama*, | 井 *Tsukui* (f.).

器 [Contraction: 器.] KI. *utsuwa* ('a pot, vessel, implement, accoutrements, capacity, talent'). 30. | 量 *kiriō* ('ability, talent'). 小 | *shōki* ('good-for-nothing', self-humiliative).

螢 KEI, GIŌ. *hotaru* ('a firefly'). 142. | Hotaru (*Genji* Chapter xxv). | 澤 Hotaruzawa (dist. of Yedo). | 姫 Hotaru-hime (fairy-tale character).

鴛 YEN, ON. *oshidori* (the Mandarin Duck, *Aix galericulata*; strictly the drake only, a pair being *yenō* | 鴛). 196. | 海 Yenkai (f.).

覽 Contraction of 覽 (xx1).

餐 SAN. *nomu* ('to drink'); *kurau* ('to eat'). 184.

褰 KEI, KIŌ. *hitoyemono* ('an unlined garment'). 145.

暨 KI, KE; (*tomo, take?*). *tomo ni* ('together'); *takeshi* ('brave'). 72.

整 SEI, SHŌ; *Totonou*, (*uobu, masa, nari*). *totonoyeru* ('to mend, put straight'). 66. | 珉 Seimin (met.).

憩 KEI. *ikou* ('to rest'). 61.

壁 HEKI, HIAKU; *kabe*. *kabe* ('a wall'). 32. | Kabe, | 屋 Kabeya (f.).

墾 KON. *tagayasu* ('to cultivate'); *arakibari* ('development' of land). 32. | 田 Konda (f.). 小 | 田 Oharida (auct. cap.; f.), Konda (f.), but Ōita-gawa 川 (r.).

曆 [Contraction: 曆.] REKI, RIAKU; (*toshi*). *koyomi* ('a calendar, almanac'). 72.

NENGŌ: | 仁 Riakunin, Rekijin (1238); | 應 Rekiō, Riakuō (N. Dyn., 1338-41). | 博士 *rekihakase* (tit.).

歷 REKI, RIAKU; *FU*; (*-tsugu*). *furū, heru* ('to pass through, along'). As *reki*, esp. 'successive'. 77. | 史 *rekishi* ('a history').

磨 [Contraction: 广.] BA, MA; MA. *migaku* ('to polish'); *suru* ('to rub'). Interchanged with 摩 (p. 457). 112.

| 針 峠 Suribari-tōge (pass). | 墨 Surusumi (horse).

盧 RO, RŪ; *RO*; *Iori*, (*yoshi*). 'A flat bowl, fire-pan'. 108.

| Ro (f. early Korean potters in Satsuma). | 生 Ro-sei (Lu Shêng, Chin. worthy), 敖 -kō (Ao, *sennin*).

遵 SHUN, JUN. *shitagau* ('to obey'). 162.

丨 子 Nobu-ko (Empress).

遷 [Compare note to 僊 (p. 414).] SEN. *utsuru* ('to transfer'). 162.

丨 宮 *sengū*, 宮 丨 *miyautsushi* ('transferring a Shintō shrine to another site').

暹 SEN, SAN. 'Growing brighter', of the sun. 72.

丨 羅 *Senra* ('Siam').

遺 I; or YUI. *okuru* ('to leave behind', at death). Distinguish from 遣 (p. 457). 162.

丨 物 *yui-motsu* ('a bequest'), 跡 *-seki* ('a relic'). 丨 俗 *izoku* ('an old custom still kept up').

遶 JŌ, NIŌ; (*taka*). *meguru* ('to encompass'). 162.

選 SEN; (*nobu*). *yerabu* ('to choose'); *-yerabi* ('a selection of . . .'). Interchanged with 撰 (xv). 162.

閭 YEN. 'The gate of a town'. 169.

丨 魔 *Yemma*, *Yemma-ō* 王 or *-daiō* 大王 (*Yāma*, Regent of Hell). 丨 王宮 *Yennō-kiū* ('Hell').

園 Used as a variant of 圓 (p. 438). 31.

SEVENTEEN STROKES.

優 YU, YU; *Masaru*, (*katsu*). *yutaka* ('abundant'); *masaru* ('to excel, surpass'). 9.

丨 婆 *uba* (Bud. phrase, from Skt.); *Uba-ga-dake* 岳 (m.); *Uba-rimitsu* 離密 (d.); *uba-soku* 塞, *-i* 夷 ('male, female, lay Buddhist'). 丨 曇華 *udonge* (myth. tree).

徽 KI; (*yoshi*). *nawa* ('a rope'); *mukabaki* ('leggings'); *yoshi* ('good'); *itsukushii* ('beautiful'). 60.

丨 安門院 *Kian-monin* (Empress). 丨 子 *Yoshi-ko* (princess).

鴻 KŌ, GU (KU); (*hiro*). *ōgari* ('a large wild-goose'); *ōinaru* ('great'). 196.

丨 *Kō* (f.). 丨 (or 香) 島 *Kō-shima* (is.). 丨 巢 **Kōno**-su (t., *Tōkaidō* stage 63), 臺 *-dai* (t.; *Mama* 真間 K., dist. of *Yedo*), 池 *-ike* (f. met.), 本 *-moto* (f.). 丨 臚館 *Kōro-kwan* (building). 丨 儒 *kōju* ('an eminent sinologue').

濡 JU, NIU. *nureru, urnou* ('to be wet, soaked'). 85.

┐ 木 崎 Nureki-zaki (cape). ┐ 髪 Nuregami (wrestler). ┐ 佛 nurebotoke ('open-air Buddhist image').

濟 SEI, SAI; *nari, Watasu, (tada), wataru* ('to cross over'); *sukū* ('to save'); *sumasu* ('to complete, settle'). 85.

濱 or 濱 HIN; hama; (*hama*); *zok.*, Hama-. *hama* ('the sea-coast, beach') 85.

┐ 名 Hamana (k. of Tōtōmi; f.; lake, -no-midzuumi 湖). Towns: ┐ Hama (f.; also, in seal-script, as a censor's name on woodcuts between 1842 and 1853); 小 ┐ Obama (lacq.), Ohama, Kohama; ┐ 田 **Hama**-da (lacq.; f. ptr., met.), 之 市 -noichi, 坂 -saka, 松 -matsu (Tōkaidō stage 29; f.), 町 -machi, ノ 浦 -noura, 脅 -waki, 崎 -zaki (ptr.), 野 -no (f. met.).

OTHER SURNAMES: 大 ┐ Ōhama; ┐ 川 **Hama**-gawa, 口 -guchi (ptr.), 中 -naka, 井 -i, 本 -moto, 池 -noike (ptr.), 地 -ji (ptr.), 村 -mura, 尾 -o, 屋 -ya, 島 -shima, 邊 -be (met.). ┐ 千鳥神主 Hamachidori-no-kannushi (nickname). ┐ 菊 Hama-giku, 紫 -murasaki (*jorō*).

濤 TŌ; nami; *zok.*, Nami-. *ōnami* ('high waves'). 85.

┐ 川 Namikawa (f. enam. of Tōkiō).

濛 BŌ, MŌ. *kosame* ('scotch mist'). 85.

濯 TAKU, DOKU. *sosogu* ('to sprinkle'); *susugu, arau* ('to wash'); *isagiyoshi* ('pure'). 85.

擬 GI; GI. *magai* ('imitation'); *nazorayeru* ('to imitate, liken to, compare'); *nazoraye* (in print-titles, 'comparison'). 64.

持 TŌ; utsu ('to strike'); *kidzuku, usutsuku* ('to pound in a mortar, to full'). 64.

┐ 町 Tsukimachi (t. text.). ┐ 衣玉川 Tōi no Tama-gawa (see p. 104, 59).

孺 JU, NIU; (*tsuki*). *itokenashi* ('young'); *chiisashi* ('small'). 39.

孀 JU, NIU; or SHU, JU (ZU). *sobame, omoimono* ('a concubine'). Used for 妻, 'wife', in 吾 ┐ Adzuma (see p. 244, *init.*). 38.

彌 [Variant: 彌; contraction: 弥] BI, MI; YA, MI; ya, iya; *Hisashi, (hiro, iya; zok.*, Ya-, -ya (┐ 太 Yata-, -yata); ┐ 須 in *nanori* as *yasu*. *masu* ('to increase'); *iya, iyoio* ('still more so'); *hisashi* ('ancient'). 57.

[Compare homophones under 矢 (p. 196).] ┐ 山 Misen (m.). ┐ 高山 Iya-taka-san or -yama (m.), 谷 瀧 -dani-no-taki (fall). ┐ 彦 Ya-hiko (or

Iyahiko, t., tem.), 平 -hira (t.), 玉屋 -tama-ya (brothel). SURNAMES: 石 **Ya**-ishi, 生 -yoi (yayoi or iyaoi, the 3rd month), 富 -tomi. DEITIES: 陀 Mida (= 阿 | 陀 Amida, Amitābha); 勒 Miroku (Māitrēya; also n. sculp.). 刑部 Yagiōbu (see p. 86). 小 | 太 Koyata, 三吉 Yasa-kichi, 榮太 Yayeta (zok.)

獵 RŌ. karu ('to hunt'). 94. 谷, see 雁 (p. 412). 師 rīōshi, 人 karibito, kariādo ('a huntsman').⁴

隱 [Contraction: 隱] IN, ON; O; (yasu). kakusu ('to conceal'); kakureru ('to be concealed, hide'); yasunzuru ('to pacify'). As in, 'illicit, obscure, retired'. 170.

岐 Oki (pr.; f.); 州 Inshū (Okī pr.). 元 Ingen (priest and sect founded by him). 士 in-shi, 居 -kio, 者 -ja ('retired layman', terms forming name-suffixes, esp. following place-names or studio-names; see p. 70).

隄 and **嶠** Rare variants of 島 (p. 339). 170, 46.

嶼 SHO, SO. shima ('an island'). 46.

樅 KŌ, KŌ. kashiwa ('an oak'). 75. [Compare 柏 (p. 298), 榿 (462).] 原 Kashiwabara (t.; f.); K.-no-miya 宮 (anct. palace).

檜 KWA, KE; hi, hino, hinoki. hi-no-ki (tree, *Chamaecyparis obtusa*). 75. [Compare homophones under 日 (p. 184).] Towns: 山 **Hi**-yama (f. met.), -noki-yama, 木内 -nokinai, 前 -nokuma (f.), 原 -bara, 隈 -nokuma (anct. cap.; f.; r.). OTHER SURNAMES: Hinoki (ptr.); 山田 **Hi**-yamada (met.), 坂 -saka, 垣 -gaki (ptr.; nō; Higaki-no-uba 嫗, poetess), 園 -zono. 熊 Hinokuma (nickname). 物 himono ('matchwood ware'); Himono-chō 町 (street of Yedo).

檀 TAN, DAN. mayumi (the Spindle Tree, *Euonymus europaeus*). As tan, a name for hardwood trees such as 黑 | kokutan, an ebony (*Maba ebenus*), 紫 | shitan, the Red Sandalwood (*Pterocarpus santalinus*), etc.; as dan, 'a Buddhist temple'. 75.

浦 Dan-no-ura (bay); D. Kabuto Gunki 兜軍記 (jōruri). 特山 Dandoku-sen (sacred Indian m., Dantalōka-giri; from dandoku, the Common Indian Shot, *Canna indica*;¹ see also 曇, p. 486). 林 danrin ('a Bud. temple'); Danrin-kōgō 皇后 (Empress). 下 dan-ka, 中 -chū, 那 -na, 家 -ke, 越 -yetsu, -otsu, -ochi, 方 dampō ('the congregation of a Bud. temple'; Danotsu as n.; danna also colloquially 'master, sir').

¹ Its seeds are used for Buddhist rosaries.

檉 TEI, CHŌ. *kawayanagi* (the River Willow, *Salix purpurea*). 75.

燈 SUI, ZAI. *hiuchi* ('fire-lighting, a fire-striker'); *uchihi* ('a flint-struck fire'); *noroshi* ('a beacon'). 86. 一 洋 (or 灘) *Hiuchi-nada* (sea), 山 -yama or 岳 -ga-dake (m.), 城 -no-jō (cas.).

環 KWAN; *Tamaki*. *tamaki* ('a bracelet, ring'); *meguru* ('to encircle'). 96.

粦 SAN; *Akira*. *azayaka*, *akiraka* ('glossy, bright'). 96.

膽 [Contraction: 胆.] TAN, TON; *I*; *i*. *i* ('gall'); *kimo* ('liver, gall-bladder, courage'). 130.

[Compare 肝 (p. 241), 井 (181), 伊 (209), 猪 (389), 射 (335).] 一 振 *I-buri* (pr.), 澤 -zawa (k. of Ōshū). 一 (for 生) 駒 山 *Ikoma-yama*, 一 (for 伊) 吹 山 *Ibuki-yama* (m.). 日本 一 *Yamato-damashii* (compare 魂, p. 442).

膽 TŌ, TSC (DŌ). *utsusu* ('to copy'). 149.

禪 (masu, in a swordsmith's *nanori*). Apparently an unauthorised character.

禧 KI; (*tomo, tomi*). *saiwai* ('good fortune'). 113. 一 子 *Saki-ko* (Empress). 一 新 年 *kishinnen* ('A Happy New Year').

禪 SEN, ZEN; (*shidzu*). *shidzuka* ('quiet'); *yurusu* ('to yield, acquiesce'). As *zen*, 'religious meditation', the Sanskrit *dhyāna*; implying generally 'Buddhist' and specifically the Zen sect (Zen-shū, 一 宗), and beginning the names of many priests of that sect. 113.

一 門 *zemon* ('Buddhism'). 一 師 *zen-ji* (Bud. tit.; Zenji Soga 曾 我, *nō*), 寺 -*ji* ('a Zen temple'), 林 -*rin* ('a Bud. temple', generally), 尼 -*ni* ('a nun'), 閣 -*kō* (tit. of a retired *kampaku* resigning control of the government), 讓 -*jō* ('abdication of the throne').

矯 KIŌ; (*tada*). *tameru* ('to straighten, correct, pretend'); *tadasu* ('to correct'). 111.

穗 SUI, ZUI; *ho* (-o); -o. *ho* ('an ear' of grain, 'head' of a spear). 115. [Compare 保 (p. 292).] 一 高 *Ho-daka* (t.; m., -yama), 積 -*dzumi* (t.; f.; n.; prince, -no-ōji 皇 子). OTHER SURNAMES: 一 井 *Ho-i*, 井 田 -*ida*, 坂 阪 -*saka*, 谷 -*dami*, 波 -*nam*i, 苧 -*gari*, 稜 -*nomi*, -*dzumi*. 一 向 屋 *Homukinoya* (art-name).

尊 SHUN, JUN. *yorokobu* ('to rejoice'). 117. 一 子 *Yoshi-ko* (Empress).

磷 RIN. *tsubute* ('a pebble'). 112.

磯 KI, KE; *SHI*; *iso*; (*iso*); *zok.*, *Iso-*. *iso*, | 邊 *isobe* ('the seashore').
Distinguish from 礫 (xx). 112.

[Compare the combination 五 | (p. 170).] | 城 *Shiki* (k. of Yamato); | 城島 *Shikishima* (for 敷島, anct. capital in that *kōri*). | 間浦 *Isoma-no-ura* (shore). OTHER TOWNS: | *Iso* (f.); 大 | *Ōiso* (Tōkaidō stage 8; *jorō*); 小 | *Koiso* (f.); | 長 *Shinaga*; | 村 *Iso-mura* (f.), 谷 *-ya* (f.; also *Isogaya* as f.), 部 *-be* (f.), 濱 *-nohama*, 邊 *-be* (f. met.).

OTHER SURNAMES: | 川 *Iso-gawa*, 山 *-yama*, 永 *-naga*, 田 *-da* (ptr.), 目 *-me*, 合 *-ai*, 貝 *-gai* (ptr., met.), 林 *-bayashi*, 前 *-zaki*, 島 *-jima*, 野 *-no* (ptr., met.). | 波翁 *Isonami-no-okina* (nickname). | 馴松 *sonare no matsu* ('a pine-tree with trailing branches').

皤 HA, BA. *shiroshi* ('white'); *shiraga* ('grey hairs'). 106.

瞬 SHUN, JUN. *matataku* ('to wink, twinkle'). 109.

縹 HIŌ. *moyegi* ('light green'). 120.

總 [Contraction: 総; synonym: 摠.] SŌ, SŪ (SU); (*fusa*, *suke*); *zok.*, commonly Sō-, rarely Fusa-. *fusa* ('a tassel, cluster, corolla of a flower'); *subete* ('entirely, in general'); *awasu* ('to join'). As sō-, 'collective, general, -in-chief'. 120.

| 州 *Sōshū*, anctly. | 國 *Fusa-no-kuni* (the provinces of Kadzusa and Shimōsa combined). | 社 *Sōsha* (t.; lit. 'the chief local Shintō shrine'). | 十郎町 *Sōjūrō-chō* (street of Yedo). | 生 *Fusō* (f.). | 角 *Agemaki* (*Genji* Chapter XLVII: *jorō*; lit., the little boy's hair-tufts, or a sort of ornamental tasselled bow-knot). | 領 *sō-riō* ('eldest son'), 追捕使 *-tsuihoshi* or *-tsuibushi* (tit.), 匠 *-shō* ('premier craftsman'), 嫁 *-ka* ('a common prostitute'), 圖 *-dzu* ('a panorama').

縮 SHUKU. *chijimu* ('to shorten, contract, reduce'); *chijimi* ('crêped cloth'). 120.

| 緬 *chirimen* ('crêpe'). | 圖 *shuku-dzu* ('a reduced drawing'), 尺 *-shaku* ('reduced linear scale').

績 SEKI, SHAKU; *Tsumugu*, (*noru*). *umu*, *tsumugu* ('to spin'); *isao*, *isaoshi* ('merit'). 120.

縫 HŌ, FŪ; *nui*; *zok.*, *Nui-*. *nū* ('to sew, embroider'); *nuimono* ('embroidery'). 120. | 川 *Nuigawa* (f.). For titles, see p. 82, *fin*.

糟 SŌ; kasu. *kasu* ('dregs'). 119.
[Compare 粕 (p. 365).] I 屋 Kasu-ya (k. of Chikuzen), 谷 -ya (f. ptr.), 垣 (see 春 II, p. 311).

糠 KŌ; nuka. *nuka* ('rice-bran'). 119.
[Compare 額 (xviii).] I 野目 Nuka-nome (t.), 子 -ko (Empress).
I 君娘 Aragimi-no-iratsume (court-lady).

臨 RIN, RON. *nozomu* ('to approach'); *miru* ('to see'). 131.
I 濟 Rinzai (Lin-chi, Chin. priest, founder of the Japanese sect *Rinzai-shū* 宗).

螺 RA. 法 I *hora*, *horagai* (the Sea Trumpet, *Triton variegatus*, also 'a war-conch', made therefrom). 142.
I 榮 *sazai*, *sazaye* (a shell, *Turbo cornutus*); Sazai-dō 堂 (tem.).
I 羸 *sugaru* (a kind of wasp); *Sugaru* (n., see under 子, p. 155, *init.*).

螭 CHI. *midzuchi*, I 龍 *chiriō*, *amariō* (the mythical hydra or 'smooth, i.e., spinel-less, dragon'). 142.

蟆 RŌ. RU. *kera*, also I 蛄 (*rōko*), the Mole-cricket, *Gryllotalpa* sp. 142.

蟆 Variant of 墓 (p. 498).

蟬 TEI, TAL. *niji* ('a rainbow'). Compare 虹 (p. 303). 142.

聰 SŌ, SŪ (SU); (*toshi*, *sato*, *akira*). *mimitoshi* ('quick-eared'); *satoshi* ('clever'); *akiraka* ('bright'). 128.

謝 SHA, JA (SE); ZA. *wabiru* ('to apologize'); *sha-suru* ('to thank, decline'). 140.

SENNIN: I 仲初 Sha-chūsho (Hsieh Chung-ch'u), 自然 -shizen (Tzu-jan).

諡 SHI, JI. *okurina* ('a posthumous name'). Compare 諱 (p. 481). 149.

謙 KEN; (*nori*, *teru*), *Yudzuru*. *herikudaru* ('to humble oneself'); *tsutsushimu* ('to be respectful'). 149.

謠 YŌ, YU. *utau* ('to sing'); *utai*, I 曲 *yōkioku* (the libretto of a *nō*). 149.

講 KŌ. *narau* ('to learn, practise'); *toku*, *tokiaku* ('to explain'). As *kō* or I 中 *kōjū*, 'a [lay] association', especially for religious purposes. I 師 *kōshi* ('a lecturer, preacher'). 149.

蹈 TŌ, DŌ. *fumu* ('to tread'). 157. I 歌 *ararebashiri*, *tōka* [*no sechiye* 夕節會] (Impl. fest., including the dances *otoko* 男 -*tōka* on the 15th and *onna* 女 -*t.* on the 16th of the 1st month).

鍬 SHŌ; kuwa. *kuwa* ('a hoe'). 167.
[Compare 桑 (p. 337).] | 形 Kuwagata (f. ptr.).

鍛 [Variant: 煅] TAN (DAN); *Kitau. kitau, kitayeru* ('to forge, temper, practise'); *kitai* ('forging, smithing'); in signatures, . . . *kitau* or . . . *no kitai* ('forged by'). 167.

| 冶 *kaji, kajiya, tanya* ('a smith, smithy'); *Kaji* (f.); *Kaji -chō* 町 (street of Yedo), 野 -no, 屋原 -yahara, 屋澤 -yazawa (t.). 小 | 冶 *Kokaji* (nickname; *nō*).

錫 YŌ. Jingling bridle-ornaments. Distinguish from 錫 (p. 483). 167.

鍋 KWA; nabe; *zok.*, *Nabe.* *nabe* ('a pot, kettle'). 167.

| 島 **Nabe**-shima (is.; f.), 町 -chō (street of Yedo), 掛 -kake (t.), 田 -ta, 倉 -kura (f.), 蓋 爺 -buta-jiji (nickname).

鍾 SHŌ, SHŪ. *kasaneru* ('to pile up, repeat'); *sakadzuki* ('a wine-cup'). 167. | 鐘 Shōki (Chung K'uei, Chin. hero). | 離 權 Shōriken (Chung-li Ch'üan, *sennin*).

鍊 REN. *neru* ('to soften, train, temper'). 167.

鐔 GAKU. *tsuba* ('a sword-guard'). Compare 鐔 (xx). 167.

鍵 KEN, GON; *kagi. kagi* ('a key'). 167.

| *Kagi* (f.). | 山 *Kagi-yama* (t.), 屋 -ya (teahouse), 谷 -ya (f.).

鍼 Full form of 針 (p. 335). 167.

顆 KWA. A numeral-suffix for fruits, seals or gems. 181.

韓 KAN; (*kara*). *igaki* ('a fence'). As Kan, anct. feudal state of China, and Chinese surname; also a name for anct. Korea (| 國 *Kankoku*¹ or 三 | *Sankan*²). 178.

| 信 *Kan-shin* (Han Hsin, Chin. hero; priest), 湘 子 -shōshi (Hsiang-tzu, *sennin*). | 媛 *Kara-hime* (Empress).

鞠 KIKU, KOKU; *mari. mari* ('a ball for play'). 177.

| 子 *Mari-ko* (t., Tōkaidō stage 20), 瀬 -se (f.), 蹴 座 頭 -ke-zatō (*kiōgen*). | 智 *Kikuchi* (anct. cas.).

¹ Also *Karakuni* as name of and early general (Iki 壹岐 no K.).

² Lit. 'the three Han', Korea having been anciently divided into three kingdoms, Sinlo, Pèkche and Koryō; *sankan-seibatsu* 征伐 describes the Empress Jingō's invasion of Korea.

館 [Contraction: 館] KWAN; *tate, tachi. tachi, tate* ('a palace, mansion'). As *kwan*, esp. 'a large building' or 'public office' (see also p. 60, *med.*). 184.

[Compare homophones under 立 (p. 198)]. | Tate (f. ptr.), Tachi (f.). Towns: 大 | Ōdate (f.); | 山 Tate-yama, 村 -mura, 林 -bayashi (f.). | 野 Tachino (f.). | 宮 Tate-no-miya (princess).

駿 SHUN; *Toshi, (toshi). toshi, hayashi* ('swift'). 187.
| 河 Suruga (pr.; f.); Suruga -dai 臺 (dist. of Yedo), -gozen 御前 (wife of Iyeyasu), -ya 屋 (n.). | 州 Sunshū (Suruga pr.); 山東 Suntō (one of its *kōri*); | 府 Sunpu (= Shidzuoka, its capital).

駿 SHIN, JIN. *toshi, hayashi* ('swift'). 187.

豁 KWATSU, KWACHI; (*hiro*), *Hiroshi. hogaraka* ('brilliant'); *tōru* ('to pierce, pervade'). 150.

豁 Synonym of 溪 (p. 415). 150.

鮫 KŌ, KIŌ; same. *same* (fishes of the ray or skate type; also their skin as used for sword-hilts). 195.

| Same (t.). | 川 Same-kawa (r.), 島 -jima (f.), ク 橋 -ga-hashī, 洲 河岸 -zu-gashī (bridge and street of Yedo).

鯖 I; *Shibi. shibi* (a tunny fish, *Thynnus sibi*). 195.

鮭 KEL. *sake*, vulg. *shake* (a salmon, *Onchorhynchus Haberi*). 195.
| 延 Sakenobe (f.).

鮮 SEN. *namashi* ('fresh'); *azayaka, akiraka* ('glossy, bright, clear'). 195.
| 田 Asada (f.).

甑 SHŌ, ZŌ. *koshiki* ('a rice-steamer, boiler'). 98.
| 島 Koshiki-jima (dependency of Satsuma pr., comprising the islands Kami 上, Naka 中, and Shimo 下 -koshiki-jima).

點 [Contraction: 点] TEN. *kegasu* ('to soil, defile'); *shirusu* ('to mark'). As *ten*, 'a spot, dot'. 203. | 眼鏡, for 天, etc. | 勝 *temmasari* ('at the top of the poll, first-prize').

斂 REN; *Osamu. osameru* ('to store up, pay taxes'). 66.

戲 [Contraction: 戯] KI, KE. *tawamureru, moteasobu* ('to play, sport'); *tawamure[ni]* ('[in] joke'). Used for 遊 (p. 437). 62. | 作 *ki-saku*, 畫 -gwa, 筆 -hitsu ('made, painted, drawn, for amusement').

霜 SŌ; or SŌ, SHŌ; SA. *shimo* ('hoar-frost'). 173.
[Compare 下 (p. 153).] | 邨 *Shimomura* (f.). | 月 *shimotsuki*
(the 11th month).

霞 KA, GE. *kasumi* ('mist, haze'). 173.
| *Kasumi* (t.). | 浦 *Kasumi-ga-ura* (lake). | 關 *Kasumi-gaseki*,
町 -chō (dist. and street of Yedo), 野 -no (*jorō*).

輿 YO. *koshi* ('palanquin', of an aristocrat; 御 | *mikoshi*, that of the
Emperor). 159. | 水 *Koshimidzu* (f.).

齋 [Contraction: 齋] SAI; (*toki, tada*). *imi, monoimi* ('fasting and
purification', Shintō); *toki* ('meals' for Bud. priests); *itsuku* ('to
guard a shrine from defilement'); *isagiyoshi* ('pure'). As *sai*, esp. 'a study,
studio', hence a common ending for art-names (see p. 69), sometimes with
the implication 'pupil of' (e.g., 石黒 | *Sekkokusai*, 'an Ishiguro 石黒
pupil', met.); as *Itsuki*, a title (see p. 86, and Examples). Distinguish from
its radical, 齊 (p. 450). 210.

[Compare 西 (p. 217), 才 (158).] | 川 *Itsuki-gawa* (r.), *Saigawa* (f.).
| 田 *Saida* (t.; f. ptr.). | 宮 *Saigū* (t.; name for the Ise shrines; f.),
Itsuki (n.), *Itsuki-no-miya* (court-lady); see also below. OTHER SURNAMES:
| 部 *Imbe*, *Imube* (orig. an anct. gild); | 木 *Sai-ki* (ptr.), 村 -*mura*,
賀 -*ga*, 間 -*ma*, 郷 -*gō*, 藤 -*tō* (ptr., met., sculp.).

| 主神 *Iwainushi-no-kami* (d.). | 子 *Sai-shi*, 大 | 院 *Ōsaiin*
(princesses). | 宮太夫 *Itsukidayū* (*jōruri*-chanter). | 王 *Saiō* (*Itsuki*
[-*no-miko*]), collective name for the | 宮 *Saigū* (*Itsuki-no-miya*) and the
| 院 *Saiin* (*Itsuki-no-in*),¹ the Imperial high-priestesses of the Ise and the
Kamo shrines respectively; | 宮寮 *Saigū-riō* (*Itsuki-no-miya no tsukasa*)
and | 院司 *Saiin-shi* (*Itsuki-no-in no ts.*), govt. bureaux concerned with the
establishments of these priestesses (latter having *Saiin-no-bettō* 別當 at its
head).

襄 JŌ (SHŌ), SŌ; *Noboru*; *zok.*, Jō-. *nasu* ('to make, do'); *homeru*
(‘to praise’). 145.

賽 SAI. *kayerimōde* ('thanksgiving at a temple'). 154.
| 河原 *Sai-no-kawara* (river-bed near Kusatsu, named after a
river-bank in the Buddhist Hades).

嶽 GAKU. Full form of 岳 (*q.v.*, p. 275). 46. | 鼻 *Takenohana* (t.).

¹ This title was abolished or merged with that of *Saigū* in 1204.

嶺 REI, RIŌ; (*mine, -ne*). *mine*, 高 | *takane* ('a mountain-peak'). 46.
[Compare 峯 (p. 346).] | Mine, | 田 Mineta (f.).

嶺 GI. Chinese mountain-range, l. 46.

薇 BI, MI. *zemmai* (the Royal Fern, *Osmunda regalis*). 140.

薄 HAKU, BAKU; *HA*; usu. *usushi* ('thin, delicate, pale, watery');
susuki (a grass, *Eularia japonica*, see p. 106, **73**). As *haku*, a self-humiliative prefix. 140.

[Compare 白 (p. 219), 確 (421).] SURNAMES: | *Susuki* (met.); | 木 *Susuki*; | 井 *Usui*; | 田 *Susukida*. | 雲 *Usu-gumo* (*Genji* Chapter XIX; *jōrō*), 雪 姫 *-yuki-hime* (myth. pers.). | 物 *haku-butsu*, 謝 *-sha* ('a trifling [gift, etc.]').

薙 TEI, TAI; *nagi*. *nagu* ('to mow'). 140.

薛 SETSU, SECHI. *suge* ('sedge'). 140.

薙 KAI. *nira* ('a leek'). 140. [Compare 韭 (p. 434).] | 山 *Nirayama* (f.).

薪 SHIN. *shiba, takigi* ('firewood'). 140.

蟄 [Variant: 蟈] BA, MA (ME). *hiki, hikigayeru* (the Toad, *Bufo vulgaris*). 142. | 目 *Hikime* (t.).

蓓 TAN, TON. A flower-name. 140.

薦 SEN. *komo* ('matting'); *wara* ('straw'). 140.

[Compare 蔣 (p. 470).] | 野 *Komo-no* (t.), 田 *-da* (f.). | 僧 *komosō*, vulg. for *komusō* (see 虛, p. 412).

園 Variant for 園 (p. 438), found in the surnames | *Sono*, | 田 *Sonoda*, | 部 *Sonobe* (met.), 宮 | *Miyazono*; also in | 八 *Sono-hachi*, 太夫 *-dayū* (n. *jōruri*-chanters).

簇 SOKU, ZOKU. *yajiri* ('an arrow-head'); *muragaru* ('to crowd, flock together'). 118. 大 | *taisō* (see p. 111, **92**).

簣 SAKU, SHAKU. *sunoko* ('bamboo matting, a bench'). 118.

篷 HŌ. *toma* ('mat roofing'). 118.

翼 YOKU, YEKI; *Tamotsu, Tsubasa, (suke).* *tsubasa* ('wings'); *tasukeru* ('to help'). 124.

├ 德 Yokutoku (Yi Tê, = Chang Fei, Chin. hero).

營 YEI, YÔ. *tamuro* ('a camp'); *itonamu* ('to work at, build'). 86.

├ 岡 Tamurogaoka (t).

黛 TAI, DAI (DE). *mayuzumi* ('artificial painted eyebrows'). 203.

├ Mayuzumi (*jurô*).

繁 HAN, BAN (HON); *shige*; *shige, Shigeru, Shigeshi*; *zok.*, Han- or Shige-. *shigeru* ('to be luxuriant'); *ôshi* ('abundant'); *sakan* ('flourishing'). 120.

[Compare homophones under 重 (p. 306).] ─ 田 Shige-ta, 谷 -noya, 野 -no (f.), 照 -teru (*jurô*). ─ 昌 han-jô, 榮 -yei, 大 ─ 富 daihampû ('a run of luck, continued prosperity').

聲 [Contraction: 声.] SEI, SHÔ. *koye, oto* ('voice, sound'). 128.

榊 BÔ, MO; *Susumi, (shige).* *tsutomeru* ('to exert oneself'); *susumu* ('to advance'). 61.

壑 KAKU, GAKU. *fukashi* ('deep'); *munashii* ('empty'); *hori* ('a moat'). 32.

壓 Ô, YÔ. *osu* ('to press down or in, oppress'). 32.

大 (小) ─ 見 Ô(Ko)bishimi (masks).

應 [Contractions: 応, 广; see also the next.] YÔ (rare), Ô; O; (*masa, nori, yoshi*). *masa ni* ('exactly'); *kotayeru* ('to answer'); *ô-zuru* ('to agree, comply with'). Before a signature: ─ 需 (好) *motome (konomi ni ôjite* or *ni ôzu*, 'by special request', i.e., '[made] to order' (see p. 95, *med.*); ─ 某好 (命, 囑) *nanigashi no konomi (mei, shoku) ni ôzu* or *ni ôjite*, 'by request (by command, to the order) of So-and-so'. 61.

├ 田 Ô-ta, 堂 -dô (f.), 神 -jin (15th Mikado), 其 -go, 照 -shô, 典 -ten (priests). ─ 鐘 ôshô (the 10th month). NENGÔ: ─ 仁 Ô-nin (1467-68), 永 -yei (1394-1427), 安 -an (N. Dyn., 1368-74), 和 -wa (961-963), 長 -chô (1311), 保 -hô (1161-62), 德 -toku (1084-86).

膺 YÔ (Ô), YEI. *mune* ('the breast'). Also used for the foregoing. 130.

還 [Contraction: 还.] KWAN, GEN. *kayeru* ('to return'); *meguru* ('to revolve'). 162. ─ 俗宮 Genzoku-no-miya (prince). ─ 曆 *kwanreki* ('the 60th birthday'—beginning of a second cycle). ─ 城樂 Genjôraku (*bugaku* drama).

邁 HAI (BAI), MAI; (*yuki*). *yuku* ('to go'); *koyeru* ('to pass over'). 162.

戴 TAI, TEI. *itadaku* ('to place on the head, receive from a superior'). Compare 頂 (p. 353). 62.

闊 KWATSU, KWACHI; (*hiro*). *hiroshi* ('wide'). 169.

闇 AN, ON. *kurashi* ('dark'); *yami* ('darkness'). 169.
I 夜 *anya*, I (O) 夜 *yami* [*no*] *yo* ('a dark night').

闌 RAN. *takeru* ('to be advanced', in time, age, wisdom, etc.); *takenawa* ('arrived at its climax'). 169.

關 Contraction of 關 (xix).

EIGHTEEN STROKES.

儲 CHO, JO. *mōkeru* ('to prepare, devise, gain'). 9.
I 君 *chokun*, *mōke-no-kimi* (tit. of Prince Imperial).

瀑 BAKU, BOKU. *taki*, I 布 *bakufu* ('a waterfall'). 85.

灤 ROKU. Lo, Chinese river. 85.

擲 TEKI, JAKU. *suteru*, *nageutsu* ('to throw away'). 64.
I 筆 *Fudesute* 山 *-yama* (m.), 松 *-matsu* (pine-tree).

彌 Variant of 彌 (p. 490).

櫃 KI, GI. *hitsu*, *hako* ('a box, chest'). 75.
小 I 櫃 *Kohitsu* (f.). I 田川 *Hitsuda-gawa* (r.).

璵 YO. A gem. 96.

曙 SHO, SO. *akebono*, *ashita*, *akatsuki* ('the dawn'). 72.
I *Akebono* (f.). I 町 *Akebono -chō* (street of Yedo), 庵 *-an* (art-name). I 藏主 *Shozōsu* (priest). I 覽 *Akemi* (n.).

曜 YŌ, YŪ; (*teru*). *hikari* ('light, brilliance'). As *yō*, one of the five great luminaries or merely 'a star'. 72.

臍 SEI, SAI. *hoso*, *heso* ('the navel'). 130.

朦 BŌ, MŌ. *oboro* ('dim, cloudy'). Compare 朧 (xx). 74.

藩 HAN, HON. *hata* ('a banner'). 70. | 羅 Hara (k. of Musashi).

瞻 SEN. *miru* ('to see, look at'). 109.

禮 [Contraction: 礼.] REI, RAI; *RE*; *nori*, (*hiro*, *aya*). As *rei*, 'decorum', one of the Five Virtues; also 'etiquette, ceremony, thanks'. 113. | 子 Nori-ko (princess). | 記 Reiki (Li Chi, Chin. classic).

穢 KWAI (AI), YE; *YE*. *kegare* ('uncleanness'). 115.
| 多 *yeta* (the pariah class); Yeta-gasaki 崎 (dist. of Ōsaka).
| 磨 (or 麻呂) Kegaremaro (Wakebe 別部 no K., nickname of Wake no Kiyomaro 和氣清麻呂).

穠 JŌ, NŌ. *sakan* ('flourishing'). 115. | 子 Shige-ko (princess).

繡 SHU, SHU. 'A textile pattern'. 120.

織 SHOKU, SHIKI; *ori*; *zok.*, *Ori.* *oru* ('to weave'). 120.
[Compare 折 (p. 237).] Towns: | 田 Oda (f. ptr.; also Orita as f.); | 部 Oribe (f.; tit. and *zok.*, see p. 83, *med.*). OTHER SURNAMEs: | 目 Ori-me, 本 -moto, 畑 -hata, 茂 -shige, 原 -hara, 越 -koshi. | 女 Shokujo, Orihime or Tanabata (d.). 大 | 冠 Taishokkwan (= Nakatomi no Kamatari; really one of the ancient court 'cap-ranks' held by him, 'Great Woven Cap'). | 仁 Ori-hito (prince), 居 -i, 衛 -ye, 之助 -nosuke (see p. 86), 人 -to (n.).

蟠 HAN (BAN), HON. *wadakamaru* ('to coil'). 142.
| 龍 *banriō* ('a coiling dragon').

蟬 SEN, ZEN. *semi* ('a cicada'). 142.
| 小川 Semi-no-ogawa (the Kamo River, see 瀬, p. 508.). | 九 Semimaru (no. 10 of the Hundred Poets; *nō*).

職 SHOKU, SHIKI; *moto*, (*nori*, *yori*, *toshi*). *waza* ('trade, occupation'); *tsukasa* ('an office'; see p. 82). 128.
| 仁 Motohito (prince). 萬 | *banshoku* ('crafts in general'). | 工 *shokkō*, | 人 *shokunin* ('a craftsman'). | 制 *shokusei* ('official duties').

謹 KIN, KON. *tsutsushimu* ('to be respectful'). 149.
| 作 *kinsaku*, *tsutsushinde tsukuru*, | 彫 *kinchō* ('respectfully made, carved'), etc.

謨 BO (HO), MO (MU); *MO*; *Hakaru*, (*koto*). *hakarigoto* ('a plan, scheme'). 149.

貮 BAKU, MIAKU. As *baku*, the Malacca Tapir, *Tapirus malayanus*; as *baku* or *shiroki-naka-tsu-kami*, a myth. creature, devourer of bad dreams (| 喰へ *baku kuraye*, 'may a *baku* eat up [the dream]', charm).

鶇 (No on.) *ikaruga*, *mamemacashi* (the Japanese Hawfinch, *Coccothraustes personatus*); *ikaruga* (t.; f. pot.).

鵞 [Variant: 鵞] G.A. A tame goose, also | 鳥 *gachō*. 196.

鵠 KOKU, GOKU. *kō*, *kugui* ('a swan'). 196.

| 戸沼 *Kōdo-numa* (lake). | (or 國府) 臺 *Kōnodai* (place in Shimōsa). | 沼 *Kugenuma* (t.).

鵜 TEI, DAI; u. *u*, *shimatsudori* (the Cormorant, *Phalacrocorax carbo*). 196. [Compare homophones under 宇 (p. 225).] | 足 **U**-tari or 多 -da (k. of Sanuki), 子崎 -noko-zaki (cape). Towns: | 川 **U**-kawa (*Ugawa* as f. ptr.; *ugawa*, 'a river where cormorant-fishing is practised', also the practice itself), 方 -gata, 沼 -numa (*Nakasendō* stage 52), 野 -no (f.), 澤 -notoro. OTHER SURNAMES: | 高 **U**-taka (ptr.), 殿 -dono (ptr.), 飼 -kai (met.; *nō*; lit. 'cormorant-fishing', 'cormorant-fisher'), 澤 -zawa (sculp.), 養 -kai.

轉 TEN. *korobu*, *marobu* ('to tumble'); *utata* ('excessively, more and more'). As *ten*, 'to turn, change position'. 159.

| *Utata* (see p. 86). | 宅 *ten-taku* ('to move house'), 住 -jū ('to migrate'), 訛 -kwa ('corruption' of a pronunciation or a character).

轆 ROKU. *kurumaki* ('a pulley, capstan'). | 轆 *rokuro* (the same or 'a lathe, potter's wheel'); *Rokuro-kubi* 頸 (ghost). 159.

軀 KU. *mi* ('the body'); *mukuro* ('a corpse'). As *ku*, a numeral-suffix for Bud. images (see p. 40). 158.

蹟 Synonym of 跡 (p. 424). 157.

鎰 ITSU, ICHI. An old Chinese coin (or weight), value 20 taels. 167.

鎗 SŌ, SHŌ; yari. *yari* ('a spear, lance'). 167. | 岳 *Yari-ga-take* (m.). | 屋町 *Yariya-chō* (street of Yedo). | 田 *Yarita* (f.).

鎮 CHIN; *shige*, *Shidzumi*, (*shidzu*, *yasu*, *sumi*). *shidzumeru*, *yasunzuru* ('to repress, tranquillize, abate'); *shidzumaru* (passive form). 167.

| 田 *Chin-da* (t.), 西 -zei (branch of the Jōdo sect; the military govt. of Kiūshū, also Kiūshū itself, whence *Chinzei-hachirō* 八郎, = *Minamoto no Tametomo*). | 日 *Shidzu-me* (f.), 馬 -ma (n.). | 守府 *Chinju-fu* (see p. 84, F. 3). | 魂祭 *chinkonsai* or *tamashidzume no matsuri* (fest.).

鎌 REN, RON; kama; *kama*; *zok.*, Kama- or Ren-. *kama* ('a sickle'). 167.
[Compare 釜 (p. 341) and note thereto.] | 倉 Kamakura (k. and t. of Sagami; f. actor); K.-dono 殿 (= Minamoto no Yoritomo, shōgun); K. Sandai-ki 三代記 (*jōruri*). | 羽 Kama-ba (t.), 田 -da (f. ptr., met.; r.), 原 -bara (f.), 足 -tari (n.), 腹 -hara (*kiōgen*). | 魺 *kamaitachi* (myth. creat.).

鎖 SA. *kusari* ('a chain, chain-mail'). 167.

鎧 GAI. *yoroi* ('armour'). 167.
| Yoroi (*kiōgen*). | 潟 Yoroi-gata (lake), 渡 -no-watashi (ferry in Yedo), 掛 松 -kake-matsu (pine-tree).

鎚 TAI, TE; or TSUI. *kanadzuchi* ('a metal mallet, hammer'). Confused with 槌 (p. 442). 167.

魏 GL. Wei, anct. kingdom and dynasty of China. 194. | 鬼 谷 Gi-kikoku (Wei Kuei-ku), 伯 陽 -hakuyō (Po-yang), *sennin*.

鞭 HEN (BEN). *muchi* ('a whip'). 177.

顏 GAN, GEN. *kao* ('the face, countenance'). 181.
| 子 Ganshi (Yen Tzu, Chin. sage). | 眞 卿 Ganshinkei (Yen Chên-ch'ing) or | 筆 仙 Gampissen (Yen Pi-hsien), *sennin*. | 世 Kao-yō (wom. n.), 居 -i (*jorō*). | 見 世 *kaomise* (actors' appearance before the curtain).

額 GAKU, KIAKU. *nuka, hitai* ('the forehead'); *taka* ('amount'). As *gaku* or | 面 *gakumen*, 'a framed picture', esp. votive. 181.
| 川 Nukagawa (f. met.). | 田 Nukada (k. of Mikawa; t.; f. ptr.); Nukada-ō 王 (poet), -hime 媛 (princess), but | 田 部 皇 子 Nukatabe-no-miko (= Sushun, 32nd Mikado).

騅 SUI. *ashige-uma* ('a grey horse'). Chui, famous Chinese horse. 187.

騎 KI; KI. *noru, ki-suru* ('to ride on horseback'). As *ki*, a numeral-suffix for horsemen. 187. | 西 Kisai (t.).

雛 SU, JU; hina; (*hina*); *zok.*, Hina-. *hina, torinoko* ('a chicken'); *hina, hiina* ('a doll, miniature model'). 172.

SURNAMES: | 田 Hina-ta, 形 -gata (lit. 'model, plan, draft'), 屋 -ya (ptr.). | 鳥 Hina-dori (hist. pers.), 群 -mure, 龜 -ki (poets). JORŌ: | 町 Hina-nomachi, 之 助 -nosuke, 琴 -koto, 扇 -ōgi, 綾 -aya, 鶴 -tsuru. | 祭 *hina-matsuri* (the Girls' Festival, 3rd day of 3rd month).

雜 [Contraction: 雜.] SŌ, ZŌ; or ZATSU. *majiwaru* ('to mix'); *atsumaru* ('to collect'). As *zō* or more commonly *zatsu*, 'miscellaneous'. 172.

├ 太 Sawada or Sōda (k. of Sado). ┤ 賀 Saiga (t.; f. ptr., swo).
├ 餉 [隈] Zasshō[nokuma] or ┤ 餉隈 Zasshoguma (t.). ┤ 司ヶ谷
Zasshi(Zōshi)gaya (dist. of Yedo). ┤ 雲 Zōun (priest). ┤ 色 zōshiki (tit.).
├ 魚場 zakoba ('a fish-market', esp. that in Ōsaka). ┤ 多 zatta ('miscellaneous').

雞 [Variant: 鷄.] KEI; KE. *niwatori* ('poultry, cock, hen'). 172.

├ 足 (頂) 山 Kei-soku(-chō)-zan (m.). ┤ 鳴瀧 Keimei-no-taki
(fall). ┤ 冠 Kayede (f.; lit. 'maple'), Keikwan (*jorō*, poetess). ┤ 之舍
Torinoya (art-name). ┤ 聾 Niwatori-muko, ┤ 立の江 Keiriū-no-ye
(*kiōgen*).

歸 [Contraction: 帰; synonym: 皈.] KI; (*yori, moto*). *kayeru* ('to return'). 77.

├ 山 Kayeriyama (f. ptr.). ┤ 帆 kihan (see p. 107, 79).

鯉 RI. *koi* (the Carp, *Cyprinus carpio*). 195. ┤ 江 Koi-ye, 沼 -numa,
淵 -buchi (f.). ┤ 三郎 Risaburō, ┤ 吉 Koikichi (*zok.*).

鮎 SŌ, SHŌ. *tako* ('an octopus'); Tako (*kiōgen*). 195.

翻 [Synonym: 翻] HAN, HON. *uragayeru, hiragayeru* ('to change, become different, wave in the wind'). 124.

├ 本 hombon ('a new edition'). ┤ 刻 hon(han)koku ('a reprint').
├ 譯 honyaku ('a translation').

鼬 YU, YU. *itachi* (a weasel, *Putorius itatsi*). 208.

斷 TAN, DAN. *kiru* ('to cut'); *tatsu* ('to sever'); *kotowaru* ('to give notice, refuse'). 69.

├ 末魔 Dammatsuma (mask-carver). ┤ 絶 danzetsu ('annihilation').

聾 JŌ, NŌ (NŌ). *sasayaku* ('to whisper'). Also as a contraction for 攝 (xxt). 128. ┤ 師道 Jōshidō (Nieh Shih-tao, *seinin*).

彝 I; Tsune, (tsune). *taru* ('a barrel'). As *i*, a Chinese sacrificial vessel, *yí*. 58.

舉 [Script contraction: 拳.] KIO, KO; KO; (*taka*). *ageru* ('to raise, promote'); *mina, kozotte*, 'all, without exception'. 134.

├ 母 Koromo (t.; f.).

爵 SHAKU, SAKU. *kurai* ('rank, dignity'). As *shaku* an ancient Chinese sacrificial cup; 五等ノ | *gotō no shaku*, 'the five degrees of nobility' of the modern Japanese aristocracy (*kizazoku* 華族), *viz.*, 公 | *kōshaku* ('prince'), 侯 | *kōshaku* ('marquis'), 伯 | *hakushaku* ('count'), 子 | *shishaku* ('viscount') and 男 | *danshaku* ('baron'). 87.

鶯 Variant of 鵝 (p. 502).

甕 Ō, O; HE; (*mika*). *kame* ('a jar, flower-vase'); *mika* ('a wine-vessel'). 98.

| 山 Kameyama (t. pottery). | 栗 Mikakuri (anct. pal.).

蟲 [Commonly contracted to 虫 (*q.v.*, p. 228).] CHŪ, JU; *mushi*; (*mushi*). *mushi* ('a lowly creature, insect, worm, reptile', etc.). 142.
| 麿 Mushimaro (n.).

叢 SŌ; (*mura*). *kusamura* ('a grassy place'); *atsumeru* ('to assemble'); *muragaru* ('to crowd together'). 29.

| Kusamura (f.). | 林 *sō-rin* ('a monastery'), 話 *-wa* ('a miscellany').

豊 [Common, but incorrect, contraction: 豊.] HŌ, BU; or FŪ, FU; *toyo*; *toyo*, *Yutaka*, (*mori*); *zok.*, *Toyo.* *toyo* ('wealth, abundance'); *minoru* ('to fruit'); *yutaka* ('abundance'); *sakan* ('flourishing'). 151.

| 秋津洲 *Toyo-akitsu-shima*, | 葦原 [瑞穂國] *Toyo-ashihara* [*mi-dzuho-no-kuni*], old names for Japan. | 島 *Toyo-shima* (is.; f.), *Te-shima* (is.; k. of Settsu; plain, -ga-hara 原), *Toshima* (same k.; k. of Musashi, containing Yedo; f.; r.). | 前 *Buzen* (pr.; *zok.*; but *Toyosaki-ō* 王, prince); | 後 *Bungo* (pr.); | 州 *Hōshū*, rarely *Bushū* (the two pr. combined; anctly. | 國 *Toyo-no-kuni*). | 川 *Toyo-kawa* (r.; t.; f. ptr., met.).

OTHER KŌRI: | 田 **Toyo**-da (Aki, *Shimōsa*, *Tōtōmi*, *Sanuki*; *Toyota* as f. ptr., met.), 多摩 *-tama* (*Musashi*, mod.), 野 *-no* (*Settsu*, mod.; t.; f.); | 浦 *Toyoura*, *Toyōra* or *Toyora* (*Chōshū*; first as f., last as t. and f.; *Toyora-yama* 山, t. pottery, -dera 寺, tem., -no-otodo 邸, = *Soga no Yemishi*; *Toyoura-sangi* 参議, = *Mōri Hidemoto*; but | 浦山樵 *Hōho-sanshō*, pseud.).

OTHER TOWNS: | 水 **Toyo**-midzu, 成 *-nari*, 岡 *-oka* (f.; *jorō*), 津 *-tsu*, 科 *-shina*, 富 *-tomi*, 橋 *-hashi*. | 前島 *Buzenjima* (dist. of Ōsaka). | 明 *Toyoakira* (anct. pal.; see also below). | 崎 *Toyosaki* (anct. pal.; f.).

OTHER SURNAMES: | 本 **Toyo**-naga, 本 *-moto*, 竹 *-take*, 名賀 *-naga*, 臣 *-tomi*, 村 *-mura*, 原 *-hara* (clan; f. ptr., swo.; *jorō*), 階 *-shina*, 間 *-ma*, 澤 *-zawa*. DEITIES: | 受比賣神 *Toyouke-bime-no-kami*; | 玉姬 *Toyotama-hime*; | 國大明神 *Toyokuni-daimiōjin*

(Toyotomi Hideyoshi | 臣秀吉 as worshipped at the Toyokuni-no-yashiro | 國社 or Hōkoku-jinja | 國神社 in Kiōto; he is also known as | 公 Hōkō or | 太閤 Hōtaikō).

| 千禪師 Bukan-zenji (Fēng Kan, Chin. priest). | 聰耳皇子 Toyotomimi-no-ōji (Prince Shōtoku). | 子 **Toyo**-ko (poetess), 山 -yama, 照 -teru (*yorō*). | 明[節會] *toyo-no-akari* [*uo sechiye*] (Impl. fest.). | 年 *hō-nen*, 歲 -sai ('a good harvest').

薩¹ SATSU, SACHI. Introduced by the Buddhists to represent Sanskrit *sat*. See 菩 (p. 497). 140.

| 摩 Satsuma (pr. and one of its *kōri*; f.); S.-no-kami 守 (tit.; *kiōgen*); | 州 Sasshū (same pr.). | 埵 or | 陀 Satta (t.; f.; m., -yama; pass, -tōge 峠). 大 | 摩 Ōzatsuma (f. composers). | 守堅 Sasshūken (Sa Shou-chien, *sennin*).

藐 BŌ (BIŌ), MIŌ; or BAKU, MIAKU; HA. *murasakiyusa* (the Gromwell, *Lithospermum officinale*). 140. | 姑射山 Hakoya-no-yama or Biōkōsha-zan (myth. m.). | 庵 Bakuan (art-name).

薰 KUN, KON; *Kaoru*, (*shige*). *kaoru* ('to be fragrant'). Distinguish from 董 (p. 433). 140.

| 玉 *kusudama* ('sachet-ball'); | 物 *takimono* ('incense').

舊 [Contraction: 旧.] KIC, KU; *furu*; *moto*, (*furu*). *moto* ('origin'); *furushi* ('old, ancient'); *mukashi* ('old times'). 134.

| 井 Furui (f.). | 事記 Kiūji-ki (history).

藁 KŌ. *wara* ('straw'). 140. | 谷 Wara-ya, 品 -shina (f.).

藍 RAN, RON; I; ai. *ai* (one of the indigo dye-plants, *Polygonum tinctorium*, also the deep blue produced from it). 140.

[Compare homophones under 相 (p. 298).] | 野 **AI**-no (plain; f.), 川 -kawa (r.), 谷 -ya, 原 -bara, 澤 -zawa (f.). | 染川 Aizome-gawa (r.; *nō*; *aizome* means 'indigo-dyeing' or 'dyed with indigo'). | 采和 Ransaikwa (Lau Ts'ai-ho, *sennin*).

藏 SŌ (rare), ZŌ; ZA; *kura*; (*kura*, *yoshi*, *masa*); *zok.*, Zō- or Kura-, -zō (see p. 72). *kura* ('a godown, storehouse, treasury'). See also p. 100. **31.** 140.

[Compare 倉 (p. 319), 鞍 (p. 67).] | 王 Zaō (d.); Zaō-tōge 峠 (pass); Zaō(Zōō)-dō 堂 (tem.); Zōō-zan-jō 山城 (cas.). SURNAMES: | Kura; 大 | Ōkura (clan; f. pot., mus. and *kiōgen*-player; see also p. 83, 7); | 田

¹ Counted as seventeen strokes in *K'ang Hsi* and other Chinese and Japanese dictionaries.

璽 JI, SHI; *SHI*. *shirushi*, *oshide* ('a signet, seal', esp. that of the Emperor). 96.

霧 BU, MU; *BU, MU*; *kiri*. *kiri* ('mist'). 173.
[Compare also 切 (p. 166), 桐 (327).] | 島山 Kirishima-yama, range including Higashi (東) Kirishima and Nishi (西) K. | 降瀧 Kirifuri-no(or -ga)-taki (fall). | 中 *muchū* ('in the mist, misty').

羅 RA; *RA*; (*aya*). *ami* ('a net'); *usumono* ('gauze'). Often for Sanskrit *ra*. 122.

| 馬 Rōma ('Rome, Roman'). | 城門 Ra-jō(-shō)-mon (gate of Kiōto; *nō*; mask-name). [阿] | 漢 [*a*] *rakan* (an *Arhāt* or disciple of the Buddha; see p. 112); Rakan-ji 寺 (tem.). | 怙 (or 吼) | Ragora (Rāhula, *rakan*). | 剌 *rasetsu* ('a demon', *rāksha*); Rasetsu-ten 天 (d.). SENNIN: | 子房 Ra-shibō (Lo Tzu-fang), 公遠 -kōyēn (Kung-yūan), 真人 -shinjin (Chên-jên), 通微 -tsūbi (T'ung-wei).

寵 CHŌ, CHŪ. *itsukushimu* ('to love, favour'). 40.

| Udzuku (poetess). | 光 *chōkō* ('illustrious favour').

寶 Contraction of 寶 (p. 519).

藩 HAN, HON. *kaki*, *magaki* ('an enclosure'). As *han*, 'a daimiate', hence in some cases 'province' (see p. 93, *fin.*, 120). 140.
| 中 *hanchū* ('a samurai in the service of a clan').

藤 TŌ, DŌ; *TO*; *fuji*¹; *fuji*, *Fuji*. *fuji*, *fujikadzura* (the Wistaria, *Glycinia chinensis*). A seal-form occurs as the *mon* of the Naitō of Iwamura. 140.

| 津 Fujitsu (k. of Hizen; f.). TOWNS: | 内 Tōnai; 大 | Ōfuji (f. ptr.; also Daitō as f.); | 川 **Fuji**-kawa (r.; f. lacq., actor), 戸 -to (f. met.; *nō*) or -noto (Fujiye as three swo.), 井 -i (f. ptr., met.; tem., -dera 寺), 代 -shiro (met.), 田 -ta (f. ptr., met., swo., actor), 曲 -magari, 枝 -yeda (Tōkaidō stage 22; f.; also Fujiye as f.), 岡 -oka (f.), 島 -shima (f. met.; f. and n. swo.), 原 -wara (clan; f. ptr.; *jorō*; also Kuzuhara as f.), 崎 -saki (f.), 森 -mori (f. ptr.), 琴 -koto, 門 -ma² (f. dancers), 澤 -sawa (Tōkaidō stage 6; f.; swo.). | ノ 森 Fuji-no-mori (tem.). 大 | 屋 Ōfuji-ya (brothel).

OTHER SURNAMES: | Fuji (pot.; *nō*); 小 | Kotō (also as *zokumiō*-initial); | 氏 Tō-shi ('the Fujiwara clan'); | 堂 Tōdō (ptr.); | 山

¹ In a number of place-names of presumably Ainu origin, this character seems to transcribe *fuji* as the Japanese version of Ainu *pitchi*, 'pebbles' or 'pebbly beach'; also perhaps *tō* (-dō) for Ainu *to*, 'lake'. Compare also p. 20, note 3.

² Possibly representing Ainu *pui-shuana*, 'hole-rock', i.e. rock with a hole in it.

Fuji-yama, 丸 -maru, 大路 -ōji, 木 -ki (sculp.), 中 -naka (met.), 平 -daira, 矢 淵 -yabuchii, 本 -moto (ptr., met.), 江 -ye, 好 -yoshi, 坂 -saka, 杜 -nomori, 村 -mura (actor), 谷 -tani, -ya, 尾 -o (swo.), 沼 -numa, 波, 並 -nami, 林 -bayashi, 門 -kado, -to, 卷 -maki (sculp.), 咲 -saki, 重 -shige (ptr., lacq.), 浦 -ura, 倉 -kura, 高 -taka, 掛 -kake, 野 -no (met.).

| 馬 **Tō**-ma (see p. 86), 壽丸 -jumaru (n.), 大臣 -daijin (= Soga no Akaye 曾我赤兄). | 娘 **Fuji**-musume (leg. pers., Ōtsu-ye design), 垣内翁 -no-kaki-tsu-ō (= Motoori Ōhira 本居大平), 袴 -bakama (for 蘭, *Genji* Chapter xxx), 裏葉 -no-uraba (ditto, xxxiii). | 棚 *fujidana* ('a wistaria trellis').

藪 SŌ, SHU; yabu; (*yabu*). *yabu* ('a thicket'). 140.

[Compare the combination 養父 (p. 470).] | 田 Yabu-ta (t.; f.), 原 -hara (or Yagohara, t., f.), 小路 -kōji (street of Yedo). OTHER SURNAMES: | Yabu (met.); 大 | Ōyabu; | 内 Yabu-uchi, -nouchi, 中 -naka, 本 -moto (ptr.), 崎 -saki, 塚 -tsuka.

喜 See 喜 (p. 404).

藥 YAKU; *Kusuri*. *kusuri* ('medicine, gunpowder, ceramic glaze'). 140.

| 研堀 Yagembori¹ (street of Yedo). | 袋 Minai (f.). | 師 Yakushi (f.; d., the 'God of Medicine', in full Y.-niorai 如來); Yakushi-ji 寺 (tem.; t.; f.), -yama 山 (f.), -dake 岳 (m.); | 王 Yaku-ō, 上 -jō (same d.); | 王寺 Yakuō-ji (tem.; swo.). | 子 Kusuri-ko (court-lady²). | 玉 kusudama ('a sachet-ball'). | 獵 kusurigari (fest., 5th day of 5th month).

藝 GEI, GE; or KEI, GEI; (*sumi, yoshi*). *waza, shiwaza* ('accomplishment, profession'). See p. 102, 48, and 105, 67. 140.

| 州 Geishū (Aki pr.). | 阿彌 Geiami (ptr.). | 人 *gei-nin* ('a performer'), 子 -ko, 者 -sha (professional dancing-girl and entertainer, former in dialect of Kiōto and Ōsaka, latter in that of Yedo-Tōkiō), 名 -miō (name used in that profession).

簸 HA; HĀ; hi. *hiru* ('to winnow'). 118.

| 川 Hi-no-kawa (r.), Hikawa (mod. k. of Idzumo).

麓 ROKU; *Fumoto*. *jumoto* ('foot' of a hill or mountain); *hayama* ('a foothill'). 108. | Roku (dist. of Yedo), Hayama (f.).

¹ *Yagen* (written with the first two characters) is the apothecary's bronze boat-shaped mortar, worked with a wheel-shaped pestle.

² Lit., title of the young lady who on New Year's day tasted the spiced sake (*toso* 屠蘇) before it was offered to the Emperor.

麗 [Contraction: 麗.] REI, RAI; *RE*; (*kazu, yoshi*). *urara, uruwashii* ('beautiful, elegant'). 198. | 子 *Rei-ko, Yoshi-ko* (wom. n.).

鑿 SAN, ZAN. *tagane* ('a metalworker's chisel'). 167.
| 工 *zankō* ('a metalworker').

繫 KEI, KAI. *tsunagu* ('to tie, bind'). 120. 小 | *Kotsunagi* (t.).

蟹 or **蜃** KAI, GE; *kani; zok.*, *Kani*-. *kani* ('a crab'). 142.
| 蟹 *Kani* (f.). | 田 *Kani-da* (t.), 江 -*ye* (t.; f.), 島 -*jima* (dist. of Ōsaka; f.), 本 -*moto* (f.), 子 丸 -*komaru* (poet), 山 伏 -*yamabushi* (*kiōgen*).

鹽 Contraction of 鹽 (p. 529). 197.

廬 RIO, RO; *RO, RU*. *iori* ('a cottage'). 53.
| 崎 *Iozaki* (t.). | 戶 *Iodo*, | 入 野 *Iorino* (anct. palaces).
| 遮 那 *Roshana* (= *Birushana*, d.; see 毗, p. 302).

麕 DEI, KEI (GEI); or HEI, MEI. *kago, kanoko* ('a fawn'). 198.
| (for 鹿 兒) 島 *Kagoshima* (t.).

靡 HI (BI), MI; or BA, ME (MA); *Nabiku. nabiku* ('to lend, yield'). 175.

癡 Synonym of 痴 (p. 436).

邊 [Common contraction: 边.] HEN; *BE. hotori, atari* ('side, region, vicinity, bank [of a river]'). 162.

| 边 *Hotori* (f.). | 見 *He-mi* (t.; f.), 春 -*haru* (t.). 於 隅 田 川 | *Sumida-gawa no hotori ni oite*, 'on the bank of the Sumida'.

邇 Variant of 邇 (p. 508).

遼 REI, RAI. *neri* ('a stately procession'). 162.
| 物 *nerimono* ('a festival car').

麴 Variant of 麴 (p. 512).

關 [Contractions: 関, 關, 關.] KWAN, KEN; *seki; (mori); zok.*, *Seki*- or *Kwan*-. *seki* ('a barrier, guard-house, douane'). 169.

| 東 **Kwan**-tō, 西 -*sei* (divisions of Japan, resp. east and west of the Hakone barrier; former as *swo*). | 川 *Seki-gawa* (r.; t.; f. met.).
OTHER TOWNS: | *Seki* (Tōkaidō stage 46; f. ptr., met., lacq., actor);

Seki-yama (f.), 本 -moto (f.), 田 -da (f.), 谷 -ya (f.), 屋 -ya (f.; *Genji* Chapter xvi), 根 -ne (f. ptr., met., sculp.), ヶ 原 -gahara (bat., Nakasendō stage 58), 野 -no (Kōshūkaidō stage; f.), 宿 -yado, 宮 -nomiya. 丨 口 Sekiguchi (dist. of Yedo; f. ptr., met.).

OTHER SURNAMES: 大 丨 Ōseki, Ōzeki (see also below); 小 丨 Ozeki; 丨 戸 **Seki**-do, 中 -naka, 内 -uchi, 目 -me, 矢 -ya, 江 -ye, 寺 -dera (S. Komachi 小 町, *nō*; see also p. 106, 71), 尾 -o, 岡 -oka (met.), 岳 -oka, 島 -jima, 原 -hara, 澤 -zawa, 藤 -fuji.

丨 羽 **Kwan**-u (Kuan Yü, Chin. hero, see p. 99, 20), 帝 -tei, 公 -kō (Ti, Kung, the same apotheosized). 丨 媛 **Seki**-hime (princess), ノ 扇 -no-ōgi (*jōruri*), ノ 上 -no-jō, ノ 下 -no-ge, Parts I and II). 丨 白 *kwampaku* (tit.). 大 丨 ōzeki, 丨 脇 *seki-awaki*, 取 -tori (grades of wrestlers; Sekitori Senriō Nobori 千 兩 幟, *jōruri*). 丨 守 *sekimori* ('a barrier-guard').

TWENTY STROKES.

瀾 RAN; (*nami*). 〇 *nami* ('high waves'). 85.

壤 JŌ, NŌ. *koyetsuchi* ('fertile soil'); *sakai* ('a boundary'); *kudzureru* ('to be corrupted'). 32.

嬢 JŌ, NŌ. *musume* ('a girl, young lady'). 38.

爐 [Contraction: 炉.] RO. *irori* ('a fireplace'); 香 丨 *kōro*, 'incense-burner'. 86.

曜 KWAKU. *akiraka* ('bright'). 72.

朧 RŌ, RĪ. *oboroge* ('dim, cloudy'); *oborodzuki* (also 丨 月, 'the clouded moon'). 74. 丨 銀 *rōgin* (name for dull silver lacquer).

騰 TŌ, DŌ. *noboru* ('to rise'); *agaru* ('to raise'). 187.

彌 Variant of 彌 (p. 510).

礫 REKI, RIKU. *koishi*, *tsubute*, *sazare* ('a pebble'). Distinguish from 礫 (p. 493). 112.

丨 湊 Sasara-minato (harbour). 丨 (for 小 石) 川 Koishikawa (*ku* of Tōkiō).

礪 REI, RAI; TŌ. *arato*, *toishi*, -to ('whetstone'). 112.
丨 波 Tonami (k. of Etchū; m., -yama).

繼 [Contraction: 継.] KEI; -tsugu, tsugi-. *tsugu* ('to succeed, inherit'); *mama*- ('related by marriage, step-'; see p. 130, *med.*). 120.

Ⅰ 鹿 尾 山 Tsuganoo-yama (m.). Ⅰ 體 Keitai (26th Mikado). Ⅰ 山 Tsugu-yama (blind mus.), 之 助 -nosuke (*zok.*). Ⅰ 子 Tsugi-ko (court-lady). Ⅰ 嗣 *keishi* ('successor').

耀 YŌ, YŪ; (*teru*). *teru, hikaru* ('to shine'). Regarded as a common form of 耀 (rad. 86). 124.

蠖 WAKU.¹ *aomushi, kemushi* ('a caterpillar'). 142.

譯 YEKI, YAKU. *toku, wakeru* ('to explain'). As *yaku*, esp. 'to translate'. 149.

Ⅰ 語 *yakugo* ('a translation'), *wosa, osa* (anct. tit., lit. 'interpreter'); Ⅰ 語 田 Osada (anct. cap.; Osada-no-mikoto 尊 = Bitatsu, 30th Mikado). Ⅰ 解 *yakkai* ('an annotated translation').

譜 HO, FU; (-*tsugu*). *fuda, tsudzuki* ('a record, register'); *tsudzuku* ('to continue, succeed'). 149.

Ⅰ 畧 *furiaku* ('a record in brief, epitomized'). 畫 Ⅰ *gwafu* ('album, picture-book, illustrated record'). Ⅰ 第, Ⅰ 代 *fudai* ('an hereditary vassal'); Ⅰ 代 大名 *fudai-daimiō* or 家來 -*no-kerai*, grade of daimiō in Edo Period.

議 GI. 'To deliberate, discuss'. 149.

釋 SEKI, SHAKU. *toku, hodoku* ('to loosen, explain'). As *shaku*, 'a textual gloss, explanatory note', also 'the Buddha' or 'Buddhistic' (see below, and p. 87). 165.

NAMES FOR THE BUDDHA: Ⅰ Shaku; Ⅰ 迦 Shaka, vulg. Saka; Ⅰ 氏 Shaku-shi (also 'a Bud. priest'), 尊 -son; in full, Ⅰ 迦 牟尼 佛² Shaka-muni-butsu ('S'ākya Muni 舍 拏 也 謨 尼³ the Buddha'). From Shaka (Ⅰ 迦) come the names: Dai(大)shaka (t.); Shaka-ga-dake ケ 岳 (m.; n. wrestler, S. Kumoyemon 雲 右 衛 門); Shaka-nai or -uchi 内 (t.).

Ⅰ 門 *shakumon*, Ⅰ 教 *shakkiō* ('Buddhism'); but Ⅰ 典 *shaku(saku, seki)ten*, Impl. worship of Confucius, first *hinoto* (丁) day of 8th month.

鐔 TAN, TON. *tsuba* ('a sword-guard'). Compare 鐔 (p. 495). 167.
Ⅰ 屋 Tsubaya (f. met.).

¹ In the five art-names beginning with this character quoted in Haga's biographical dictionary, the pronunciation KWAKU is indicated.

² May also be read Nigurobe (t.; f.).

³ A manyō (phonetic) transliteration (*Sha-ki-ya-mo-ni* in Japanese) of the Sanskrit name. The second character reads: SHI, KI; KI, SHI. *karutachi* (a fruit-tree, *Aegle sepiaria*). 75.

鐘 SHŌ, SHŪ. *kane, tsurigane* ('a temple-bell', esp. the large sort hung in belfries, *shōrō* 楼). 167.

┐ *Tsurigane* (nickname). ┐ 坂 *Tsurigane-zaka* (n.). ┐ 淵 *Kane-gafuchi* (sub. of Yedo). SURNAME: 大 ┐ *Ōgane*; 打 ┐ *Kane-uchi*, 巻 ┐ *maki*, 崎 ┐ *-zaki*. ┐ 音 *Kane no Ne* (*kiōgen*).

鐙 TŌ, TSŪ. *abumi* ('a stirrup'). 167.

鐵 Contraction of 鐵 (p. 522). 167.

饅 BAN, MAN. ┐ 頭 *manjū*, a kind of biscuit; *Manjū-kui* 食 (*kiōgen*).

駢 KATSU, KACH. *buchi-uma* ('a piebald horse'). 187.

騁 TOKU, DOKU (DZUKU). *awashiru* ('to run'). 187.

競 [Variant, see below.] KEI, KIŌ; *Kisou, Kurabu*. *arason, kison* ('to compete, vie'); *kisoi, kurabe* ('a test of strength, competition, comparison'); in print-titles, . . . *kurabe* or . . . *kisoi*, 'a contest or comparison between . . .'. 117.

┐ *Kisoi* (f.). ┐ 馬 *keiba* ('a horse-race'). 八 ┐, see p. 108, *fin.* (where the variant form 競 has been given).

麵 Variant of 麵 (p. 521).

鰕 KA, KE. *yebi*, ('a shrimp, prawn'). 195.

鰐 SHU, SHŪ. *kajika* (a fish, the Bullhead, *Cortus Reini*). 195.
┐ (for 石班) 澤 *Kajikazawa* (t.).

鯽 SEKI, SHAKU. A species of carp. 195.

鰻 Synonym of 鰻 (p. 532). 195.

鰈 TŌ, DŌ. *karai* (the Sole, *Solea*). 195.

齡 REI, RIŌ; (*toshi*). *yowai, toshi* ('age, years'). See p. 42. 211.

獻 [Contraction: 献] KEN, KON. *tatematsuru* ('to offer to a superior');
┐ 上物 *kenjomonō* (things or a thing so offered). 91.

勸 KEN, KWAN; *Sasimaru*, *sasimaru* 'to encourage, promote'; *tsai men* 'to be diligent'. 13.

勸修寺 Kwanshū-ji (tem.), Kwā-jō; 勸進 Kwān-jin, 化 -ke ('begging for pious subscriptions'; Kwānjin-zō 帳 'a list of such subscriptions'; *kiemjin-zum* 相撲 'a charity wrestling performance').

覺 KAKU, KOKU; or KŌ, KIŌ; *Satoru*, *sai*, *jō*, *shō*, *shō* 'to feed, think, remember, learn'; *samera* 'to awake, to open, solve'; *satoru* 'to understand'. As *kaka* in names of Bud. priests and others. Distinguish from 學 GAKU, p. 487, 147.

大 | 寺 Daikaku-ji (tem.); line of the Impl. family. | 本 Kaka-moto, 王院 -ōin (f.).

寶 [Contractions: 寶, 錦, 密, 宝. HŌ; HO; takara; Takara, *joshi*, *tomi*, *taka*, *takara* 'a treasure, wealth, prosperity'. As *kō*, also 'precious, sacred to the kami or the Emperor'. See also p. 100, 29, 40.

[Compare 財 p. 335.] | 飯 formerly | 飢 Hoi or Ho k. of Mikawa. 大 | Daihō (t.), Ōtakara f.; Taihō-numa 沼 lake. | 永山 Hōyēi-zan (spur of Mt. Fuji). | 塚 Takaradzuka. | 珠花 Hōjubana (t.). | 仙寺 Hōsen-ji (tem.). | 槌尾 Takaradzuchi-ya (brothel).

OTHER SURNAMES: 大 | 寺 Daihōji; | 正 Hō-shō swo., 生 -shō (nō-writers, see also 圓, p. 438, 來 -rai ptr., 藏院 -zōin; | 山 Takara-yama, 井 -i (ptr.), 本 -moto, 田 -da. | 勝 Hōjō d., | 幡 Hōdō swo., lit. 'sacred banner'. Jerō; | 木 Takaragi; | 年 Hō-nen, 芝 -shi.

| 位 *hi-i*, 祖 -so (tit. of Emperor, 物 -m tsu 'temple-treasures'; as *takaramono*, the 'Luck Objects' of mythology, 前 -zen 'before a shrine'), 劔 -ken ('a sacred sword'), 策 -ren 'the Impl. chariot', 鑑 -kan 'a manual, handbook'. | 船 takarabune the mythical 'Treasure Ship', with the character | often represented on its sail. NENGŌ; | 永 Hō-yei (1704-11), 曆 -reki, -riaku (1751-3), 德 -toku (1440-51), 龜 -ki (770-780).

竇 TŌ, DZU. 'A burrow'. 115.

黨 TŌ; TA. *tomo*, *tomogara* 'companions'. As *do*, 'a political party'. 203.

藻 SŌ; MO. *mo* (name for certain seaweeds or freshwater weeds. As *sō*, 'elegance' (of literary composition). 140. | 壁門 Sōheki-mon (gate of Kiōto). | 汐艸 *m.shiogusa* ('stray notes', lit. 'seaweeds').

蘊 UN, ON. *takuyayeru* 'to store up, amass'. 140.

藹 AI, A. *sakan* ('flourishing'). 140.

蘋 HIN, BIN. A waterweed. 140.

蘇 or **蓀** [The second form is rare.] SO, SU; SO. *yomigayeru* ('to be restored to life, revive'). | **子** *soshi* (an oil-bearing plant, *Perilla arguta*). 140.

大 | **Ôso** (f. ptr.). | **迷盧** Someiro (= Shumi-sen, sacred m.; see 須, p. 384). | **我** Soga (clan). | **頻陀** Sohinda (*rakan*). | **耽** So-tan (Su Tan, *senjin*). **武** -bu (Wu, Chin. hero). **軾** -shoku (Shih, Chin. poet, same as Tōba). | **提賣** Soteme (wom. n.). | **生** *so-sei* ('resuscitation'), **鐵** -*tetsu* (the Sago Palm, *Cycas revoluta*).

蘆 [Contraction: 芦.] RO, RU: RU; *ashi*; (*ashi*). *ashi*, *yoshi* ('a reed-plant'). 140.

| **川** **Ashi-kawa** (r.; f.), **品** -na (mod. k. of Bingo), **原** -wara (f. met.; see also 葦, p. 434), **湖** -no-umi (Lake Hakone). TOWNS: | **久保** **Ashi-kubo**, **田** -da (Nakasendō stage 26; f.), **野** -no (f.), **湯** -noyu, **屋** -ya (f., as in A. Dōma 道滿, wizard; but Ashinoya as art-name of Ashiya Omiichi 麻績一, blind poet; *ashiya-gama* 釜 are cast iron kettles made at Ashiya, Chikuzen, in the middle ages).

OTHER SURNAMES: | **名** **Ashi-na**, **渡** -watari, **塚** -dzuka, **葉** -ba, **敷** -ki, **澤** -zawa, **邊** -be. | **之丸屋** Ashinomaroya (art-name). | **刈** Ashikari (*nō*).

藺 RIN; I; i. *i* (the Common Rush, *Juncus communis*). 140.

| **牟田** Imuda (f.).

籌 CHC, CHU (SHU); (*kazu*). *kazu* ('number'); *hakarigoto* ('a plan, scheme'). 118.

嚴 GEN, GON; (*hiro, itsu, kané*). *itsukushii* ('grand, gorgeous, severe'); *kibishii* ('strict, severe'); *ogosoka* ('strict, imposing'). 30.

| **島** Itsuku-shima (is., see p. 98, 13). | **原** Idzuhara or Idzuno-ga-hara, | **木** Kiūragi (t.). | **美瀧** Itsukushi-no-taki (fall). | **石** Ika-shi (f.). | **子** Itsu-ko (Empress). BUD. PRIESTS: | **中** Gen-chū, 如 -nio, 信 -shin, 智 -chi, but | **教** Gon-kiō, 潘 -ha (last also ptr.). | **有院** Genyū-in (Iyetsuna, shōgun). | **丸** Itsu-maru, **水** -mi (n.).

鬢 SHIN. 'Long black hair'. Synonym of 髻 (rad. 9). 190.

馨 KEI, KIŌ; *ka, kaoru*. *ka* ('fragrance'); *kaoru, niou* ('to be fragrant'); *kōbashii* ('fragrant'). 180. | **子** Kei-shi (Empress).

譬 HI; HI. *tatoyeru* ('to compare'); *tatoye* ('a parable, comparison'). 149.

懸 KEN, GEN; *kake*. *kakeru* ('to hang up'); *kakaru* ('to be suspended'). 61.

麵 [For variant see p. 518.] BEN, MEN. *muginoko* ('wheat flour'). 199.

闘 Synonym of 鬥 (p. 319). 191. | 草 *kusa-awase* (fest., gathering wild-flowers in competition, 5th of 5th month).

TWENTY-ONE STROKES.

攤 DA, NA; NA. *oniyarai* (New Year ceremony of scattering parched peas). 9.

灌 KWAN. *sosogu* ('to sprinkle, irrigate'); *arau* ('to wash'). 85.
| 頂 *kwanchō* (Bud. baptism); *Kwanchō-ga-taki* 瀧 (fall). | 佛會 *kwambutsuye* (Bud. fest., 8th of 4th month).

潯 SHIN, JIN; or SEN, SAN. As Shin, a Chinese river-name, Hsin. Also used as a variant of 潯 (p. 460). 85.

懽 KWAN; (*yoshi*). *yorokobu* ('to rejoice'). 61.
| 子 *Yoshi-ko* (princess).

攝 [Contraction: 摂] SHŌ, SŌ; or SETSU. *toru* ('to take'); *subemotsu* ('to administer'); *kaueru* ('to fill two offices at once'). Compare 聶 (p. 504). 64.

| 津 *Settsu* (pr.; f.); | 州 *Sesshū* (same pr.). | 府 *Sep-pu* (= Ōsaka, t.), 阪 *-pan* ('Ōsaka in Settsu'). | 待 *Settai* (*nō*). | 政 *sesshō* (tit., held normally by members of five noble families known as | 家 *sekke*).

囀 TEN. *sayedzuri* ('the twittering of birds'). 30.

囀 SŌ. *hayasu* ('to play an instrument, belaud, banter'); *hayashi* ('an orchestra'). 30.

櫻 Ō, YŌ. *sakura* (the Flowering Cherry, *Prunus pseudocerasus*). 75.
| 島 *Sakura-jima* (is.; f.), 井 *-i* (t.; clan; f. ptr., sculp., met; Sakurai-no-ama 尼, poetess, -no-miya 宮, prince, -no-tsubone 局, court-lady), 川 *-gawa* (r.; dist. of Yedo; f. ptr., met., actor; *nō*), 田 *-da* (dist. of Yedo; f.; gate of Yedo Castle, -gomon 御門; S.-no-goten 御殿, = Tokugawa Tsunashige), 宮 *-no-miya* (place in Ōsaka).

OTHER SURNAMES: 小 | Sakura: 小 | Kozakura (actor; *jorō*); 山 | **Sakura**-yama (actor), 木 -gi, 町 -machi (115th Mikado), 根 -ne (smith), 間 -ba, -ma (ptr.). 丸 **Sakura**-maru (dram. pers.), 戸 -do (or Ōko, n. of Miyazaki Tamao 宮崎玉緒), 兒 -ko (poet), 舍 -noya, 園 -zono (art-names), 松 -matsu, 姫 -hime (two myth. pers.).

穂 Synonym of 秋 (p. 301). 115.

綴 1 綴 Kikutoji, Hanabusa (f.). (The former of these characters appears to be a *waji*, i.e., formed in Japan, by the addition of 頁 to a simpler character meaning 'to tie'. The second, analogously formed, but of Chinese origin (KETSU, GETSU), bears a similar meaning. *Kikutoji* 菊綴 ('chrysanthemum sewings') are knots of silk braid frayed into flower-like pompons, worn on certain types of court costume; *hanabusa* means 'a blossom').

續 SHOKU, ZOKU; (-tsugu, tsugi-). *tsugu*, *tsudzuku* ('to continue'). As *shoku* or *zoku* in book-titles, 'continuation of'. 120.

1 編 *zokuhen* ('appendix, supplementary volume'). 1 繪 *tsudzukiye* ('an illustrated series'). 三番 1 *samban-tsudzuki* ('a set of three'), etc.

蠟 RŌ. 'Wax'. 142. 1 燭 *rōsoku* ('a candle'). 1 鶯 *atori* (the Brambling, *Fringilla montifringilla*); *Atori-no-ōji* 皇子 (prince).

蠣 REI, RAI: kaki. *kaki* ('an oyster'). 142. [Compare 柿 (p. 298), 垣 (295).] 1 浦 Kaki-noura (t.), 殻 (or 壳) 町 -gara-chō (street of Yedo), 崎 -zaki (f. ptr.).

護 GO; (*moru*), *Mamoru*. *mamoru* ('to defend, protect'). 149. 1 王 (國) 寺 Go-ō(-koku)-ji (tem.). 1 上 Go-jō (f.), 王 -ō (posth. name of Wake no Kiyomaro). 1 良 Morinaga (prince). 1 戸 Morito (n.). 1 衛 *go-yei* ('protector'), 摩 -ma (Bud. ceremony).

躍 YAKU. *odoru* ('to dance'). 157.

鐫 SEN. *kizamu*, *yeru* ('to carve, engrave'). See p. 91. 167.

鐵 [Contractions: 鐵, 鉄, 鉄.] TETSU, TECHI; (*kane*); *zok.*, *Tetsu*-, -tetsu (but see p. 74). *kurogane* ('iron'); *kana*- ('metallic', usually 'iron'). 167.

1 輪 Kanawa (t.; *nō*). 1 炮 *teppō* ('a firearm'); *Teppō-su* 洲 (dist. of Yedo: *t. gata* 方 (tit.)). 1 鎖 川 Kanakusari-gawa (r.). SURNAMES: 1 Kurogane; 1 山 Tessen (swo.; *Tetsuzan* as priest); 1 屋 Tetsuya (met.).

丨 拐 Tekkai (see 李, p. 250; m., -ga-mine 峯). 丨 木 眞 Tetsubokushin or Temujin (T'ieh Mu-chên, Changez Khan). 丨 舟 Tesshū (priest-ptr.). 小 丨 Kotetsu (freelance). 丨 眼 Tetsu-gen (priest), 夕 岳 -gadake (wrestler), 馬 -ma (n.). 丨 瓶 *tetsubin* ('an iron kettle'). 丨 筆 *teppitsu* (in signatures of Ogawa Teikan 緒川貞幹, . . . *no teppitsu*, 'fine metalwork by . . .'; also on pokerwork drawings by Yeisai 恵齋, 'drawn with the [heated] iron').

饒 JŌ, NIŌ. *yutaka* ('abundance'). 184.

丨 速日尊 Nigihayabi-no-mikoto (d.). 丨 延直 Jōteichoku (Jao T'ing-chih, *sennin*).

驄 SŌ, SŪ. *ashige-uma* ('a grey horse'). 187. 丨 龍 Sōriō (horse).

鷄 Variant of 雞 (p. 504). 196.

鶴 [Variants: 鶴 鷗; contractions: 雀 雀.] KAKU (vulg. KWAKU); *tsuru*; *tsuru*, (-*dzu*); *zok.*, *Tsuru*-. *tsuru* (gen. name for cranes, esp. the Manchurian Crane, *Grus leucauchen* or *japonicus*); *shiroshi* ('white'). 196.

丨 沼 *Tsuru-numa* (lake) *Tsurunuma-gawa* 川, (r.). TOWNS: 丨 川 **Tsuru**-kawa (Kōshūkaidō stage), 田 -ta (f.), 形 -gata, 見 -mi (f. ptr., arm.; m., -yama; cape, -zaki 崎; bridge in Yedo, -hashi 橋), 來 -gi, 牧, 卷 -maki, 居 -i, 岡 -oka (f. actor), more commonly -gaoka (also called 丨 城 Kakujō), 崎 -saki, 舞 -mai.

丨 岡 八 幡 宮 *Tsurugaoka Hachiman-gū* (tem.). 丨 屋 *Tsuru-ya* (brothel; f. actor). OTHER SURNAMES: 丨 *Tsuru*; 大 丨 Ōdzuru; 丨 丸 **Tsuru**-maru, 峯 -mine, 原 -hara (swo.), 淵 -buchi, 賀 -ga, 間 -ma, 殿 -dono, 飼 -kai, 澤 -zawa (ptr.), 橋 -hashi. 丨 ノ 門 *Tsuru-noto*, 賀 齋 -gasai (n.); 丨 山 檢 校 *Tsuruyama-kengiō* (blind mus.).

鵲 SEKI, SHAKU. 丨 鵲 *sekirei*, *ishi(niwa)tataki* ('a wagtail'); *Sekirei*-*ishi* 石 (rock). 196.

鰭 KI; hire, hata. *hire, hata* ('a fin'). See 領 (p. 444). 195.

翻 Synonym of 翻 (p. 504). 183.

顧 KO, KU. *kayerimiru* ('to look back on, consider'); *kayette* ('on the other hand'). 181.

鄧 HŌ, FŪ. Chinese place-name and surname. 163.

丨 去 奢 Hōkiosha (Fêng Ch'ü-shê, *sennin*).

露 RO; RO: (*tsuyu*). *tsuyu* ('dew'). As *ro*-, also 'open-air'. 173.
 | 月町 Rogetsu-chō (street of Yedo). | 木 Tsuyu-ki, 原 -hara,
 崎 -saki (f.).

譽 YO; YŌ; (*taka*). *homeru* ('to praise'); *homare* ('praise, fame, a famous person, worthy'). 149.
 | 田 Honda or Konda (t.; both as f.); Honda-tennō 天皇 (= Ōjin, 15th Mikado). | 子 Yoshi-ko (princess). 和 | Yamato no *homare* ('the glories or worthies of Japan').

竈 [Synonym: 灶.] SŌ. *kama, kamado, hettsui* ('a furnace'). 116.
 | 岩 Kamado-iwa (rock). | 河岸 Hettsui-gashi (street of Yedo).
 | 門娘 Kamado-hime (court-lady).

轟 KŌ (KWŌ), KŌ (ko-u). *tororoku* ('to rumble'). 159.
 | Todoroki (f.). | 木 Todoroki (t.; f.). | 瀧 Todoroki-no-taki (fall). | 橋 Todoroki-bashi (bridge in Yedo).

巍 Gl. *takashi* ('high'). 46.

蘚 SEN. *koke* ('moss'). Distinguish from 蘇 (p. 520). 140.

蕤 SHŌ, NIŌ; or JŌ, NŌ. | 荷 *mekka*, now *miōga*, the Ginger-plant, *Zingiber mioga*; *Miōga-ya* 屋 (f. sculp.), -dani-chō 谷町 (street of Yedo). 140.

蘭 RAN. *araragi* (a plant, *Allium victorale*); *fujibakama* (a plant, *Eupatorium chinense*; see p. 106, 73). As *ran*, a general name for orchids and similar plants. 140.

| Araragi (t.), Fujibakama (*Genji* Chapter xxx). | 陵王 Rariōō (*bugaku* drama and its Chinese hero Lan Ling Wang, king). | 奢待 *ranjatai*¹ (an incense, same as *ōjukkō* 黃熟香; see Addenda).

鶯 Ō, YŌ. *uguisu* (the Japanese Bush-warbler or 'nightingale', *Cettia cantans*). 106.

| Uguisu (*kiōgen*). | 谷 Uguisu-dani (place in Yedo). | 瀧 Uguisu-no-taki (fall). | 塚物語 Uguisutsuka Monogatari (romance). | 宿梅 Ōshukubai (poem).

髻 BAN, MAN. *kadzura* ('a wig'). 190. | 兒 Katsurako (n.).

¹ The name was originally given by the Emperor Shōmu to some *ōjukkō* in the collections of the Shōsō-in at the Tōdai-ji, Nara. The characters for the name of that temple, 東大寺, are severally contained within those for *ranjatai*.

覽 [Contraction: 覽] RAN, RON; *mi. miru* ('to see, look at'). 147.
 內 | *nairan* (tit.).

賢 Old form of 賢 (p. 473). 154.

魔 BA, MA; *MA. oni*, | 鬼 *maki*, | 魅 *mami* ('a demon, evil spirit'). 194. | 羅 *Mara* (*Māra*, d.).

屬 [Contraction: 屬] SHOKU, ZOKU (SOKU); *tsuki. tsuku, zoku-suru* ('to belong, be attached to'); *sakwan* (tit., see p. 85); *Sakwan* (f.). As *zoku*, 'a family, genus, subordinate official, tributary [state, etc.]'. 44.

TWENTY-TWO STROKES.

灘 KAN; or DAN, NAN; *nada. nada* ('a [stormy] open sea'); as *-nada* in names of various stretches of sea about Japan; *Nada* (t.). 85.

贈 Perhaps a local variant for 贈 (p. 511) in | 唵 *Soo* (k. of Ōsumi), which is, however, sometimes written with 噲 (*sō, shō, kamabisushii*, 'noisy'), the final being read *yo, o, warau*, 'to laugh'.

權 KEN, GON (GEN); *zok., Gon-. hakaru* ('to measure'); *kari ni* ('temporarily'). As *ken*, also 'power, influence, authority'; as *gon* in titles, 'deputy, adjutant' (see pp. 82, 84, 87). 75.

| 田 *Gon-da*, 藤 *-dō* (f.). | 八 *Gompachi* (*zok.; jōruri*). | 現 *gongen* ('an avatar or reincarnation of a Buddha').

纏 TEN, DEN; (*maki*). *maku, matou* ('to entwine, enwrap'); *matoi* (kind of ensign). 120. | 向 *Makimuku* (anct. cap.).

艫 RO; *tomo. tomo* ('the stern of a boat'). 137.

讀 TOKU. *yomu* ('to read'); *yomi* ('reading, vernacular translation', see p. 5). 149. | 史餘論 *Tokushi-yoron* (history).

讚 [More correctly but less commonly written with two 先 instead of the two 夫.] SAN; SA. *homeru* ('to praise'). 149.

| 岐 *Sanuki* (pr.; clan; f.); | 州 *Sanshū* (same pr.). | 良 *Sara* or *Sarara* (k. of Kawachi). | 井 *Sai* (f.).

躑 TEKI, CHAKU. | 躑 *tsutsuji*, the Azalea, *Rhododendron indicum*; *Tsutsuji-shima* 島 (is.), -gasaki 崎 (t.), -ga-oka ヶ岡 (place in Kiōto). 157.

鑄 CHŪ; or SHU, SU; i. *iru* ('to cast' metal); after a signature, . . . *iru*, 'cast by . . .'. 167.

| 方 *Igata* (f.). | 工 *imonoshi* ('a founder').

鑑 [Variant: 鑒.] KAN, KEN; *aki*, (*nori*, *kane*). *akiraka* ('bright'); *nori* ('law'); *kagami* ('a mirror, shining example'); *kangamiru* ('to examine'). 167.

| 定 *kantei*, *mekiki* ('an expert, connoisseur').

鎧 (No *ou*.) *yari* ('a spear'). [167.]

| 屋町 *Yariya-machi* (street of Ōsaka).

聴 TEI, CHŌ. *kiku* ('to hear'). 128.

鷗 Ō, U (O). *kamome* (a gull, *Larus sp.*). 196.

競 Variant of 競 (p. 518).

鶴 Variant of 鶴 (p. 523).

鰺 SŌ. *aji* (the Horse Mackerel, *Trachurus*). 195.

| ケ澤 *Ajigasawa* (t.).

鯉 KEN. *katsuo* (a fish, the Bonito, *Thynnus pelamys*). 195.

懿 [Old form: 懿.] I; (*yasu*, *yoshi*). *yoshi* ('good'); *uruwashii* ('beautiful').

61. | 公 *Ikō* (I Kung, Chin. sage). | 德 *Itoku* (4th Mikado).

| 子 *Yoshi-ko* ('court-lady').

歡 KWAN; (*yoshi*). *yorokobu* ('to rejoice'). 76.

| 喜天 *Kwangi-ten* (d.). | 子 *Yoshi-ko* (Empress).

霽 SEI, SAI; (*haru*). *hareru* ('to clear up, grow bright'). 173.

畳 CHŌ, JŌ. *tatamu* ('to fold up'); *tatami* ('act of folding', 'a straw mat', esp. the Japanese room-mat of the standard size 6 × 3 *shaku* or nearly 18 square feet). 102.

五 | 敷 *gojōjiki* ('covering the space of five mats', i.e., a room 90 sq. ft. in area), etc.; compare p. 65, *med.* 四 | 半の部屋 *yojōhan no heya* (the Tea Ceremony room of 4½ mats' area). | 算 *tatamizan* (form of divination¹).

巖 TEN. *itadaki* ('a mountain-peak'). 46.

¹ By counting the crossings of the straws in the *omote* (or finely woven surface of a *tatami*) from the place where a hairpin has chanced to fall to the nearest edge of the mat. Practised by women.

籟 RAI, RE. Name for a wind-instrument. 118.

籠 RŌ, RU; KŌ; ko, kome, komori. *kago* ('a basket'); *komeru* ('to insert'); *komori* ('ascetic retreat'). 118.

├ 谷 Komoriya (t.; f.). ┤ 手田 Koteda, ┤ 澤 Kozawa (f.). ┤
大鼓 Rōdaiko (*nō*). 印 ┤ *inrō* (a type of girdle-pendant, lit. 'seal-case').
├ 渡 *kagowatashi* ('a basket transporter-bridge').

鬚 SHU; or SHU, SU. *hige*, *shitahige* ('a beard'). 190.

├ 繼 Higetsugu (swo.).

響 KIŌ, KŌ. *hibiki* ('sound, noise, report, echo'); *hibiku* ('to resound, reverberate'). 180.

大 ┤ *Ōhibiki* (f. pot.). ┤ 灘 (or 洋) Hibiki-nada (channel). ┤ 山
Hibikiyama (f. met.).

饗 or **饗** KIŌ, KŌ. *sakamori* ('a banquet'); *motenasu* ('to entertain').
184. ┤ 庭 Aiba (f.).

巒 RAN. *mine* ('a mountain-peak'). 46.

襲 SHŪ, SŌ; SŌ. *osou* ('to attack, inherit, succeed to'); *kasane*, *shitagasane* (type of court undergarment for men). 145. ┤ 芳舍 Shūhō-sha (room in Impl. palace). ┤ 津彦 Sotsuhiko (general).

TWENTY-THREE STROKES.

曬 Synonym of 晒 (p. 328). 72.

鑽 [Better written 鑽.] SAN. *ugatsu* ('to drill, perforate'); *kiru* ('to strike [fire] by flint and steel'). 167.

鷺 Variant of 鷺 (p. 528).

讎 SHŪ, JŪ. *ada* ('an enemy, rival'); *mukuyuru* ('to requite'). Also written 讐. 149.

驛 [Contraction: 驛.] YEKI, YAKU. As *yeki*, also *shuku* or *umaya*, 'a post-station, stage' (. . . *no yeki*, 'the post-station of . . .').

Compare 宿 (p. 372), also pp. 116 (102) and 124. 187.

├ 路 *yeki-ro* ('a post-road'), 鈴 *-rei* ('a courier's bell').

驗 KEN, GEN; or GEN, GON. *shirushi* ('a mark, proof, effect'); *kangayeru*, *kokoromiru* ('to consider, examine'). 187.

體 [Synonyms: 体, 軀.] TEI, TAI; (*moto*). *mi* ('body, form, constitution'); *katachi*, *sugata* ('form, appearance'). 188.

丨 子 Nari-ko (princess). 十 丨 *jittei* or *juttei* ('ten shapes or forms', often merely = 'ten'), etc.

顯 KEN, GEN; *aki*, *Akira*. *arawareru* ('to be revealed'); *akiraka* ('bright, clear'). 181.

丨 宗 Kensō (23rd Mikado). 丨 子 Aki-ko (Empress). 丨 如上人 Kennio-shōnin (priest). 丨 微鏡 *kembikiō* ('a magnifying-glass').

鱗 RIN. *uroko* ('a scale' of fish or reptile; also a triangular armorial bearing). 195.

麟 RIN. See 麒麟 (p. 512). 198.

鶇 SHŌ. 丨 鶇 *sasagi*, *misosazai* (the Japanese Wren, *Troglodytes fumigatus*); *Sasagi*, *Misosazai* (f.); as *Sasagi* in early princely names. 196.

巖 GAN, GEN (GON); *iwa*; *Iwai*, (*yoshi*). Compare 岩 (p. 283). 46.
丨 手 Iwate (mod. k. of Rikuchū). 丨 柳島 Ganriū-jima (is.).
SURNAMEs: 丨 川 Iwa-kawa, 本 -moto (ptr.), 村 -mura, 谷 -ya, 垣 -gaki, 崎 -saki, 雲 -kumo. 丨 阿 Gona (priest).

蘿 RA. A plant-name (including lichens). 140.

戀 REN. *koi* ('love'); *kouru* ('to love'). 61.

丨 湊 Kōminato (t.). 丨 川 Koikawa (f. ptr.). 丨 重荷 Koi no Omoni (*nō*). 丨 娘昔八丈 Koi-musume Mukashi Hachijō (*jōruri*). 丨 歌 *koika* ('a love-song').

變 [Commonly, but incorrectly, written with 久 below instead of 父; contraction: 変.] HEN, HAN. *kawaru* ('to be changed, transformed'); *kayeru* (active form). As *hen*, esp. 'a phenomenon, unusual accident, sensational affair'. 149 (orig. 66).

丨 化 [物] *henge[mono]* ('a ghost, transformed being').

欒 RAN. A tree name. 75. 丨 巴 Rampa (Luan Pa, *sennin*).

鷲 [Variant: 鷲] SHŪ, JŪ; *washi*, -wase; (*washi*); *zok.*, *Washi.* *washi* ('an eagle'). 196.

MOUNTAINS: 丨 山 *Washi-yama*, 丨 巢山 *Washisu* (*Washinosu*, *Washi-gasuyama*). 丨 津 *Washi-dzu* (t.), 尾寺 -noo-dera (tem.). SURNAMEs: 丨 *Washi*; 大 丨 *Ōwashi*; 丨 田 *Washi-da* (met.), 見 -mi (ptr.; also *Sumi*), 尾 -o (ptr.), -noo, 栖 -zu, 森 -mori, 塚 -dzuka, 頭 -nodzu.

TWENTY-FOUR STROKES.

瀨 HA, HE. Chinese river name. 85. | 城 Hajō (= Hagi 萩, t.)

囑 SHOKU, ZOKU. *atsurayeru* ('to order, commission').
See 依 (p. 255), 爲 (401) and 應 (499). 30.

讓 JŌ, NIŌ (CHŪ); *Yudzuru, Yudzuri, (yoshi, masa).* *yudzuru* ('to yield');
herikudaru ('to humble oneself'). 149.
| 位 *jōi* ('abdication of the throne').

鰐 REI, RAI. *hamu*, now *hamo* (a conger eel, *Ophichthys urolophus*).
Misused for 鰈 (p. 518), e.g., in | 崎 Karei-zaki (cape). 195.

靄 AI; ATSU. *tanabiku* ('to hang about', as fog or haze). 173.

龍 RŌ, RU; RIŌ, RIU; REI, RŌ. 'The noise of thunder'. 173.
| 神 Takao-gami (the Rain Dragon).

靈 [Contraction: 灵.] REI, RIŌ; (*yoshi*). *tamashii, tama, mitama* ('a soul, spirit, ghost'); *yoshi* ('good'). As *rei-*, also 'sacred, divine' (esp. Bud.). 173.

| 山 *Rei-san, Riō-sen* (m.), *Riōzen* (t.). | 岸島 *Reigan-jima* (is.).
| 南坂 *Reinan-zaka* (dist. of Yedo). | 元 *Reigen* (111th Mikado).
PRIESTS: | 彩 *Riōsai* (ptr.); | 玄 *Rei-gen, 彦-gen, 源-gen* (ptr.), 巖 *-gan*.
| 龜 *Reiki* (*nengō*, 715-716). | 芝 *reishi* (Chin. *ling-chih*, the Sacred Fungus, *Polyporus lucidus*). | 驗記 *reigen-ki* ('a record of manifestations of divine power', esp. of Kwannon, d.).

蠶 [Contraction: 蚕.] SAN. *ko, kaiko* (the Silkworm, larva of *Bombyx mori*). 142.

| 養川 *Kogai-gawa* (r., same as 小貝川). | 室, | 家 *koya* ('a silkworm house'). | 養種 (or 草 or 艸) *kaiko-yashinai-gusa* ('phases of silkworm culture').

鹽 [Contractions: 塩, 塩.] YEN; shio. *shio* ('salt, brine'). 197.

[Compare 汐 (p. 213), 潮 (459).] | 谷 *Shioya* or *Shionoya* (k. of Shimotsuke; both as t. and f.; also *Yenya* as f.); *Shioya-ga-hara* 原 (moor).
| 入川 *Shioiri-kawa* (r.). OTHER TOWNS: | Shio (f.); 大 | Ōshio (f. ptr.); | 飽 *Shiaku* (is., -jima); | 川 **Shio**-kawa (f. ptr., met.), 田 *-ta*, -da (f. ptr.), 尻 *-jiri* (Nakasendō stage 30; pass, -tōge 峠), 名田 *-nada*

(ditto 23), 屋 -ya (f.), 津 -tsu (f.), -dzu, 畑 -bata, 釜 -gama, 原 -bara (f.), 越 -koshi, 澤 -zawa (f.), 竈 -gama.

OTHER SURNAMES: 小 | Oshio (*nō*); 小 | 山 Oshioyama; | 治 Yenia; | 入 **Shio**-iri, -noiri, 山 -yama, 井 -i, 見 -mi (lacq.), 島 -jima, 崎 -zaki (ptr.), 野 -no, 野入 -noiri, 野谷 -noya, 濱 -hama (lit. 'a beach where salt is refined'), 瀬 -ze. | 燒王 **Shio**-yaki-ō (prince), 乘津彦 -noritsuhiko (general), 麻呂 -maro (n.). | 龍 *yenriō* (myth. creat.).

鷺 RO. *sagi* (the Little Egret or Snowy Heron, *Herodias garzetta*). 196.
Towns: | 山 Sagi-yama, 坂 -saka (f.). OTHER SURNAMES: | Sagi (*kiōgen*-players; *nō*); | 池 Sagi-noike, 沼 -numa, 屋 -ya. | 娘 Sagi-musume (leg. pers.).

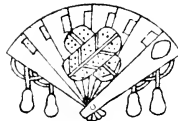
顰 HIN, BIN. *hisomeru*, *shikameru* ('to frown'). 181.
| 見 Shikami (mask).

鼈 BETSU, BECHI. *suppon* (the Japanese River Tortoise, *Trionyx japonicus*). 205.

鷹 YŌ, Ō; or Ō, YŌ; taka; (*taka*); *zok.*, Taka- (one mod. example: | 一 Yōichi). *taka* ('a hawk, falcon'). 196.

[Compare 高 (p. 341).] | 刈 Taka-no-hama (coast). | 打(取)山 Taka-uchi(-tori)-yama (m.). | 架沼 Takahoko-numa (lake). Towns: | 房 Ōbō (pot.); | 島 Taka-shima (f.), 巢 -su (f.). | [ヶ] 峯 Taka[ga]mine (dist. of Kiōto, pot.). OTHER SURNAMES: 大 | Ōtaka; 小 | Kodaka; | 木 Taka-gi, 司 -tsukasa (see also p. 83), 羽 -ba, 見 -mi, 取 -tori (n.), 野 -no, 森 -mori. | 子 Taka-ko (court-lady). | 匠 *takajō* ('a falconer'; tit.; one of the Ōtsu pictures). | 羽 *taka-no-ha* (tail-feathers of a hawk, heraldically used as in the *mon* reproduced below).

𪗇 Variant of 門 (p. 319). 191.



Akita-gi.

Badge of the Akita, lords of Miharu in Mutsu.

SUPPLEMENT.

As announced in the Introduction (p. 1), the original intention was to omit any specific reference to certain of the characters noted as occurring only rarely in Japanese names, especially those used otherwise than initially. In deference, however, to a wish expressed by a number of subscribers to the work, a selection of these characters has been embodied in the following supplement, with a note of their pronunciations (*on*) and meanings and the number of the radical under which each is classed in Chinese dictionaries. The general typographical arrangement reproduces that of the body of the work, though the authors regret the impracticability of rendering the characters in the bold format (*nigō*) which they trust will prove an attractive feature of the Dictionary.

FOUR STROKES.

丰 FŪ, HŌ; HŌ, BU. 'Luxuriant'. 2.

FIVE STROKES.

谷 YEN. Chin. place-name, Yen. 30.

SEVEN STROKES.

汶 BUN, MON. Chin. river-name, | 河
Wên-ho. 85.

沃 YOKU, OKU. 'Rich, fertile'. 85.

洌 BUTSU, MOCHI (so dictionaries, but
隱岐宗 | Oki Sōfun, *chajin*).
'Abstruse'. 85.

抗 KŌ. 'Oppose'. 64.

悛 = 校 (see next column).

EIGHT STROKES.

拐 KAI, GE (GAI). 'Deceive'. 64.

披 HI, BI. 'Open, make known'. 64.
| 壽院 Hijuin (art-name).

岬 HAKU, BIAKU. 'Mountain'. 46.

咋 SAKU, SA; *Kui*. 'Crunching, for a
short time'. 30.

咄 TOTSU, TATSU. 'Shout'. 30.

妃 REI, RIŌ. | 子 Rei-shi (Empress).
38.

玦 FU, BU. Semi-precious stone. 96.

邸 KIŪ, KU. 'Place'. 163.

効 KŌ, GIŌ. 'Learn'. Same as 效. 19.

芬 BUN, HON; *Kaoru*. 'Fragrant' 140.

| 陀利 (or 梨) 花 (or 華)
jundarike (the white lotus, Bud.).

羌 KIŌ, KŌ. Ch'iang, anct. tribe
(China). 123.

NINE STROKES.

洽 KŌ, KIŌ. 'Permeate'. Old Chin-
ese river-name, Ho. 85.

悛 KIŌ, KŪ; KŌ, GIŌ. 'Clear, clever'.
61. | 丰 Kōbō (priest).

阨 KŌ (KWŌ). 'Road'. 170.

咬 KŌ, KIŌ. 'Song of birds'. 30.

哆 SHA; SHI; TA; TA. 'Gape'. 30.
| 囉哩樓 Tararirō (pseud.).

桴 KIŌ. 'Hollow'. 75. But | 船
Kōsen (priest).

枳 See p. 517, note 3.

枸 KU, KO. 杞 *kuko* (the Duke of Argyll's Tea-tree, *Lycium bar-barum*). 75.

珀 HAKU, HIAKU. 琥 | *kohaku*, 'amber'. 96.

玲 REI, RIŌ. 'Bright'. 96.

晒 HEI, HIŌ. 'Bright'. 72.

映 YEI, YŌ. 'Bright, sunlight'. 72.

胝 CHI. *akagari, akagire* ('chapped skin'). 130. 大太 *Akagari-daita* (strong man).

斫 SHAKU. 'Cut'. 69.

耐 OR 耐 DAI (TAI), NAI; TO, DE. 'Endure'. 126.

酹 TEI, CHŌ. 'Drink-sodden'. 164.

畏 I. *kashikomaru* ('act with reverence, respect'). 102.

芥 REI, RIŌ. Plant-name. 140.

赴 KIŪ, KU; *take*. 'Strong, brave'. 156.

TEN STROKES.

凌 RIŌ. 'Ice, endure'. 15.

浙 SETSU, SECHI. 江 *Sekkō*, Chin. river (Chê-chiang) and province (Chehkiang). 85.

浩 KŌ. 'Great, expansive'. 85.

挺 TEI, CHŌ. 'Pull out'. See p. 40. 64.

悔 KWAI, KE. 'Repent'. 61.

埃 AI, YEI; YE. 'Dust'. 32.

峴 KEN, GEN. Chin. mountain, Hsien. 46.

哩 RI. 'Outwit'. 30.

唄 BAI, BE. 'Praise'. 30. 太夫 *Utadayū* (*zok.*).

玲 KŌ, GŌ. 'Gem, jewel-case'. 96.

玃 *Takeshi*. Old variant of 翼 (p. 499). 124.

奚 KEI, GAI; KE. 'Why, how?'. 37.

莠 Same as 莠 (p. 533, eight strokes).

茫 KŌ.

荃 SEN, ZEN. } Plant-names. 140.

栞 KAN. 'Bookmarker, clue' (*shiori*). 75.

迷 BEI, MEI; ME. 'Stray, be perplexed'. 162.

ELEVEN STROKES.

混 KON. 'Turbid, disorderly'. 85.

湮 SHI. Tzu, Chin. river. 85.

淙 SŌ, SŪ. 'Noise of waters'. 85.

徠 RAI. Lai, Chin. mountain. 60.

棕 SŌ, SŪ. 'Enjoy'. 61.

忼 KŌ, KŪ. 'Artless'. 61.

惜 SEKI, SHAKU. 'Grudge, spare, pity'. 61.

接 SHŌ, SŌ; SETSU, SECHI. 'Meet, unite, follow'. 64.

捷 SHŌ, ZŌ. 'Hunt, conquer, quick'. 64.

猗 I. 'Splendid!'. 94.

唱 SHŌ, SŌ. 'Sing'. 30.

婉 YEN, ON. 'Gracious'. 38.

婧 SEI, JŌ. 'Modest'. 38. 子 *Sada-ko* (court-lady).

梔 SHI. *kuchinashi* (the Cape Jasmine, *Gardenia florida*). 75.

晤 GO, GU. 'Bright'. 72.

晞 KI. 'Sunrise'. 72.

欲 YOKU; YŌ. 'Covet'. 76.

雱 U. 'Prayers for rain'. 173.

竟 KEI, KIŌ. 'Exhaust'. 117.

尙 CHŌ. 'Great'. 37.

TWELVE STROKES.

挿 SŌ, SHŌ. 'Insert'. 64. 花 *sōkwa, ikebana* ('flower-arrangement').

喚 KWAN. 'Call, call out'. 30.

嫵 HEN, BEN. 'Beauty'. 38. 子 Ben-shi (princess).
 嫵 TŌ. 'Coquettish'. 子 Tō-shi (princess).
 嫵 SHUN. 'Beauty'. 子 Shun-shi (princess).
 隅 GŪ, GO. 夷 Gūi, Yü-i, anct. name for the Shantung promontory, China, and for its inhabitants. 46.
 楸 YEKI. }
 楸 TEI, TAI. } Tree-names. 75.
 棹 TŌ. }
 棋 or 碁. Same as 碁 (p. 431). 75.
 焯 TON, DON. 'Glitter'. 86.
 琛 CHIN, JIN. 'A treasure'. 96. But 海 Tankai (priest).
 翔 JŌ, ZŌ. 'Hover'. 124.
 訛 TA. 'Deceive'. 149. But 阿 Takua (priest).
 敢 KAN, GON. 'Dare'. 66.
 飢 ITSU, ICHI. 'Swallow, martin'. 196.
 奠 TEN, DEN. 'Settle, fix'. 37.
 翕 KIŪ, KŌ. 'Assemble'. 124.
 蔕 BI, MI. Plant-name. 140.
 髡 KON, KUN. 'Baldness'. 190.
 雇 KO, KU. 'Borrow, hire'. Used for 願 (p. 523). 172.
 逮 TEI, TAI. 'Reach to'. 162.
 閔 BIN, MIN. 'Pity, grieve'. 169.
 觚 KO, KU. 'Wine-vessel'. 148.

THIRTEEN STROKES.

傲 GŌ. 'Arrogant'. 9.
 溶 YŌ. 'Deep, flowing water'. 85.
 搬 Same as 擎 (next column).
 塊 KWAI, KE. 'Clod'. 32.
 慊 KEN. 'Contented'. 61.

嗜 SHI. 'Enjoy'. 30.
 嶮 KEN, KON. 'High mountain'. 46.
 煌 KŌ (KWŌ), Ō. 'Glitter'. 86.
 瑚 KO, GO. Sacrificial vessel. 96.
 頊 KIŌKU, GOKU. 96.
 曠 Variant of 映 (p. 534, nine strokes).
 稜 RŌ, RŪ; RO. 'Angle, divine majesty'. 115.
 碌 ROKU. 'Rough, toilsome'. 112.
 綱 KEI. Name of a cloth. 120.
 蛻 SEI, SE. 'Sloughed skin' of insects, etc. 142.
 蜉 FU, BU. Insect-name. 142.
 艇 TEI, CHŌ. Boat-name. 137.
 貉 KAKU, GAKU. Animal-name. 153.
 鉏 SHO, SO; *sabi*. 'Rust' (*sabi*). 167.
 遐 KA, GE. 'Distant, dim'. 162.
 過 KWA. 'Exceed, transgress'. 162.
 閘 Ō, YŌ. 'Floodgate'. 169.

FOURTEEN STROKES.

僖 KI. 'Rejoice, enjoy'. 9.
 漪 I. 'Rippling water'. 85.
 滴 TEKI, CHAKU. 'Drip, ooze'. 85.
 漬 SHI. 'Soak, dye'. 85.
 瑠 SHŌ, SŌ. 'Tinkling, shimmer'. 96.
 祺 KI. 'Good, easy'. 113.
 睽 KEI. 'Stare, ostracized'. 109.
 孤 *keiko*, 'outcast'.
 綜 SŌ, SU. 'Gather together'. 120.
 疑 GI; *gi*. 'Doubt, go astray'. 103.
 銓 SEN, ZEN. 'Estimate'. 167.
 鉞 KAKU, KIAKU. 'Fish-hook'. RAKU. 'Shave the head'. 167.
 鈇 KEI. 'A gold ornament'. 167.
 鄰 RIN. 'Pebbles in water'. 119.
 蓁 SHIN, JIN. 'Flourishing'. 140.
 甃 SHŪ, SHU. 'Pavement'. 98.
 擎 HAN, BON. 'Remove'. 64.

厭 YŌ, YEN. 'Dislike'. 27. 求
Yengu (priest).

FIFTEEN STROKES.

搵 KI. 'Beckon'. 64.
憎 See p. 525.
樛 KIŪ, KU. 'Pendulous branches'.

75. 舍 Tsuganoya (art-name).

稼 KA. 'To sow'. 115.
皜 KŌ, GŌ. 'White'. 106.
蝓 GŪ, GŌ. A beetle. 142.
蝗 or 𧈧 KŌ (KWŌ), Ō. 106.
頤 SHIN. 181.

駝 TA, DA. 'Packhorse'. 185. 駱 I
rakuda, 'camel'.

鄰 Variant of 鄰 (fourteen strokes).

暴 HŌ, BŌ. 'Fierce'. 72. 代連
Arashiromuraji (strong man).

窮 KIŪ, GŌ. 'Exhaust, helpless'. 116.

憩 Variant of 憩 (p. 488). 61.

暫 ZAN, SON. 'A short period of time'
(I 時 zanji). 72.

髯 ZEN, SON. 'Whiskers' (hige). I 九
郎 Higekurō (zok.).

閤 GIN. 'Be respectful'. 149.

SIXTEEN STROKES.

瀧 SEN. Chan, Chinese river. 85.

憶 OKU; Ō. 'Think'. 61.

橙 TŌ, CHŌ. Species of orange. 75.

璜 KŌ (KWŌ), Ō. 'A jade ornament'.
96.

鷁 TŌ, TSŪ. 'A grebe'. 196.

瞳 TŌ, TSŪ. 'Pupil of eye'. 109.

縑 KEN. A fine silk stuff. 120.

諛 KEN, KWAN. 'Deceive'. 149.

諺 KEN, GEN. 'Proverb'. 149.

謀 BŌ, MU. 'Plan'. 149.

諧 KAI, GE. 'All, together'. 149.

輜 YŪ, YU. 'Dark'. 159.

銀 CHŌ; toshi. 'Swift'. 167.

錯 SAKU (SHAKU). 'Mistake; to polish'.
167.

𪔐 GAKU, GOKU. 'Startling, serious'.
30. 作 I sakugaku, same as 酉
as a zodiacal sign.

袞 KEN. 'Tuck up'. 145.

熹 KI. 'To steam'. 86.

盥 KWAN. 'Wash hands'. 108.

磬 KEI, KIŌ. 'Gong'. 112.

SEVENTEEN STROKES.

濫 RAN, RON. 'Overflow, encroach'.
85.

斛 KAI, KE. 'Pitch, resin'. 75.

牆 SHŌ, SŌ. 'Wall'. 90.

磻 HAN, BAN. P'an, Chin. river. 112.

謎 HEI, MAI; ME. 'Enigma'. 149.

雖 SUI. 'Although'. 172.

鮫 Same as 蛇 (p. 365). 195. I 山
Tazan (n.).

勵 REI, RAI. 'Diligent'. 19.

麋 BI, MI. Kind of deer. 198.

薔 SHŌ, SŌ. I 薇 shōbi, bara, the
Rose, Rosa. 140.

EIGHTEEN STROKES.

珎 YEI. An ancient jewel. 96.

襟 KIN, KON. 'Collar'. 145.

翺 KŌ. 'Hover'. 124.

鎔 YŌ, YŪ. 'Metal-founding'. 167.

藎 SHIN, JIN. 'Faithful'. 140.

簣 KI, GI. 'Hod for earth'. 118.
I 山 Kizan (n.).

贅 ZEI, SE. 'Parasite, useless append-
age, verbiage'. 154. (But Haga
reads I 牙 Gōga, n.).

翹 KIŌ, GIŌ. 'Raise'. 124.

NINETEEN STROKES.

- 蹲 SON. 'Crouch'. 157.
 疆 KIŌ, KŌ. 'Boundary'. 102.
 鏗 KŌ, KEI. 'Ring' of metals. 167.
 霸 HA, HE; HE. Same as 霸. 'Tyran-
 nical'. 146.
 覈 KAKU, KIAKU (GEKI). 'Investigate'.
 146.
 藕 KŌ, GU. 'Lotus-root'. 140.
 攀 HAN. 'Grasp at, drag'. 64.

TWENTY STROKES.

- 憲 KEN. Flower-name. 140.

TWENTY-ONE STROKES.

- 澧 FŪ, HŌ. Fêng, Chin. river. 85.
 躋 SEI, SAI. 'Rise'. 157.
 鐸 TAKU, DAKU. Kind of bell. 167.
 鐸 Read *hai* in 也 Hanya (priest)
 and 阿寺殿 Hanaji-dono (=
 Ashikaga Yoshikane 義兼, 12th
 century).
 葩 I. 'To blossom'. 140. 芳 Ihō
 (priest).

TWENTY-TWO STROKES.

- 儼 KEN, GON. 'Stern, severe'. 9.
 塾 Genjuku (n.).
 囉 RA; RA. 'Noise'. 30.

- 蠹 TO, TSU. The Silverfish, *shimi*.
 142. 舍 Shiminoya (art-name).
 囊 DŌ, NŌ; TA. 'Bag, sack'. 30.
 鰐 GŌ. A sea monster. 195.
 契 KIŌ, KU. 'Grant'. 212.

TWENTY-THREE STROKES.

- 璚 SAN. Ant. jade implement. 96.
 纓 YEI, YŌ. 'Cap-strings'. 120.
 鑛 KŌ (KWŌ). 'Ore'. 167.

TWENTY-FOUR STROKES AND
OVER.

- 攬 RAN. Same as 攀 (p. 507). 64.
 鷗 SEN. 'A hawk' (*taka, hayabusa*).
 196. 媛 Hayabusa-hime (Em-
 press).
 識 SHIN; SAN, SEN. 'Prophecy'. 149.
 桂 Senkei (priest).
 鑰 YAKU. 'Key' (*kagi*). 167. 之
 助 Kaginosuke (*zok*).
 鑊 KWAN. 'Bucket'. 167.
 醪 BI, MI. Sort of wine. 164.
 鑾 RAN. Kind of bell. 167.
 驩 KWAN. 'Rejoice'. 187.
 癡 TŌ. 'Foolish'. 61.
 漣 YEN. 'Water in motion'. 85.
 鼈 GŌ. A large tortoise. 205.

INDEX TO THE GEOGRAPHICAL AND FAMILY NAMES.

EXPLANATION.

1. References are to pages. An asterisk (*) indicates that the reference is made to the List of Addenda. An obelus (†) implies that the example will be found under two *different* characters on the same page. (It so frequently happens that it is found more than once under the *same* character, that no special indication is given for this contingency.)
2. Geographical names are, as a rule, indexed without any purely descriptive and separable suffix, such as -yama, -san ('mountain'), -kawa, -gawa ('river'), -ga-dake, -no-hara, and so forth.
3. Needless repetition has been further obviated in the following ways:—
 - (a) Entries in the form 'Aga-no, -ta, -tsuma, -wa', and the like, explain themselves.
 - (b) If the example required is not indexed in full, dock it of its last syllable¹ and look for the resulting entry, *which must be one ending in a hyphen*. If no such entry appears, cut off the remaining syllables in turn until successful. Thus, Aburai and Aburakawa will be found under 'Abura- 257' (i.e., on p. 257) by dropping one and two syllables respectively (-i, -ka-wa). Abuta, Abukuma and Abukawa are similarly covered by the entry 'Abu- 262, 304'. But Aba, Abi, Abō (not Abo), Achi, Agui, Ato, and a large number of other names not indexed, will be found only by reference to the entry 'A- 262'. (Note that Ato, as an *integral name*, is *not* covered by the hyphenated entry 'Ato- 423', but only—as will be seen by reference thereto—the names Atobe and Atomī, otherwise unindexed.)
 - (c) Many names beginning with Ō (as representing 大), O and Ko (小), are omitted and should be looked for under the succeeding portion of the example—this time either *with or without a final hyphen*,

¹ The 'diphthongs' *ai, au, ei, oi, iū*, should for this purpose be regarded as dissyllables (*a-i, a-u, e-i, o-i, i-ū*).

more usually *with*. Due allowance must be made for the *nigori* (see p. 34), so that Ōdera, for example, will be found under 'Tera- 227'.

- (d) For convenience of grouping, entries beginning with *Ko* are arranged separately from those with *Kō*; and similarly with *Ho* and *Hō*, *O* and *Ō*, *So* and *Sō*, *To* and *Tō*, *Yo* and *Yō*, *Yu* and *Yū*.
- (e) The usual province-names (see list on p. 123) are omitted unless they are also surnames or names of other geographical features.
- (f) The List of Addenda should be taken into account for possible additional examples, which are only indexed when they form 'entries in full.' Special attention is directed to the entry for p. 67.

A.

- A- 262. Abe 225-6, 262, 322.
 Abiko 226, 244, 247, 262.
 Abo 226, 262.
 Aboshi, Aboshiya 445.
 Abu, Abu- 262, 304.
 Abura- 257. Aburi 271.
 Achi 225.
 Adachi, Adachi- 225-6, 245.
 Adakai 205.
 Adzu-chi 225, -ki, -ki- 243,
 -ma 266, 244, 279-80, 361,
 -mi 225, -sa 316.
 Aekawa = Ayekawa.
 Afu 262, 398.
 Afu-ri 271, -mi 357.
 Aga-no 159, 262, -ta 485,
 -tsuma 244, -wa 244, 262,
 395.
 Age 388. Age- 159. Age-ki
 262, -noshō 225, -ya 388.
 Agi 281. Ago 314.
 Aguchi(-no-yashiro) 413.
 Aguta 484. Ahachi 225.
 Ai 262, 298, 506.
 Ai- 222, 298, 428, 429, 506.
 Ai-ba 222, 298, 527, -bara
 222, 298, 398, 506, -da 298,
 314, 428, -houra, -ka 301,
 -noichiba 329, -ra 297, -ri
 212, -ta 301, 314.
 Aji 225. Aji- 262 (*init.*)
 Aji-gasawa 526, -kawa 262
 (*fin.*), -ki 226, 262 (*fin.*),
 -ma 226, 445, -ro 245, 445.
 Aka, Aka- 251.
 Aka-numa 251, 262, -neya
 347, -ri 226, -shi 267.
 Ake- 267-8, 479, 500.
 Akera 221, 268.
 Aki 225, 262, 301.
 Aki- 267, 301.
 Akita 226, 267, 301, 448.
 Akitsushima 301, 445.
 Akō 251. Aku 398.
 Aku- 262, 448. Aku-chi 267,
 -ta, -ta- 286, 398, 448.
 Am- 225-6.
 Ama 168-9, 204, 226, 262, 322.
 Ama- 168-9, 203, 204.
 Ama-bata 271, -be, -bu 322,
 -ri 169, 203, 484, -ru- 248.
 Ame(-no-kuni) 262.
 Ame- 271.
 Amenomiya 153*, 398.
 Amenoshita 168.
 Ami 225. Ami- 445.
 Amida 262, 445. Amō 168.
 An(-no-gōri) 262.
 An- 225-6. Ana- 200.
 Ana-fu 188*, -ki 226, -mi,
 -na 262, -shi 200, 262.
 An-ge, -gi 281. Ani 226, 262.
 Anigawa 194. Ano 225, 262.
 Anotsu 226.
 Ao 314*. Ao- 282.
 Aō 282, 398. Aōda 398.
 Ao-gi 208, -i 282, 434, -igaoka
 434, -mi 282, 455.
 Ara- 348, 426. Ara-chi 429,
 -ragi 524, -sawa 226, 348, -shi,
 -shiyama 405, -tama 532.
 Are-haka, -nai 348.
 Ari- 228†, 510.
 Asa 225, 316.
 Asa- 356-7, 379, 396-7.
 Asa-da 357, 379, 396, 496,
 -ge 195, -hi 231, 396, -i
 262, 356, 396, -ka 165, 225,
 396, 397, -ko 262, 357, 396,
 -mi 226, 262, 356, 357, -ri
 262, 356, 396.
 Ase 212. Ashi 225, 520.
 Ashi- 245, 434, 520.
 Ashi-o 225, 245, -ki 262, 434,
 520, -ya 432, 520.
 Aso 225, 262, 429. Asō 379.
 Asōdzu 356.
 Asu-gawa 267, -ha 245, ka
 267, 317, -kai, -kabe 317,
 -ke 245, -mi 267.
 Ata 244, 262. Ata-gi 225*,
 -go, -goshita 429, -ka 226,
 262, -mi 262, 473, -rashi 426.
 Aterazawa 201. Atō- 423.
 Atsu- 316, 473.
 Atsu-ki 262, -mi 225, 316,
 386, -riū 195, -so 396.
 Awa, Awa- 262, 357, 398.
 Awashi 222.
 Aya 262, 440, 445.
 Aya- 440, 445.
 Aya-ko, -shi 429, -ma 262.
 Ayekawa 429.
 Ayu- 221, 485.
 Aza 316. Azabu 379.
 Aze, Aze- 331, 334, 364.
 Azu-, see Adzu-.

B.

Ba- 336. Bamba 234, 400.
Bampaku 531.
Ban 231, 237, 400.
Pan- 234, 237, 265.
Ban-dai, -daiya 433.
Befu 242. Bei- 229.
Bek-, Dep-, Des-, Betsu- 242-3.
Ben 175*. Beniya 302.
Benkei 482.
Bi 317. Bifu 384.
Biō-bu 316, -dō 192, -kōsha 506.
Bi-tō 253, -wa 410, -washima 263, -zen 384.
Bō 236, 288. Bō- 236.
Bō-fu 158, -gasaki 509, -jōdzu 265, -jū 175.
Bokkō 469. Boku 215.
Bokusui 469. Bōya 391.
Bu- 288. Bu-dō 434, -kaku 450, -kuishi 209.
Bukkō 235.
Bum- 171. Bun 505.
Bun- 171, 176. But- 235.
Buzenjima 505.
Byō-, see Biō-.

CH.

Cha- 348. Chi 155.
Chi- 155-6, 156*, 270.
Chi-biki 214, -busa, -chii 271, -chibu 331, -dzu 155, 411, -dzuka 476, -gasaki 313, giri 316, -go 275, 480.
Chūsa-gata 485, -kobe 155.
Chika 320. Chika- 289.
Chika-raishi 149, -tsu 156.
Chiku- 408.
Chiku-bu 211, -jō 487, -ma 155-6, 408, -sa 155-6.
Chi-mori 271, 437, -mura 156, 214.
Chin 236, 361. Chin- 236, 502. Chinda 236, 300, 502.
Chi-ne, -nu 313, -on, -shaku 411, -riū 215, 270, -yo, -yo- 156, -zu (see Chidzu-).
Chō 272, 306, 359, 388.
Chō- 272, 466. Chokushi 304.
Chō ji, -no 144, -sa 259, -sen 396, -shi 447, 466, -shi- 447.
Chū- 178, 179.

D.

Dai- 451. Dai (-sen) 162.
Dai-ba 440, -bonji 378, -bosatsu 407, -butsu 235, -chikawara 448, -chō 272, -dokoro 451, -dzu 243, -go 293, 302, 482, -gūshi 344, -ho 252, -hō, -hōji 519, -jingū 329, -jō 319, 338, -kakuji 519, -ko 154, -kō 281, -ku, -ku- 153, -manji 433, -mon 268, -monji 176, -motsu 266, -muken 401, -nenji 276, -ni 412, -ri 246, 429, -shii 154, -shōji 435, -tō 280, 417, 513, -toku 459, -ya 248, -zen, -zennosuke 405, -zu (see -dzu).
Dampō 465.
Dan 458, 461, 491. Dan- 458.
Dan-doku 491, -kei 386, -no 301, 458, -tem(-mon) 465, -to 301.
Darani 262. Daruma 437.
Date 210. Dazaifu 178.
De- 205-6. Dem-, Den- 414.
Den, Dentō 207.
Deshimaru 252.
Do 159. Dō- 231, 374, 437.
Do-do, -doi 216, -doki 170*.
Dōgo 339, 437. Doitsu 477.
Domburi 181.
Don-ge 486, -guri 458.
Doro-hatchō 508. Dōzen 339.
Dzu-moto 482, -shi 458.

E.

[See also Ye.]

Echizen 413.

FU.

Fu 402. Fu- 201, 287, 402.
Fu-basami 176, -buki 370.
Fuchi 357, 467. Fuchi- 357.
Fūchō 318. Fuda- 190.
Fuda (-no-tsuiji) 190.
Fu-dai 406, -dan 168, -daraku 393, 406, -de- 409, 500, -dō 168.
Fue-, see Fuye-. Fugeshi 457.
Fuji, Fuji- 168, 402, 513-4.
Fuka- 355. Fuka-mi 229, 355, 385, 402, -wa 201, 287, 355, 402, 406.

Fu-ke 322, -kei 238, -ki 402, -ki- 238, 432.
Fukke 402, 413. Fukōsu 355.
Fuku, Fuku- 443. Fuku-da 402, 413, -ra 238, 443, -ro, -ro- 378, -ura 238, 443.
Fumi, Fumi- 176.
Fumimaki 345.
Funa- 220, 365. Funai 287, 365.
Fundariki 171.
Fu-niū 365, -niūdō 168.
Funya 176*. Furansu 235.
Fu-ro 318, -ru 201, 202, -ru- 202.
Furu-i 469, 506, -ya 202, 296.
Fu-sa 493, -sa- 288, -se 201, 402*.
Fuse-da 201, -ya 209.
Fushi- 209. Fūshi 457.
Fusō 237, 493. Futa- 143-4.
Futa-go 143, 271, -kado 271, -mi 143, 507, -tabi 217.
Futoi 178. Futsu 235, 376, 402.
Futsukaichi 143. Futtu 402.
Fu-wa 168, -ya 287, 468, -ye- 377, -yō 287, -yu- 198.

G.

Ga 410. Gaku- 486.
Gaku-ban 248, -den 474, 486.
Gam- 412. Gamman 247.
Ga-ma, -mō, -mō- 452.
Gan-ju, -kō 283, -riū 528.
Garo 410. Gassan = Gwassan.
Gazan 325. Ge, Ge- 153.
Geki 190. Gembu 199.
Gen- 416. Gen-jō 309, -kai 199.
Gessan 183. Gifu 238.
Gim-, Gin- 447. Giō- 211.
Gion 300. Go 245.
Go- 170, 293, 353-4.
Gō 212, 222, 418, 450.
Gō- 212, 222, 259, 418.
Go-jō 170, 522, -koku 522, -koye 174*, -ku- 391, -men 293, -mu 397.
Gon- 525. Goō 522. Gōsu 245.
Gu-jō 334, -niū 189.
Gumma 423. Gun 334.
Gun- 305, 334. Gusoku 274.
Gwassan 183.
Gyō-, see Giō-.

H.
 Ha 214. Ha- 214, 258.
 Ha-bu 159, 358, -bu- 159, 214.
 Hachi- 145, 422, 424.
 Hachisuba 471. Hachōji 145.
 Ha-da 214, 258, -dzu 214, 258,
 460, -furi, -furibe 328, -ga
 214, 258, 286, 295, -gi, -gi-
 432, -guri 214, 434, -ha, -ha-
 105, -hakabe 258*.
 Hai- 299. Hai-bara 432, 442,
 -ki 219, -mase 258, -nutsuka,
 -ri 214, -to 340.
 Haji 159. Haji-ka 242*, -kano
 242, -yama 146*.
 Hajō 529. Hak- 145.
 Haka 453. Haka- 384.
 Haka-ma 364, -shima 145, -ta
 233, 384.
 Hako 471. Hako-ba 471, -date
 290, -ne 290, 471, -ya 506,
 -zaki 435, 471.
 Haku, Haku- 196. Hakui 214.
 Ham- 203. Hama, Hama- 490.
 Hamuro 434. Han- 203.
 Hana 285. Hana- 285, 407.
 Hana-busa 285, 314, 522, -wa
 417.
 Handa 203, 242, 246.
 Hane- 214.
 Han-gaya 442, -ge 237.
 Hani- 159, 358. Haniū 159,
 214, 358.
 Han-nia 333, -no 242, -nō 425,
 -zawa 442.
 Hao 400*. Hara 350, 460, 501.
 Hara- 350. Harai, Harai- 330.
 Hara-maki, -tai 420.
 Hari- 335. Hari-kawa 378,
 -ma 460, -moto 461.
 Haru, 310*. Haru- 310-1.
 Haru-da 350, -na 442, -sha
 258, -ta 257, 311.
 Has- 145. Hasama 214 (see
 also Hazama).
 Hase 242, 258, 272. Hase- 272.
 Hase-kura 176, -be 158, 272,
 -beji 158*.
 Hashi 159, 478. Hashi- 478.
 Hashi-ba 214, 278, -da 473,
 478, -hama 258, -ma 214, -o
 472, -ri 251, -zaki 410.
 Hashū-do 414, -dzu 478.
 Hassaki 424. Hasu 471.
 Hasu- 214, 471. Hat- 145.

Hata 145*, 214, 258, 299, 339,
 345, 443, 460.
 Hata- 299, 460. Hata-be 145*,
 -date 443, -gawa 299, 345, 460,
 -go 327, -i 214, 299, 460, -ke,
 -ke- 339, -ki 145, -naka 299,
 339, -no 258, 299, 339, 345,
 442, 460, -yasu 226*, -ye 258.
 Hatchōme 145. Hatenashii 443.
 Hato- 415. Hatori 268.
 Hatsu- 242. Hatsu-da 145,
 257, -kaichi 182, -ma 145,
 -se 242, 257.
 Hat-ta 145, 242, -tori (=
 Hatori).
 Ha-waka 434, -ya, -ya- 219.
 Haya-busa 340, -hi 382, -ma
 214, 434, 514, -mi 219, 382,
 419, -se 219, 254, -shi, -shi-
 265, -shima 219, -ta 219, 340.
 Hazama 248, 258, 318, 324, 325,
 414.
 Hazu, see Hadzu. He- 173.
 He-bi, -bi- 365, -gi 184, -guri
 192, -guri- 192*, -haru 515.
 Hei, Hei- 192, 382. Heki 184.
 Hekohori 315*. Hemi 515.
 Hemmi 412. Hen 175*.
 Hesomura 445. Hetsui 524.
 Heya 368. Hi 181, 184, 186, 514.
 Hi- 152, 184-5, 268, 462, 491.
 Hiaku- 216.
 Hibiki, Hibiki- 527.
 Hida 165, 268, 317.
 Hida-ri, -ri- 201, -se 317.
 Hide 184. Hide- 184, 247.
 Hie, Hie-, see Hiye, Hiye-.
 Hi-fumi 142, -gashi 152, 280.
 Higashi- 279-80. Higeno 473.
 Higurashi 184-5, 446.
 Hi-i 165, 411, 514, -ita 166, -ji
 165, 184, 268.
 Hiji-kata 159, -noya 258, -ri
 435.
 Hika-mi 186, -ri 229, -wa 186,
 514, -wagishi 152.
 Hiketa 166, 228. Hiki 165, 184.
 Hiki-da 166†, 181, 193, -gayatsu
 165, -me 498, -mi 183, -moto
 166, -no, -wada 191.
 Hiko 309, 314. Hiko- 309.
 Hiku 309. Hiku- 166, 184.
 Hime 165, 325. Hime- 325.
 Himo-no 491, -sashi 331.
 Himu-re 165, -no 186.

Hina 165*. Hina- 184, 503.
 Hina-ga 185, 317, -shi 391,
 -tame 389, -tano 185.
 Hinokami 186.
 Hiō- 186, 247. Hiōguya 282.
 Hira, Hira- 165, 192. Hira-
 -giya 298, -kata 192, 265*,
 266, -kiki 413, -oka 192, 266.
 Hirefuru 444. Hiro 474, 475.
 Hiro- 189, 384, 474-5. Hirō
 475.
 Hiru 165, 357, 453. Hiru- 394.
 Hiru-ma 166, 394, -ta 394, 453.
 Hisa 157, 165, 186. Hisa- 157.
 Hisa-ge 447, -ka 157, 491.
 Hishi- 408. Hishi-ma 317, -ro
 185.
 Hitakatsu 165. Hito- 141-2,
 147.
 Hitosugi 164. Hitsu 183.
 Hitsu-da 500, -ji 185.
 Hi-uchi 492, -un 317, -wa 165,
 -yamidzu 235, -ye 165, 184,
 -ye- 184, 421, -yei 165,
 -yodori 511.

HO.

[For HŌ, see later.]

Ho 519. Ho- 292, 492.
 Ho-ashi, -bashira 213.
 Hodo- 292, 393.
 Hodzu-ma 247, -mi 145, 292,
 492.
 Hoi 519. Hok- 188-9.
 Ho-kake 213, -kao 190.
 Hoki 252, 323.
 Hoki-wara 233, -yama 252.
 Hokke 258. Hokoda 447.
 Hoku- 188-9. Hom- 200.
 Hon, Hon- 200. Hon-da 200,
 524, -ji 306, -ya 156*.
 Hori 292, 358. Hori- 358.
 Horimonoya 369.
 Horo- 195, 292, 295, 416.
 Horutogaru 434.
 Hosaka 292, 452, 492.
 Hoshi, Hoshi- 306.
 Hoshina 292. Hoso- 364-5.
 Hosaka 358. Hōtaruzawa 488.
 Hotchi 411. Hoteino 201.
 Hoto-ke 235, -ri 515.
 Hotta 358, 411. Hoya 292, 362.
 Hoyama 213.
 Hozu-, see Hodzu-.

HŌ.

[For HO, see earlier.]

Hō 462. Hō- 258, 519.
Hō-ben 457, jiro 389, -jō 189,
-jōtsu 266, -kabe 258*, -ki
383, -kin 175, -ko 459, -koku
506, -noki 215*, -ō 457, -on
396, -rai 457, 471, 519, -sen
519, -shō 438, 519, -shunji
286, -taku 448, -za 175.

HY.

Hyaku-, see Hiaku-.

Hyō-, see Hiō-.

I.

I 181, 389. I- 181-2, 209-10,
389.
I-ba 210, 335, -bara 181, 210,
380, 389, -barā-, -bata 347.
Ibi, Ibo 388.
Ibu-ki 210, 492, -ra 170, -ri
187, 210, 492, -ribashi 369,
-suki 388.
Ichi 141-2, 199. Ichi-, ditto,
509.
I-chō 480, -de 181, 335, -de-
206, -do 181, 260.
Idzu, Idzu- 205, 209-10, 520.
Idzu-mi 205, 269, 307, -mi-
307, -mita 269, -na 425, -tsu
181, 182, 210*, -tsuya 181.
Ie, Ie-, see Iye, Iye-.
Iga-rashi 170, -ta 210, 525.
Igirisu 314. Igu 210, 215, 288.
Ihara 181, 380.
Ii, Ii- 181, 210, 425.
Ijimoto 170. Ik- 141-2.
Ika- 170, 210. Ika-da 408, -do
182, -dzuchi 427, -ri 170, 182,
421, -ri- 421, -ruga 235,
392*, 502, -shi 520.
Ike, Iko- 213. Iki- 197.
Ikiriki 210. Ikkawa 197.
Iko-ma 182, 197, 492, -sa 318.
Iku- 197. Iku-ba 197, 270, -i
197, 294, -ma 197, 210, -mi
210, -ta 197, 409, -tama 197,
294, -yo 409, -ze 142.
Ima, Ima- 174.
Ima-biye 426, -ri 174, 210.
Im-ba 215, -be 210, 245, 338,
497, -bi 232.

Imi, Imi- 210.

Imi-dzu 181, 335, -ki 245*.

Immaki 215.

Imo, Imo- 252. Imo-arai 141,
-se 252, 263, -to 181.

Impu 332.

Imu-be 215, 497, -da 520.

In 325. In- 215, 232, 325.

Ina 389. Ina- 463.

Ina-ba 232, 463, -be 338, 389,

-gawa 210, 389, 463, -ki 178,

-mi 181, -mihara 215, -no

479, -sa 166, -washiro 389.

Ine 224*. Inenoya 463.

Ino 181-2, 210, 288, 389.

Inō 210, 389, 463.

Ino-koshi 335, 389, -tsuji 335,

-yama 389, 425.

Inōzawa 463.

Inu- 178. Inui 178, 368.

Inyō 360.

Io- 170, 210, 380, 515. Iō 394.

Ip- 141. Iri- 146. Iro- 222.

Irō 172, 193. Iru- 146.

Is- 141-2.

Isa-gawa 236, 301, -haya 481,

-kawa 372, -rago 210, -wa

193, 210, 335.

Ishi 193-4, 210. Ishi- 193-4.

Ishi-ki 141, 194, -mi 226.

Ishinden 141. Ishira 210.

Iso 210, 493. Iso- 170, 493.

Iso-be 170, 210, 493, -gai 215*,

-me 288, 493, -nokami 194,

-ra 210.

Issai 388.

Isu-kari 351, -mi 226, -rugi

193, -zu 170.

It- 141. Ita- 265.

Ita-ka, -kiso 210, -ko 459, -mi,

-mi-, -te 210.

Ito 210, 260, 394. Itō 210, 464.

Ito- 221, 394. Ito-da 181, -mi

210, 332.

Itōdzu 271.

Itsu- 170. Itsu-kai 389, -ki

210, 497, -ku, -kushi 520.

Ittō 388. Ju 429. Iwa 444.

Iwa- 193-4, 283-4, 473, 528.

Iwa-dono 335, -i 283-4, 328,

473, -imachi 328.

Iya 388. Iya- 490-1.

Iye, Iye- 343.

Izawa 182, 492.

Izu, Izu-, see Idzu, Idzu-.

J.

Ja- 365. Jakkō 373.

Jaku-ōji 193, -shi 314.

Ji- 214. Ji-ge, -gemura 227,

-ji 428, -jō 143.

Jik- 147. Jike 227.

Jim-ba 325, -bō 329.

Ji-miōin 296, -mokuji 313.

Jin 361*. Jin- 329. Jinnai 325.

Jion 431. Jippō 147.

Ji-shaku 444, -shō 431, -shū 328.

Jitsukawa 450. Jō 323.

Jō- 150-60, 323. Jō-do 355,

-gahana 323, -ge 160, -gwanji

254, -no 319, -sei 374, -shō

510, -tō, -yama 323.

Jā- 147. Juge 478. Jun- 383.

Jūroku 455. Jūzuya 467.

K.

Ka 188, 235. Ka- 187-8, 380.

Ka-ai 259, -ba 479, -ba- 188,

452, 479, -be 188, 204, 440,

488, -beya 488.

Kabu-chi 329, -ra, -ra- 487,

511, -to 188, 195, 379, 380,

-to- 379.

Kachi 259, 393. Kachi- 188,

393.

Kada 188, 376, 380, 410.

Kadenokōji 369, -do 268, 380,

-dō, -do- 268, -doi 248, 268,

432, -dōno 160*.

Kado-no 268, 380, 432, -ri 307,

418, -tama(-yebi)-ya 248.

Kadzu-no 380, -ra 432, -raki

448, -saya 160.

Kae-, see Kaye-.

Kaga-mi 188, 224, 307, 307*,

511, -mi- 511, -wa 188, 307,

410.

Kage-Fuji 468.

Kageyama 399, 468, 470.

Kagi, Kagi- 495. Kago 472.

Kagoshima 380, 515.

Kagura- 329. Kagurai 188.

Ka-haru 307, -ho 452, -hoku

259.

Kai 195. Kai- 246, 322, 413.

Kai-chi 295, -da 246, 255, 322,

413, -dani 381*, -do 295,

-gane 195, -hotsu 315, -jū

255, nō 255*, -noshō 195,

-ragi 362, -to 295, -ya 315.

Kaji 187, 188, 204, 362, 495.

- Kaji- 188, 362, 418, 495.
 Kaji-kawa 299, 362, 393,
 -kazawa 193, 518, -ma 380.
 Kaka-ji 307, -mi 224, 307.
 Kake 188. Kake- 358.
 Kake-liashi 358, 362, -hi 295,
 435, -mama 173.
 Kaki 295. Kaki- 295, 298-9,
 522.
 Kako 187-8, 204, 410.
 Kako- 187. Kakotoshi 329.
 Kaku 188, 410. Kaku- 248, 519.
 Kaku-i 380, -jō 523, -mu 224,
 -tō 188.
 Kam- 160, 329. Kama 341, 452.
 Kama- 341, 452, 503.
 Kama-dō 268, 524, -nza 341,
 -tsuka 142*.
 Kamba-ra 329, 452, -ta 445.
 Kame 365, 486. Kame- 486, 505.
 Kameshi 329.
 Kami 160, 188, 307, 329, 352,
 473. Kami- 159-60, 329.
 Kamiya 329, 332.
 Kam-mori 358, -muri 305.
 Kamo 188, 410, 480.
 Kamo- 188, 480. Kamō 480.
 Kamo-chi 380, -ri 329, -to 380.
 Kamu-ra, -ro 307.
 Kan 188, 403, 407, 414, 440, 495.
 Kan- 203, 329. Kana 276.
 Kana- 276-7. Kana-e (se-
 -ye), -fu 188, -gaki 352,
 -gawa 329, -kusari 522, -me
 305, -rashi 380, -wa 522,
 -yama 276, 424, 477, -ye 276,
 427.
 Kan-da 286, 329, -do 329,
 440, -dzuma 159.
 Kane 187, 337, 452.
 Kane- 276-7, 337, 518.
 Kanemaki 215, 518.
 Kani 204, 515. Kani- 515.
 Kanin 413.
 Kani-tsu 188, 452, -wa 380.
 Kan-koku 413, -nari 276, -no
 329, 407, 507, -noura 195.
 Kano 188, 296, 333, 380.
 Kanō 147, 188, 296, 380, 410,
 452.
 Kanzuma, see Kandzuma.
 Kaori 337. Kara 307, 350.
 Kara- 249, 350. Kara-futo
 479, -i 188, -meki 297, -su
 249, -su- 338.
 Kare-i 529, -ki 299. Kari 412.
 Kari- 166, 286. Kari-basawa
 296, -gane 144, 412, -kawa
 286, 296, -to 296, -ya 166,
 188, 286, 296, 320, 352, 412,
 -zaka 286, 412.
 Karu 187-8, 446. Karu- 446.
 Karu-ga 296, -kaya 285, -mo
 166, -ta 188.
 Kasa, Kasa- 188, 377.
 Kasa-i 188, 377, 432, -nuki 432,
 -sagi 511.
 Kashi 259, 462. Kashi- 462.
 Kashi-i 307, 462, -ko-dokoro
 473, -ma 188, 380, 410, -mo
 188, -nobi 380.
 Kashiwa- 482. Kashiwa 298.
 Kashiwa- 298, 462. Kashiwa-
 -bara 298, 491, -de 480.
 Ka-sho 343, -shū 410.
 Kasokabe 307.
 Kas-sai 432, -semba 222, -shi
 195.
 Kasu 188. Kasu- 365, 494.
 Kasu-be 310, -ga, -ga- 311,
 -gata 310, -gawa 365, -mi
 307, 497, -nigaseki 497.
 Kata 410. Kata- 181. Kata-
 -bami 175, -bira 358, -buki
 414, -gami 459, -gata 175,
 -gibara 462, -hara 241, -ku
 379, -machi 459, -muki 414,
 -no 181, 224, -nohara 241,
 -oka 181, 383, -rai 465, -ta
 181, 379, -yama 181, 290.
 Katchi 195. Kato 329.
 Ka-tō 188, 259, -tori 307, 380.
 Katsu 393. Katsu- 393, 432.
 Katsu-ki 307, 393, -me 188, -mi
 250, 393, 432, -ra 327, -ra-
 327, 432-3, -sa 188.
 Katta 166, 393.
 Kawa, Kawa- 149-50, 259.
 Kawa-nami 150, 236, 259, -ra,
 -ra- 150, 193, 195, 259, -rake
 159, -shi 222.
 Kaya 188, 352, 410.
 Kaya- 188, 313, 434, 442.
 Kayama 188, 307.
 Kaye-de 504, -riyama 504.
 Kayeru- 182. Kayō 410, 434.
 Kayoiura 381.
 Kaza-, Kazeya 318.
 Kazu- 467 (see also Kadzu-).
 Kazumura 269.
 Ke, Ke- 172. Ke-bi 340, -ga
 458, -gon 407.
 Kei- 278, 504. Keikōin 474.
 Kem-butso 246, -mochi 468*.
 Kemigawa 477. Ken 468.
 Ken- 317. Kenyoshi 468.
 Ke-sakake 378, -sen 340, -shō
 163, -ta, -taka 340.
 Ketōin 300, 300*.
 Ketchi, Ketsu- 394. Keya 286.
 Kezō 407.
 Ki 176, 303, 323. Ki- 176-7.
 Ki-ami 284, -ara 232, -be 177,
 227, -beichi, -bi 227.
 Kibi-gatani, -ūdani 400, -tsu
 227.
 Kibu-chi 264, -ne 404.
 Ki-da 177, 404, -do 177, 323,
 -dokoro 323, -dzuki 177,
 264, -fu 303, -ga 340, -gake
 197, -haya 404, -hira 177,
 303, -hire 394, -i 303, 323,
 373, -ire 404, -ji 421, -jima
 176, 339, -jimoto 421, -jō
 303, 486, -kai 339, 404, -kiō,
 -kiōya 327, -kira 281.
 Kikkawa 227.
 Ki-kō 323, -ko 222, 362, 408.
 Kiku- 408. Kiku-chi 177, 408,
 495, -toji 522.
 Kikyō . . . , see Kikiō . . .
 Kim- 276-7.
 Kima-chi 279*, -se 434.
 Kimen 339, 454.
 Kimi, Kimi- 254.
 Kimihira 171. Kimmura 410.
 Kimotsuki 241. Kin- 276-7.
 Kina 227. Kine- 264.
 Kino-kuniya 303, -me 177,
 390, -mi 303, -saki 323,
 -shima 264, -to 143, -yene
 195.
 Kintai 483.
 Kinu 339, 422. Kinu- 224, 422.
 Kiō 250, 278, 312*, 422.
 Kiō- 278. Kiōdai 511. Kiōi 303.
 Kiō-ju, -raishi 366.
 Kira, Kira- 227. Kirara 398.
 Kire-i 394, -to 166.
 Kiri- 166, 327, 513.
 Ki-sa 227, 365, 401, -sai 503,
 -se 177, 404, 406, -shi 227,
 284, 404†, -shi- 284.
 Kishi-ba 177, -ma 264, 323,
 404, -mi 177, 284.

Ki shuku 238, -so 177, 278, -soi
518, -su 277, -ta 188, 340,
404†, -ta- 188 9, 404†.
Ki-ra chi, -ni 177, -ki 177, 188.
Kitō 303, 323, 339. Kitsu 177.
Kitsu- 478. Kitsu-ga, -gi 177,
-gu 270, -ji, -kuri 177, -ne,
-ne 261, regawa 404.
Kiū 148, 157. Kiūragi 520.
Ki-yama 177, 340, -yo, -yo- 356,
yō 360, -yooka 353, 356.
Kizuki, *see* Kidzuki.

KŌ.

[For Kō, *see* later.]

Ko- 202. (*See also* under *rest*
of name.)
Koba 177. Koba-nawa 417,
531, -ri 359, -take 209, 339.
Ko-be 173, -biki 177, -buna 220.
Kochi-be 205, -ga 320, -gami
155.
Ko-dama 275, -danjō 461, -date
155, -dera 177, 227.
Kodzu-ki 177, -kuri 177, 181,
-sawa 243, -ya 371.
Koe, Koe-, *see* Koye, Koye-.
Koga 157, 202, 366.
Koga-i 246, 329, -ne, -ne- 202,
-rashi 177, -wa 149, 307.
Ko-gi 177, 289, -giri 177, -go
302, -goda 174, -gura,
-gurashi 470, -gure 177,
-hata 177, 299, 510.
Koi- 504. Koi-de 205, 385,
-deshina 205, -kawa 181,
528, -ra 210, shikawa 194,
516, -shiwara 193, -to 221.
Koji ma 275, 339, -ro 323.
Kokawa 332. Kokono- 148.
Koku- 382. Koku-bo 157, -ra
346.
Kom- 174, 277, 277*.
Koma 202, 205, 241, 341, 467.
Koma- 467. Koma-gi 414, -i
261, 450, 467, -ki 266, 336, -ru
162, -ta 291, -tsu, -tsu- 264,
-tuki, -ye 261.
Kome- 229. Komeyama 231.
Komi 202, 246.
Kom nie 361, -mura 364.
Komoda 498. Komōdo 261.
Komo-like 470, -no 406, 498,
-ri 202, 423, -riya 527, -ro
481, -ta 314.

Kom-paru 174, 190*, 277, -pira
276.
Komu 397. Komuro 309, 481.
Kon, Kon- 174, 276-7, 374.
Kona-gi 281, -ji 154.
Kon-da 488, 524, -dō 289, -gō
276, 277, 394, -no 274.
Kono 177. Kono-ha 177, -mi
154, 366, -shima 176, -ye 289.
Kon-ya 364, -yō 274.
Kore- 306, 357. Kore-mun-
210, 210*, 357.
Koromo 224, 279, 504.
Kosa-gawa 301, -ji 234.
Kose, Kose- 205.
Koshi 202, 342, 413.
Koshi- 413, 420. Koshi-ba 315,
-da 250, 413, -ki 496, -midzu
413, 497, -rahama 196, -razu
485, -to 187.
Koso-be 202, 269, 366, -ne 205,
399.
Kosu-gō 413, -ō 290, -na 301,
-te 154.
Kota-i 187, -tsu 437.
Ko-teda 527, -to 202, 410, -to-
410, -tō 202, 385, 513, -tobiki
461, -tsu 177.
Kotsu-gi 177, -nagi 515.
Ko-ura 153, -ushiura 327,
-wakubi 478.
Koya 274, 316. Koya-be 197,
-ke 225, -ma 162, 275, 385,
-matsu, -no 248, -nose 177,
-su 154, -tsu 248.
Koye 212, 413. Koye- 268, 413.
Koye-da 268, 319, -nara 206*.
Ko-yu 275, -za 351, -zawa 477,
527, -zu- (*see* Kodzu-)

KŌ.

[For Kō, *see* earlier.]

Kō 249, 281, 307, 342, 382, 489.
Kō- 159-60, 281, 329.
Kō-bai 302, -be 329, -bun 189,
-chi 256, 342, -chiyama 259,
-da 195, 220, 249, 281, 307,
dai 342, -dera 382, -do 329,
502, -dō 189, 195, -dzu 171,
329, 342, 382, -fu 195, 212,
fuku 486, -ga 195, -gai 409,
-ge 159, 334, -ji 423, -jimachi
512, -jimbashi 348, -jimoto,
299, -jō 486, -ma 215,
-minato 528, -mori 259.

Kōno 195, 259, 281. Kōno- 489.
Kōno-dai 382, 489, 502, -minato
329, -ura 276, 329, 334.
Kō-nu 195, -ra 195, 342, -rai
341, -ri 186, 334, 337, 342.
Kōri- 331. Kōriki 342.
Kō-rō 348, -ro 489, -saka 182,
307, 342, -sei 215, -sen 406,
-shiu, -shiu- 288, -tachi 195,
329, -to 212, 307, -tō 195, 212,
316, -toku 475, -ya 195, 342,
364, -yō, -za 342, -zai 307,
-zan 190, -zen 486, -zu 329
(*see also* Kōdzu).

KU.

Ku- 148, 157.
Ku-ha 241, -biki 482.
Kubo, Kubo- 157, 451.
Kuchi 157. Kuchi- 154.
Kuchi-ki 215, -ta 157.
Kuda-fu 454*, -ra 216.
Ku-dō 153, -ga 157, 241, 360.
Kuge-numa 502, -tsuka 274.
Kugi- 335. Kugidaira 148.
Kui-maru 389, -ze 239.
Kujira- 512. Kuka 241.
Kuku 366.
Kuma 157, 341, 363, 390, 456.
Kuma- 456. Kuma-be 390, -da
262, 456, -gawa 390, -machi
157, -moto, -noshō 390, 456,
-shiro 329, 456, -ta 239, -taka
390.
Kunida 213. Kumo- 398.
Kumo-dekwanze 154, -to 157.
Kuni- 241, 382.
Kun-taku 254, -tani 334.
Kunugi- 390, 509.
Kunuki 189*.
Kura, Kura- 171, 340-1, 467,
506-7. Kura-be, -gari 420,
-hashibe 391.
Ku-rai 233, -re 157, 245, 302,
442.
Kure-bayashi 302, -ha 245, -ki
316, -nai 302, -yama 442.
Kuri 157. Kuri- 157, 336.
Kuri kura 320, 336, -ya 336,
474, yagawa 474.
Kuro 399. Kuro- 331, 399-400.
Kurogane 522.
Kuru- 157, 274, 336. Kuru-beki
334, -ma 250, 423, -mabayashi
462, -misawa 449, -su 336.

- Kusa- 348. Kuşa-ka 157, 184.
 -kada 185, -ki 157, -mura 505.
 Kusebe 166. Kushi 157.
 Kushi- 249, 509. Kushi-moto
 157, -ra 249, 320, 509, -ro
 157, 368, -ya 148.
 Ku-shu 241, -sō 348, -su 157,
 241, 382, 419, 462, -su- 157,
 419, -sumi 157, 241, -tami
 157, 215, 279, 320.
 Kutsu, Kutsu- 287.
 Kutsu-ki 153, 157, -mi 157,
 -mo 215, -wada 148.
 Kuwa, Kuwa- 337-8.
 Kuwagata 337, 495. Kūya 279.
 Kuzu 382. Kuzu- 432-3.
 Kuzuhara 433, 513.
 Kwa 406. Kwa- 285, 406.
 Kwaiyō 428. Kwajūji 519.
 Kwakujō = Kakujō.
 Kwan 305, 454.
 Kwan- 515, 519, 531. Kwan-chō
 521, -yei 469, -ze 237*, 531.
 Kwō- (*for* Kiō-) 307, 348.
 Kyara = Kiara.
 Kyō, Kyō-, Kyū-, *see* Kiō, Kiō-,
 Kiū-.
- M.
- Ma- 336, 346, 414.
 Maboroshi 166.
 Machi, Machi- 243.
 Machi-kane 293, -moto 236*.
 Madarame 392*.
 Madenokōji 433.
 Mae, Mae-, *see* Maye, Maye-.
 Maga-ki 230, 531, -ri, -ri- 182,
 230, 424, -ta 182, 230.
 Mai- 229, 450. Mai-den 247,
 -dzumi 346, -ta 266, 312.
 Maki 266, 283, 336, 346, 433,
 440, 442.
 Maki- 266, 283, 442, 453.
 Makimuku 525.
 Makomoda 406.
 Maku- 453. Maku-ra, -razaki
 265, -wa, -wari 336, -zu 346.
 Mame- 243. Mameto 475.
 Mamiana 324. Mamori 225.
 Mampuku, Man- 433.
 Mana-be 346, 414, -dzuru 346,
 -i 372, -mi 433, -se 230, 414.
 Nan-da 347, -dara 370, -dokoro
 267, -eba 433, -gwan 440, -i
 475, -shū 440.
 Mao, Marigaya 433.
 Mari-ko 161, 495, -se 495.
 Maru- 161, 438. Masa- 191.
 Masa-da 191, 267, -go 301, 346,
 -ike 267, -ka 346, -kadō 363,
 -ki 191, 267, 297, 346, 414,
 -no 346, -oka 191, 274,
 -ragawa, -zono 346.
 Maseki 299, 414. Mashi- 346.
 Mashi-da 460, -dzu, -ki 337, -ko
 337, 417, 460, -ma 336, 346,
 379, 475, -midzu, -mo 346,
 -no 346, 460, -o 417.
 Masu- 173, 214, 326, 337, 460.
 Masu-da (-no-yashiro) 346, -gi
 336, -mi 147, 336, 460.
 Mata-ma 346, -no 224, 268,
 291, -wara 144.
 Mato-ba, -ya 270.
 Matsu, Matsu-, Matsū 263-4.
 Matsuchi 293, 346.
 Mat-ta 347, -to 346, -tō 264.
 Ma-ya 475, -ye 312, 379, -ye-
 312.
 Me 417. Me- 208. Me-ga 161,
 208, 281, 336, -gane 364.
 Mei, Meinohama 297.
 Mei-o 276, -rin 267.
 Me-kari 269, -ki 229.
 Memma, Men-jō, -ju 172*.
 Me-numa 281, -oto, -otogi 179,
 -ra 161, 201, 229, 281, -shino
 161, -tabi 229.
 Mi 246. Mi (-sen) 490.
 Mi- 150-1, 312-3, 353-4.
 Mi-bara 164, -bu, -bu- 172, 316.
 Michi- 437.
 Mido-no 444, -ri 444, 454, -ri-
 444, 455.
 Midzu- 164. Midzu gaki 313,
 420, -ki 419, -ya 313.
 Migita 201. Mihara 150, 246.
 Mika-jiri 365, -kuri 505.
 Mikata (-ga-hara) 262.
 Mikatori 395. Mike 150*, 313.
 Mikkaichi 151.
 Miko, Miko- 329, 354. Miko-be
 244, -shi 151.
 Mimana 208. Mimi, Mimi- 218.
 Mimidzu 313.
 Mimmaya 151, 354.
 Mina- 164, 310, 315.
 Mina-i 514, -ka 151, -ki 312,
 313, 315, 400, -mi 307, 310,
 -mi- 310, -moto 416, -no 312.
 Mina-ri 151, 247, -to 164, 386†,
 -tozaki 386, -wa 164.
 Mine 150, 312, 347, 498.
 Mine- 346-7, 498.
 Mino 150, 154, 312, 353, 453.
 Mino- 164, 313, 453, 454.
 Minō 451. Minobu 247.
 Minu-chi 164, -ki 151*.
 Miō- 223, 239, 267-8.
 Miōga- 524.
 Mionoya 151, 183, 440.
 Miōto 179. Mirume 322.
 Misaka 151, 329, 353.
 Mishi-ma 150, 164, 246, -razu
 246.
 Miso-gi 330, -sazai 528.
 Misu 151, 355.
 Mitani 150, 329.
 Mito 150-1, 164. Mito- 150-1.
 Mitsu- 150-1, 229, 440.
 Mitsu-gi 150, 353, -gimura 335,
 -kai 354, -ke 246, -ki 353,
 -kuri 454.
 Miūto 247.
 Miya 151*, 343-4. Miya- 343-4.
 Miya-ke 150, 151, -ki 150, -ko,
 -ko- 278, 344, 397, -ma 151,
 344, 355, -zono 344, 498.
 Mizo, Mizo- 415. Mizo-ro 354,
 407, -ye 313.
 Mizu-, *see* Midzu-.
 Mo- 315. Mo-ai 216, -bara
 315, 399, 452, -biki 216.
 Mochi-da 205, 296, 379, -dzuki
 379, -fune, -ji 296, -gase, -i
 205, -hara, -ya 467.
 Mōda 379, 445. Modori 288.
 Modzu-me, -mi 266, -ka 172.
 Mo-gami 315, 399, -gi 195, 315,
 -giki 147, -hiki 216, -hira
 172, -ji 176, 268, -jima 195.
 Mōka 346. Mokawa 268.
 Moku 266. Moku- 177.
 Momi-i 303, -yama 303, 461.
 Momo, Momo- 216, 326.
 Mon-, Mona 268.
 Mona-gase 205, -i 336.
 Mon-ju 176, -jōsho 382.
 Monō, Monō 326. Mono- 266.
 Morakata 481. Mōri 172.
 Mori 172, 195, 225, 240, 403, 405.
 Mori- 225, 403, 405.
 Moro 172, 315. Moro- 333, 481.
 Moro-koshi 350, -ran 309.
 Moruyama 225. Motai 195.

Mōtari 336. Moto 167.
 Moto- 167, 200.
 Moto-me 252, -ri 164*.
 Mozu 133.
 Mozu- 216 (see also Modzu-).
 Mozumi 315. Mu, Mu- 288, 401.
 Mu baraki 347, -gasa 175.
 Mugi 221, 288, 373. Mugi- 373.
 Muikamachi 175.
 Mujinamori 324.
 Muka-baki 211, -de 422.
 Mukai 220, 289.
 Mukai-, Mukō, Mukō- 220.
 Muku 220, 301, 447.
 Muku- 220, 391. Mumai 175.
 Muna-, Mune- 278.
 Munesuye 391. Munin 401.
 Mura, Mura- 240. Mura-i,
 -kami 240, 245, -oka 240†,
 423, -saki- 378.
 Mu-re 221, -ro 221, 309, -ro-
 309, -sa 221, 288, -sashi 145,
 288.
 Mushi-aki, -ka 228, -roda 351.
 Mu-su 147, -ta, -taguchi 221,
 -te 175, -tobe 175, 247*, -tsu
 360, -tsu- 175, 421, -tsuro
 360, -ya 461.
 Myō-, Myūto, see Miō-, Miūto.

N.

Na- 223, 241, 281.
 Nabe, Nabe- 493.
 Nabu-sadzuke 478, -to 321.
 Nachijin 174. Nada 295, 525.
 Nae-, see Naye-.
 Naga- 186, 272. Naga-reyama
 219, -wa 223, 281.
 Nagoshi 223, 321.
 Nagu-rumi 219, -wa 310, 321.
 Nai 223, 310. Nai- 171.
 Naka 179, 209, 241.
 Naka- 179-80, 209.
 Naka-rai 203, -wa 281.
 Naki nin 174, -ri 258.
 Nako shi 376, -so 182.
 Nain-, Nama 310. Nama- 197.
 Nama-dzu, -dzu- 512, -shina
 246.
 Namba 512. Namba- 321, 512.
 Name 415. Namekata 211.
 Nami- 258, 284, 321.
 Nami kawa, ditto, 490, -ki 216,
 281, -tsuki 507, -zaki 223.
 Nan 310. Nana, Nana- 148.

Nani-ai 148, -wa, -wa- 321, 512.
 Nanokaichi 148.
 Na-no-higashii, -no-nishi 223.
 Nantai 246. Nanukaichi 148.
 Nao- 282, 388.
 Nara 192, 281. Nara- 281, 418.
 Nara-ligaoka 507, -i 254, 281,
 418, -shi 377.
 Nareai, Nari- 254.
 Nari-ai 254, 431, -moto 233,
 -nohara 241.
 Naru 254, 281. Naru- 254, 441.
 Na-saka 258, -shi- 379, -shio
 223, -so 332*, -ssho 332.
 Natsu, Natsu- 335.
 Natsukawa 461.
 Nawa 223, 241, 281, 510.
 Nawa- 313. Nawari 281.
 Naye- 313. Ne, Ne- 326.
 Ne-bi 361, -bukawa, -dzu 326,
 510, -i 326, 361.
 Neko- 389. Nekoshi 155.
 Ne-ri- 464, -tori 154, -ya 450,
 -zame 401, 450, -zu, -zu- 276,
 428 (see also Nedzu), -zumi,
 -zumi- 428.
 Ni- 143-4, 164-5. Niageba 376.
 Niakuō 314. Nibu 143, 172, 183.
 Nibu-kawa 172, -no 165.
 Nichi- 184-5. Nie-, see Niye-.
 Nifu 183. Niga- 314.
 Niga-o 165, -ta 143, 164.
 Ni-gurobe 517 (note), -hon
 184-5, -hombashi 184.
 Nii, Nii- 164-5, 426. Nijji 204.
 Niji, Nijifuki 303.
 Nik- 181. Nikita 426.
 Nik-kawa 184, 426, -ki 143, 164.
 Nima 508. Nimbe 380.
 Nina- 446. Ningiō 147.
 Ninna 165. Ninshōji 217.
 Nio 165, 415. Niō 143.
 Nio-go 161, -hōji 215.
 Nip-pa 426, -pon, -pombashi
 184, -pori 184, 426.
 Nira- 165, 434, 498.
 Nire 165. Niregi 418.
 Nis- 184-5. Nisaka 376.
 Nishi 217-8, 302. Nishi- 217-8.
 Nishi-gori, -ki, -ki- 483, -kido
 218, 483, -na 165, 218.
 Nissai 146.
 Nito-be 426, -da 165, -ri 232.
 Nit-ta 161, 426, -to 184, -tono
 146.

Niū 183. Niū-zen 146, -kawa
 426.
 Niwa 144, 183. Niwa- 351.
 Niye, Niye- 299, 507.
 No 366. No- 333, 366-7. Nō 144.
 Nohe-chi 367, -oka, -sawa 254.
 Nobioaka 251.
 Nobori, Noboritae 411.
 Nobu- 291. Nōgata 282.
 Nogi 144, 367. Nōjō 367.
 Nokogiri 483. Nombe 367.
 Nōme 332. Nomi 144, 333, 367.
 Nono 144, 367. Nori- 338.
 Nori-ki 258, -take 304, 338.
 Norose 362. Nōso 332.
 Notoro 144.
 Nozokito 155, 325, 376.
 Nu 257. Nuda 190.
 Nuigawa 493. Nuka 190.
 Nuka-da, -gawa 503, -nome
 494, -riya 316*.
 Nuki 166*, 371. Nuki- 261, 371.
 Nuku-i 385, -mi 371, 385.
 Numa, Numa- 257.
 Nuno, Nuno- 201.
 Nunokuma 257.
 Nu-reki 490, -shiro 386, -ta
 257, -tari 257, 386.
 Nuttari 257.
 Nya-, Nyo, Nyū, see Nia-, etc.

O.

[For Ō, see later.]

O (-gawa) 246, (-daki, -yama)
 392.
 O- 253. (See also under rest of
 name.)
 O-ake 464, -basute 297.
 Obi 253, 425. Obi- 375.
 Obi-kawa 155, -ki 253.
 Obo-kata, -nai 197.
 O-bu 179, 368, -busuma 246,
 -cha 262, 354, -chi 270, 413,
 510.
 Ochi-ai 432, -furai 147.
 Oda 207, 266, 464, 501.
 Oda-ni 246, -suku 243.
 O-dori 417, -dzu 294, -dzuki
 183, 461, -dzumi 385, -e (see
 Oye), -fuke 353, -ga-, -gashima
 246, -gata 175, 253, 464, -gi
 177, 323, 376.
 Ogi- 376. Ogitsu 177.
 Ogose 413.

Ogu-ni 383, -ra 205, 340, 391,
-rume 250.
Oharida 488. Ohonai 197.
Oi 229. Oi- 197, 229, 351.
Oi-ke 253, -nugawara 524,
-senu 168, -ta 171, 488,
-tama, -tami 428, -yake
290*.
Ojia 155. Oka 195, 290, 457.
Oka- 290. Oka-chi, -chi 392,
-do 342, -i 246, 290, -mura
275, 290, -ta 398, -tsu 392,
-wado 150, -yeri 372.
Oke- 361. Oki 236, 253, 491.
Oki- 236. Oki-da 338, -naga
340, -michi 486, -no 236, 486,
-tama 428, -tsu, -yo 486.
Okkotsu 143. Oko-nogi 189,
-shi 253, 352, 413.
Oku, Oku- 400. Okuye 157.
Oma-ta 291, -ye 353.
Omegawa 246.
Omi 246, 253, 379.
Omi- 246, 379. Omichi 253.
Omnia 229. Omo 305, 306.
Omo- 305. Omo-kage 292,
305, -to 200, 253, 353.
Ompei 339, 353. Omuro 354.
On (-take) 353.
Ona-buchi, -kawa 161, -mi
253, 364, -ri 353.
On-chi, -da 338, -den 353, -do
304, -ga 457.
Oni, Oni- 339. Onjaku 386.
On-na 401, -nawara 161.
Onnoko 232*.
Ono, Ono- 277, 333, 367.
Ono-michi 253, -ye 253, 367.
Onsen 385. Onuki 371, 372.
Onyū 457.
Oranda 262, 269.
Ori 246. Ori- 237, 501.
Ori-o 237, 371, -ono 457.
Oroshi, Oroshiye 153.
Osa- 234, 272. Osa-da 187,
272, 517, -ka 237, -kabe 216,
237, 244, 413, -na 480, -nai
163, 234, -ragi 235, -to 246.
Oshi, Oshi- 244, 260, 359.
Oshi-ba 253, -ka 240, 380, -ko
194, -o, -oyama 530, -zumi
215.
Oso 266. Oso-re 349, -se 476.
Ossaka 237.
Ota-gi 429, -bisho 353, -ma 266.

Oto 143, 253. Oto- 143, 304.
Oto-be 143, 432, -dzume 248,
-ko 246, 392, -kuni 143, 252,
-mari 253.
Otsu-ba 351, -furui 147*.
Ottomo 143. Oyaidzu 297, 297*.
Oya-ke 225, -shirazu 484.
Oye 212, 379. Oyobibe 155.
Oyumi 197. Ozaka 244.
Ozu, Ozu-, see Odzu, Odzu-.

Ō.

[For O, see earlier.]

Ō 178, 223, 425, 429.
Ō (-gōri) 429, (-like) 213,
(-kawa) 149, (-mine) 346,
(-saki) 360, (-shima) 339,
381, (-yama) 162.
Ō- (see under rest of name).
Ō-ama 203, -arai 204, -ba 351,
440, -baku 406, -bō 530, -bu
197, 287, -buse 209, -chi 171,
245, 298, -da 178, 445, -dai
451, -dara 245, -dō 499, -e (see
Oye), -fu 457, -ga 329, 410.
Ōga-ne 518, -se 298, -ta 485.
Ōgi 177, 351. Ōgi-gayatsu 351,
-machi 191, -machiya 351,
-mi 458, -ta 351, -ū 394.
Ōgo 385. Ōgon 406.
Ōha-raki 245, -zama 318.
Ōhi-to 164, -tsuji 230.
Ōi 181, 223*, 388, 425.
Ōi (-no-yashiro) 429.
Ōi[nō]mikado 265.
Ōita 171, 181, 265.
Ōji 167, 214.
Ō-ka 298, -kai 351.
Ōka-mi 324, 329, -mura 398,
-ne 329, -wa 149, 259, 357.
Ō-ki 404, -kida 171, -ko 302,
-kōchi 259, -ku 245, 274.
Ōku-ma 381, 390, 456, -radani
420, -te 385.
Ōma, Ōma- 414.
Ō-mata 224, -me 208, 282, -mi
150, 245, 246, 289, 357, 428,
-miwa 151, 329, -mo 305,
-mura 221, -no 333, 366,
-noki 334, 367, -nu 366, -oji
149, -ra 245, 249, -ri 242,
-rui 512.
Ōsa-fu 403, -ki 281, 360, -ka
222, 237, 238, 381, -ko 318.

Ōseko 204, 318. Ōshi 223.
Ōshi-kōchi 155, -ro 323.
Ōshū (Europe) 467.
Ō-so 520, -su 293, 384, -sumi
233, 248, 390, -ta 178, 205,
207, 499.
Ōta-guro, -mura 178.
Ōte 351. Ōteru 464.
Ōto 173, 243*. Ōtō 417.
Ōto-mari 253, -mo 167, 179,
234, 256, -ri 371, 457.
Ōtsu 294, 379.
Ōtsu-ka 250, 416, -ki 183, 461,
487, -mi 294.
Ōya 197, 316, 343.
Ōya-gi 145, 248, -ichiba 316,
-idzu 297, -ke 225, -shima
145.
Ōye 212, 379. Ōye-hongō 343.
Ōyū 205*. Ōzato 246, 418.
Ōzora 279. Ōzu 293.

P.

Pari (Paris) 184.

R.

Ra- 413. Rai 279, 482.
Rai-jō, -nai 279, -tei 427.
Raku 294, 474. Raku- 294.
Ran (-zan) 405. Rase 474.
Rei 529.
Rei-gan, -nan 529, -heishi 255,
-shō 198, -zei 235.
Ren-dai, -ge 471. Ri 250.
Ri-fu 242, -kimaru 149.
Riku- 360. Rin 265.
Rinnō 466.
Rino-ye 250, -uye 363.
Riō 484. Riō (-sen) 529.
Riō- 271. Riō-ke 444, -ten
484, -zen 529.
Ritsu 199. Riū 468. Riū- 484.
Riūkū 363. Ro 469, 488.
Rōben 249. Rogetsu 524.
Rok-, Roku-, 175.
Roku 245, 514.
Roku-on, -so 380.
Rō-ma (Rome) 513, -mon 462.
Ron-den 465, -don (London)
320, 484.
Rop- 175. Rusu 349.
Ryō, Ryō-, Ryū, Ryū-, see
Riō, etc.

- S.
 Sa- 234. Saba- 512.
 Saba-i 476, -shi 234.
 Sada 234, 311*. Sada- 311.
 Sadakata 279, 311.
 Saga 234, 418.
 Saga-mi, -ra, -raka 298, -wa 234, 324, -ye 403.
 Sagi, Sagi- 530.
 Sagisaka 220*, 530.
 Sai 158, 234, 277*, 375, 380, 403, 525.
 Sai (-no-kawara) 497 (*fin.*).
 Sai- 217-8. Sai-da 158, 497, -dzumo 158, -ga 218, 497, 504, -gake 380, -gawa 450, 497, -gusa, -ishso 151, -ki 158, 234, 497, -no 277, -shō 393, 399, -shu 399, -ta 393, -tama 358, 360, -wai 281.
 Saka 234, 237, 352.
 Saka- 237, 238, 321.
 Saka-bashi 234, -e (*see* -ye).
 Sakai 237, 238, 321, 352, 387, 440, 455. Sakai- 237.
 Sakai-barā, -he 440, -dzumi 321, -no 440, -noura, -sa 387.
 Sakaki 237, 397, 441, 455.
 Sakaki- 441.
 Saka-naya 372, -ne 237, 455, -ri 405, -sa 352, -ta 234, 237, 238, 321, 352, 455, -wada 234, -ya 274, 321, -yo 455, -zaki 274.
 Sakenobe 466. Saki 234.
 Saki-dama 281, -gake 457, -mitsu 221, -moto, -ta 296, 360, -yama 360.
 Sako-ma, -mi 318. Saku 234.
 Saku- 233. Saku chi 201, -ma 234, 296, -ra 234, 521 2, -ra 521-2, -yama 234.
 Sakwan 525. Sami 150 1, 162.
 Sama 234, 349.
 Samu, Samu- 496.
 Samugai 482. Samonji 201.
 Samu 403. Sam 150 1, 162 3.
 Sana ge 417, -da, -gi 346.
 Saneyoshi 450.
 San kan 195. kawa 403.
 Sano 234, 324. Sanuki 525.
 Saotome 170, 219.
 Sapporo 190. Sara 525.
 Sara 244. Sara-ra 525, -yama 195.
 Saru, Saru- 417.
 Sasa, Sasa- 234, 377, 487.
 Sasa-be, -ibe, -kibe 375, -gi 528, -nokuma 474, -ra 516, -yaki 373.
 Sashi-barā, -da 296, -de 230, -ga 270, -gami 347, -jiku 296, -ki 234, -kiji 347, -ma 417.
 Sa-sō 377, 487, -take 219, 234.
 Sato 234, 246. Sato- 246.
 Satori 234.
 Satsu-ki 170, -ma 506.
 Sat-ta 506, -te 281.
 Sawa 234, 443, 476.
 Sawa- 476-7. Sawa-da 477, 504, -ki 234, 477, -ra 219, 234, -tari 315, 476, -yama 234, 477.
 Saya 234, 348, 484.
 Saya-gata 484, -ma 234, 324, 348, 380, 417.
 Saza-ka 424, -nami 234, -wa 201, 234.
 Se- 508. Seba 294. Sei 356.
 Sei- 217, 356. Sei-dō 435, -genji 197, -gwan 455, -ran 302, -rei 445, -ya 483.
 Seki 172, 194, 204, 508, 515.
 Seki- 515-6. Seki-heki, -jō 251, -rei 523, -son 193, -yu 388.
 Sekkō 369. Seko 204, 508.
 Sekoda 318. Semi- 155-6, 187.
 Sem ba 365, -boku 307.
 Semi (-no-ogawa) 501, 508.
 Sen, Sen- 155 6, 187, 221, 307.
 Sen dai 149, 156, 187, danno 326, -nau 221.
 Senoo 263, 508.
 Sen-ra 489, -shū 373, -za 483.
 Sep-pan, -pu 521.
 Sera 204, 218. Serata 204.
 Serī 405. Serī- 286, 318*.
 Seson 204. Sesshō 332.
 Seta 204, 436, 508.
 Seta 204, 508. Setsu 369.
 Settsu 521. Seya 204.
 Sha 250*. Shaka, Shaka- 517.
 Shaku dzuru 251, -ji 193, -jō 483.
 Shi 206. Shi-aku 529, -ba 204, 250 1, 289, 315, 378, 397, 461, -ba- 286, 315.
 Shibata 286, 315, 426*.
 Shi bo 154, -boure 459.
 Shibu- 459. Shibu-ki 378, -shi 250, -ta 251.
 Shichi 251. Shichi- 148.
 Shichi-ike 251, -ku 250.
 Shi-da 250, 291, -daihama 211, -dan 251, -dara 366, -date 251, -de 218.
 Shide-ba 461, -hara 474.
 Shi-do 250, -dō 251, -dori 320, -doro 250.
 Shidzu 251, 466.
 Shidzu- 250-1, 483.
 Shidzu-hata 466, -ki 250, 296, -kuishi 369, -me 502, -tani 413, 483.
 Shiga 250, 386.
 Shiga-ki 378, -raki 291, 378.
 Shige 251. Shige- 306-7.
 Shige-no 307, 386, 499, -noi 386, -noya 499, -oka 306, 386, -ta 307, 315, 386, 499.
 Shigi 250, 291. Shigi- 480.
 Shigura 251. Shii 250.
 Shii- 391. Shiuro 426.
 Shijiki 251. Shika- 380.
 Shika-i 322, -ma 380, 448, -noshima 250, -ta 251, -tamachi 250.
 Shuki 250, 493.
 Shiki- 230, 467. Shiki-ha 461, -sai, -tō 448, -shima 467, 493.
 Shim- 426.
 Shima 206, 250-1, 339.
 Shima- 216, 339.
 Shimada 206, 339, 397.
 Shimbu 329. Shime 148.
 Shimidzu 251, 356.
 Shimmei 329.
 Shimo, Shimo- 153.
 Shimomura 153, 497.
 Shimpu 294.
 Shimu-ji 249, -ra 251, 446.
 Shin, Shin- 233*, 291, 329, 412, 426.
 Shina 176, 251. Shina-do 390, -ga 403, -gawa, -i 306, -mi 251, -no 291, -teru 302.
 Shin eba 461, -gon 346, -ji 163, 249, -nio 346.
 Shino 251, 487. Shino- 487.
 Shino-bazu 198, -bu, -bu 244, 291, -da 291, 487, -he, -miya 206, -mi, -towaya 426.
 Shin-sai 163, -yō 442.
 Shio 213, 459, 529.

Shio- 529-30. Shiōda 426*.
 Shio-dome 213, -mi 213, 459,
 530, -zaki 213, 530.
 Shira, Shira-, 195-6.
 Shira-gi 426, -nu[h]i 168.
 Shiri- 204. Shiro 323.
 Shiro- 195-6. Shirōgahara 206.
 Shiro-gane 196, -kura 323, -mi
 447*, -ta 187, -tsuka, -yama
 323.
 Shi-rushi 296, -sa 250, -sawa
 249, -shi 333, -shii 249.
 Shishi-kura 249, 359, -ndo 249*,
 -uchi 206*.
 Shi-sō 249, -su 290, -ta- 153,
 -tō 378, -tomi 470, -tori 275*.
 Shitsu-ki 293, -kari 204, -ku
 250, -mi 148.
 Shi-uchi 250, -wa 251.
 Shizu, Shizu-, *see* Shidzu, etc.
 Shō 287, 376, 487.
 Shō- 191, 230, 376. Shō-bu
 407*, -chino 213, -do, -dzu
 243, -ge 282, -go 435, -hata,
 -hoku 393, -hei 274, -ji 230,
 280*, 376, 444, -jimura 280.
 Shoku 428.
 Shō-koku 298, 306, -kon 260,
 -miō 443, -nan 384, 393, -ni
 163, 412, -ren 282, -rūji 393,
 -sen, -ya 274.
 Shō-sha 345, -zai 481.
 Shō-zoku 435, -zu (*see* Shōdzu).
 Shū, Shū- 290. Shubi 312.
 Shūfu 301.
 Shu-giō 368, -jaku 220.
 Shūkio 319. Shukunani 372.
 Shumi 384. Shun- 310, 311*.
 Shūroku 455.
 Shu-ri 312, -sui 321, -tō 225,
 290, -zenji 319.

SO.

[*For Sō, see later.*]

So 345, 399. So- 330, 399.
 Sobashima 383. Sode- 331.
 Soe-, *see* Soye-.
 So-ga 278, 399, 520, -gō 147,
 -hara 435, -ida 355, -ko- 287.
 Soma- 240.
 Somayama 240, 391.
 Some- 315. Someiro 520.
 Sono, Sono- 438, 498.
 Sonō 438. Sonoda 284, 498.
 Sonoki 256. Sonshō 399.

Soo 525. Sorachifuto 279.
 So-rimachi 182, -shiroda 147.
 Soto- 190.
 Soya-gin 147*, -no 256.
 Soye-da 355, 369, -jima 369,
 -yama 399.

SŌ.

[*For Sō, see earlier.*]

Sō 278, 439. Sō- 278, 493.
 Sō-chihō 219, -da 201, 219, 304,
 -ga 278, 298, -gō 348, -hachi
 234, -heki 519, -ka 348, -kami
 355, -ken 507, -koku, -ma
 298, -men 345.
 Sō-nokami, -noshimo 355.
 Sō-ra 219, 298, -raku 298, -sa
 205, -shimo 355, -un 219.

SU, SŪ.

Su 293, 384. Su- 384.
 Sū 290, 430.
 Su-bashiri 301, 384, -chi 290,
 384, 442, -dō 312*, 384, 401,
 451.
 Sūdo 384.
 Sue, Sue-, *see* Suye, Suye-.
 Suga, Suga- 384, 407.
 Suga-mo 378, -ta, -tami 316,
 -wa 345, 384.
 Suge- 407. Sugi, Sugi- 239, 391.
 Su-gō 407, -goroku 507.
 Sugu-ri 240, -ru 393.
 Sui- 164. Sui-bara 164, 239,
 -da 238, -kem(-mon) 359, -ta
 238, -nō 206.
 Sujikai 409.
 Suke-gawa 174, 243, -matsu,
 -takaya 243, -ya 234, -yama
 233.
 Suki 290. Suki- 466.
 Suki-tsu 290*, -ya 467.
 Suku-mo 372, 384, -ri 312.
 Su-ma 384, 451, -meri 356, -mi
 233, 248, 384, 469.
 Sumi-da 233, 248, 390, 460, 469,
 -kawa 460, -kura, -nokura
 248, -noye 233, 469, -tomo
 233, -ya 390, -yama 233, 390,
 -ye 469, -yoshi 233.
 Sumo-modaira 250, -ri 378, -to
 293, 384.
 Sumpu 496. Suna- 301.
 Suna-ga 378, 384, -gawa 236,
 301, -mi 248, 384.

Suno-mata 293, 469, -saki 293,
 -uchi 378.
 Suntō 496. Suō 290.
 Suri- 441, 488. Suruga 496.
 Susa 384, 386.
 Susa-i 290, -ka 220, 384, -ki
 293, 384, 451, -mi 290.
 Suse 430. Suseki 326.
 Su-so 420, -sogo 153, -su 290.
 Susu-ki 384, 498, -kida 498,
 -mi 336.
 Suwa, Suwa- 385, 465.
 Suwara 326, 384, 467.
 Suwō = Suō.
 Su-ya 395, -yama 360, 384.
 Suye, Suye- 201, 360.
 Suye-ba, -iye 275. Suzaki 293.
 Suzu 328. Suzu- 424.
 Suzu-i 321, -ki 424, 451, 532,
 -me, -me- 375, -riya 394.

T.

Ta 207. Ta- 207, 222-3.
 Taba-shine 250, -yama 183.
 Tabigawa 327. Tachi 207, 496.
 Tachi- 178, 198, 9, 496.
 Tachi-bana 199, 478, -banaya
 478, -ka 207, -gori 185*.
 Tada 207, 223, 360. Tada- 283.
 Tada-i 360, -in 223, -ki 194,
 -mi 194, 283, -ni 207, -no
 194, -su 243.
 Tadda 198.
 Taema = Tayema.
 Tai 198, 207, 512.
 Tai-hei 178, -hō 519, -kem
 (-mon) 293, -ma 178, 430,
 -naikuguri 300, -ō 167, -ra
 192, -shaku 309.
 Taishi-gawara 333, -ya 178.
 Tai-wan 451, -yū 302, -za 414.
 Taji-hi, -i 183, 223, -ma 207,
 232.
 Taka 222, 341, 342.
 Taka- 341-2, 530.
 Taka-gi 341, 342, 400, -mura
 342, 472, -nashi 342, 374, -no
 211, 342, 530, -nuki 211, -ra
 335, -ra- 335, 519.
 Take 211, 222.
 Take- 211-2, 288-9.
 Take-be 284, 317, -nohana 497,
 -ru 325, -ya (-ga-taki) 275.
 Taki, Taki- 222, 508.

Takibi 410. Taku 223, 225.
 Taku na 225, 334, -ra 225.
 Tama 191, 222. Tama- 191-2.
 Tama-dare 328, -ki 191, 207,
 328, -ri 192, 207, 416, -ru 207.
 Tamba, Tamba- 183.
 Tame 223, 223*.
 Tame-ike 416, -naga 401.
 Tami 194. Tami-chi 207,
 -guta 194, -ya 194, 207.
 Tami-ke, -ki 172, -ra 178, 207,
 -rogaoka 499.
 Tan 443. Tan- 183. Tana 223.
 Tana- 207, 223, 390, 443.
 Tane- 443. Tani 207, 248, 415.
 Tani- 248, 415. Taniwa 183.
 Tanjō 446.
 Tanno-miya 312, -wa 357.
 Tappi 484. Tara 178, 223, 297.
 Tarō-, Tarō- 178.
 Taru- 188 (note), 275, 478.
 Tassobe 437. Tatanami 316.
 Tate 199, 419, 496.
 Tate- 198-9, 317, 419, 435, 496.
 Tateki 152. Tatsu 484.
 Tatsu- 198-9, 253, 484.
 Tatsu-ki 207, 253, 484, -mi
 253, 410, -ruhana 207.
 Tatta 484.
 Tawara, Tawara- 207, 320.
 Tayama 430. Te, Te- 172.
 Tei-shima) 505. Tei 468.
 Tei-ji 308, -shi 172, -to 309.
 Tekkai 523. Tem-, Ten- 168-9.
 Tengai 172. Teppōsu 522.
 Tera- 227. Teru- 436.
 Teshi, Teshigahara 304.
 Teshima 172, 505.
 Tessian, Tetsuya 522.
 Teta, Tetta 319.

TO.

[For *Tō*, see later.]

To 147, 173, 242.
 To- 159, 173.
 To aki 147, ba 371, -bari 173,
 -bata 159, 173.
 Tobī, Tobī 317, 452.
 Tobiku 402. Tobuli 362.
 Tochi- 239, 478.
 Tochi bata 411, i 280.
 To chū 381, da 159, 173, 402,
 -dani 159, 194, do 411.
 Todorō 159. Todorō-ki 146*,
 369, 496, 524, -mi 180.
 Toga 382, 268*. Toga- 298.
 Toga-mi 159, 173, 331, -shi
 402, -wa 147, 190, 331, 424.
 To-getsu 214, 387, -gi 402,
 -gikawa 301, -gō 397, -gura
 411, -i 144, 159, 173, 397,
 -ichi 147, -ida 382, -ji, -ka
 397.
 Toki 147*, 159, 328.
 Toki- 328. Tokida 328, 446.
 Tokin 482.
 Tokiwa, Tokiwa- 374.
 Tokko 477. Toko- 253, 374.
 Toko-noyama 459, -ro 267.
 Tokoro-guchi, -sawa 267,
 -yama 366.
 Toku, Toku- 355, 459.
 Toku-mi 173, -ra 159, 173, 397,
 411, 459.
 Toma- 314. Toma-ri 257, -tsu
 190, 402, -tsuri 173.
 Tombara 419. Tome 411.
 Tomi 371, 402, 424.
 Tomi- 402. Tomi-dzu 173,
 -naga 402, 443, -yama 190,
 402.
 Tomo 234, 448.
 Tomo- 179, 234-5, 418.
 Tomoye 179, 184.
 Tomuta 402.
 Ton- 402.
 Tonami 173, 180, 190, 516.
 Tonda 402, 443.
 Tone, Tone- 144, 242.
 Toneri 277. Tono- 417, 425.
 Tonō-gōri, -gun 397.
 Tono-kuchi 173, 207, -mi 402,
 -mura, -oka 190, 425, -shō
 159, -ura 190.
 Tora, Tora- 288. Torami 280.
 Tori- 371. Tori-de 271, -i 244,
 371, -kaye, -te 271.
 Tosa-ka 371, 411, -ki 458.
 Tushima 190, 366, 402, 505.
 Tosu 371.
 Toto-ki 147, -ri 147, 371, -ribe
 324.
 Totsu, Totsuka 147.
 Totto 309. Tottori 371.
 Toya be 371, -ma 193, 402.
 Toyo, Toyo 505.
 Toyo na 411, 505, -me 411.
 Toyōra 505.
 Toza ki 159, 173, 190, -wa 173,
 331.

TŌ.

[For *Tō*, see earlier.]

Tō 147, 223, 280.
 Tō- 279-80, 457.
 Tō-chi 147, -dō 513, -fu 339,
 -ge 172, 280, 296, -geta 296,
 -i 490, -in 295, -kamachi
 147, -kura 374, -ma 147,
 430, -na, -ni 350, -nai 513,
 -nomine 223, -riyama 381,
 -sei 417, -sha 430, -shi 409,
 513 (Fujiwara clan), -to 350,
 -zan 350.

TSU, TSŪ.

Tsu 294, 397. Tsu- 294.
 Tsū 397. Tsuba- 419.
 Tsuba-me 486, -ta 294, -ya 517.
 Tsubo, Tsubo- 260, 403.
 Tsubura 365.
 Tsuchi- 159, 442. Tsūdzu 381.
 Tsudzu-ki 397, 444, -mi 397,
 425, -ra 432, -reko, 444.
 Tsuga 397. Tsuganoō 517.
 Tsuge 248, 297, 319.
 Tsugemori 248. Tsugi- 211.
 Tsui-ji 487, -ki 408, -shu,
 -shuya 358.
 Tsuji 147*, 231, 397.
 Tsuji- 231. Tsuka- 416.
 Tsuka-dzuki 466, -zaki 297.
 Tsu-ke 319, -kechi 187.
 Tsuki 183, 466. Tsuki- 183.
 Tsuki-da 183, 326, -date, -ji
 487, -ishi 409, -machi 490,
 -moto, -noki 461, -yama 409,
 487.
 Tsuku- 408-9. Tsuku-bo 397,
 -da, -da- 235, -de 409, 487,
 -i 294, 487, -mi 294, -mo
 148, -rimichi 381, -se 487.
 Tsuma- 281. Tsuma-ki 173,
 -goi 471.
 Tsumiyama 427.
 Tsuna 294, 445. Tsuna- 445.
 Tsune 294, 374.
 Tsune- 295, 374, 422.
 Tsuno, Tsuno- 248, 294, 397.
 Tsunoi 248, 397. Tsunuda 248.
 Tsuri-bune 368, -gane 518.
 Tsuru 294, 397, 523.
 Tsuru- 523. Tsuru-dzuta 470,
 ga 346, 523, -gi 468, -ki,
 -maki 261, 523, -shi 368.

Tsushima 294, 449.
Tsuta, Tsuta- 471.
Tsutaka 294.
Tsutsu-i 409, -ji 525, -ki 397,
409, -mi 387.
Tsuyu- 524. Tsuyuri 336.
Tsuzaki 397. Tsuzu-, Tsūzu,
see Tsudzu-, Tsūdzu.

U.

U- 224, 502.
Uba, Uba- 297, 330, 489.
Uba-guchi 202, -ra 407.
Ubukata 197.
Uchi 171, 224, 228.
Uchi- 171, 189.
Uchiwa (-gashi) 458.
Uda 224, 271, 502.
U-do 224, 228, -dō 202, 228*.
Udzu-masa 178, -ra- 511.
Ue, Ue-, see Uye, Uye-.
Uguisu 524. Uhara 273.
Uji 224, 407. Uji- 173, 224.
Uke-gawa 277, 465, -na 322.
Uki 224, 228. Uki- 322.
Uki-ji 465, -ta 224, 322.
Ukon 202. Uma, Uma- 336.
Uma-kai 202, -ya 456, -ya-
336, 456.
Umbe 322. Ume- 361-2.
Umetada 323, 362.
Umi- 322. Ummei 386.
Un, Un- 398. Una- 322.
Unagaya 385. Une 224, 228.
Une-bi 334, -me 277, 277*.
Un-no, -nokuchi 322.
Unomachi 190.
Un-sen, -zen 385.
Unuma, Uo- 372.
Ura- 149, 323, 429.
Ureshino 461. Uri- 196.
Uru-ida 460, -shi, -shi- 439.
Usa-gi 267, -guchi 202,
-kamori 190.
Ushi, Ushi- 174. Ushi-ki, -ku
224, -o, -oda 459, -to 293.
Usu- 219, 421, 498.
Uta 189, 448. Uta- 448.
Uta-ka, -ri 502. Utō 405.
Utsu, Utsu- 171, 189, 224.
Utsu-bo 397, -kushi 312.
Utsunohara 364.
Uwato 282. Uye 159-60.
Uye- 159-60, 391, 392.
Uzu-, see Udzu-.

W.

Wa, Wa- 269.
Wa-da, -da- 270, 466, -dachi
269, -gawa 444*.
Waifu 300. Wajima 466.
Waka 269, 270.
Waka- 270, 314. Waka-abe
269*, -iro 147, -re 242.
Wake 270. Wake- 171.
Waki 269, 345. Waki- 345.
Waki-age 321, -gami, -lia 359.
Waku- 321. Wakui 269, 321.
Wani, Wani- 269, 532.
Wanya 391. Wara- 506.
Warabi 487. Waribiki 397.
Wase, Waseda 519.
Washi, Washi- 528.
Wasurezu 168.
Wata- 387, 445 (*).
Wata-nuki 206, 445 (*), -rai
316, 387, -raye 316, -ri 216,
387, -ri- 387.
Waza 466.

Y.

Ya 316. Ya- 145-6, 196-7.
Yaba(-kei) 303. Yabe 197, 367.
Yabu 470, 514. Yabu- 514.
Yabuki 197.
Ya-chi 145, 248, -chida 248.
Yada 145, 197, 248.
Yado- 372. Yagami 145, 197.
Yagembori 514.
Yagi 145, 197, 343.
Yagi- 145, 297, 418.
Ya-gohara 145, 514, -guchi 197,
472, -gurashita 509.
Yahi-ko, -ra 490-1.
Ya-i 248, -ishi 491, -ji 316,
-jima 145*, 248, -kata 316,
343.
Yake, Yakeo, Yakiyama 479.
Ya-keshi 145, -koda 248.
Yaku 316. Yaku- 514.
Yakufu 146.
Yama 163, 303. Yama- 162-3.
Yama-ki 145, 162-3, -momo
418, -mura 146, 248, -nashi
162, 183, -ta 197, -to, -to-
162-3, 184, 269, 269*, 320.
Yana 378. Yana- 297, 378.
Yana-gi 297, 418, -gi- 297, -i
197, 316, 297, -ka 248.
Yano 197, 248.

Yanokuchi 472. Yaoya 146.
Yari, Yari- 502, 526.
Ya-se 145, 316, -sha 277.
Yasli-ma 145, 197, 248, 316,
343, -mōda 248, -ro 145, 197,
269, 316.
Yaso, Yaso- 146.
Yasu 145, 226, 277, 366.
Yasu- 225-6. Yasu-da 226,
292, 343, 380, -gi 146, 226,
-i 226, 292, 380, -kawa 226,
292, -mi 146, 226, 292, -oka
226, 292, 345.
Yata 197, 472. Yata- 197, 248.
Yataka 145.
Yatomi 197, 316, 343, 491.
Yatsu 248. Yatsu- 145-6, 197.
Yattō 145.
Yawata 145, 197.
Yawata- 145. Yayoi 491.
Ye 212, 441, 482, 510.
Ye- 212. Ye-bara 212, 297,
347, 510, -bi 212, 314, 322.
Yebi- 322, 395.
Yebi-hara 322, 465, -ma 212,
-ra, -raze 454, -shi 510, -su
226, 395, -su- 226, 331.
Yeboshi 338.
Yechi 215, 413, 429.
Yechi- 413, 429 (see also Echi-).
Yeda 212, 265, 314.
Yeda- 265. Yedō 510.
Yega-ra 347, -wa 212, 482, 510.
Yehi-ko 314, -me 429.
Yei 468, 482. Yei- 186.
Yei(-koku) 314. Yeichi 429.
Ye-jima 212, 510, -kō 232,
-kuri 392.
Yem- 438.
Ye-ma 212, 510, -mi 212, 403,
510, -mon 224.
Yen- 438, 457, 529-30.
Yen(-no-matsubara) 235.
Yena 403. Yena-mi 212, 441,
-miya 441.
Yen-gan 327, -kai 488, -kō 417.
Yeno 482. Yeno- 441.
Yeno-o, -ura 212. Yenshō 254.
Ye-ra 212, 403, -rin 472.
Ye-sashi 466, -so 403, 482.
Ye-tagasaki 501, -ten 338, -tō
212, 403, 476, -torū 477.
Yetsu, Yetsu- 413.
Ye-zaka 510, -zashi 212, 466,
-zo 465.

YŌ.

[For YŌ, see later.]

Yō, Yō- 449. Yobisaka 261.

Yobor-, Yoboro- 144.

Yobu-ko, -no 261.

Yō-chi 484, -da 187, 255, 449.

Yodo, Yodo- 356.

Yō-gawa 479, -go-, -gō 248,

-horo 144, -iso, -kata 206,

-ki 204.

Yokkaichii 206.

Yoko, Yoko- 479†.

Yō-nai, -miji-, -mo 406, -moda

206, -na- 229.

Yona-bari 227, -ki 278.

Yone, Yone- 229.

Yori- 255, 373. Yorō 144.

Yoro-dzu, -dzuya 433, -gi, -ki

484, -i, -ikake 503.

Yōsa 449, 484.

Yōsa-mi 255, -mu 277.

Yoshi 227, 286, 405.

Yoshi-ma 227, 449, -mi 215,

227, 239, -mine 249, -mune

198*, -naga 215, 227.

Yoshi-no 227, 249, -oka 227,

431, -shige 405, 474, -tori 215,

tsune-uma-arai 431.

Yotsu- 206. Yotsugi 204.

Yō-ura, -zumi 206.

YŌ.

[For YŌ, see earlier.]

Yō 389.

Yō-da 162, 205, 470, -ka, -ka-

145, -ken 470, -rō 470, -roppa

467, -shō 457.

YU.

[For YŪ, see later.]

Yu, Yu- 203, 385†.

Yū-ba 154, -bisui 296, -dzuru

154, -ga 420, gawa 257, 385,

-ge, -geta 154, -gei 397, -i

203, 257, -kagi 253.

Yuki 203, 257.

Yuki- 211, 369-70.

Yū-me 453, -mi 154, 203,

-notsu 385, -riagehama 413,

-rugī 360, 433, -sa 203, 437.

Yū-samachi 437, -tsu 257, -ya

257, 321, 385.

Yuzu-hara 203, 299, -ki 299,

-zuru (see Yudzuru).

YŪ.

[For YŪ, see earlier.]

Yū 203, 429.

Yū-bari 156, -hi 156, -jōbō 330,

-ki 394, -noki 299, -raku 228,

-sai 388, -saki 394, -suki 388,

-tō 388, -ya 385*.

Z.

Za- 351.

Zai-moku 240, -tsu 335.

Zaō 506. Zas- 504.

Ze- 480. Zeisho 393.

Zem-bako 483, -bōji 405.

Zen, Zen- 405, 480. Zeni- 483.

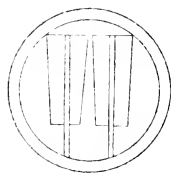
Zō- 381. Zō-ami 460, -dzu

401, -jō 460, -ōzan 506,

-shigaya 504.

Zu-, see Dzu.

Zui-chō 478, -riū 420.





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